IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History
of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations
and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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11 July 179

My Dear father & friend –

I Just let you know that by the goodneſs of God we are well – been uſed well by this great man and found many friends both White people & Indians – I have heard Various reports from the western nations – Captn Brandt & 160 men are at Shawanoe Country – the 5 nations receiv letters from him – 38 nations are engage for war – they expect a battle every day – if I had a time I would write to you a large letter – but I just got ready to set out. Colo. Pickering have receiv letters from Genl. Knox – and directions – and that he should furnish me & my Companions with all neceſsaries for presents – Good Peter refuſe to go – several of the other Indians Offer to go – but Colo. Pickering thought it would not do – I wiſh that you would ~~take~~ help my famaly with neceſsaries of life if they ask for them – Sometimes I feel sorry for the Conduct of my friends toward me & to my friends – Just before I set off from home what still they will do – may be diſagreable – but I have reason to thank my Lord that he could afford his aid – so that we could ~~[illegible]~~ trust in him with comfortable hope – pray for me – I feel the weight of my Undertaking –

I have yet some hopes to do some good in my Journey— the Six nations are discouraged— respecting the Southern Indians— but they wished that I might succeed— from here we will visit to Grand river. if I dont have Chance to board in vessel from Lake Erie. if the the Lord will— I shall be back with in three months—— Our brethren will acquaint you all particulars ~~fo~~ in this treaty— some the Mohawks been doing mischief in taking & killing White people at westward— therefore the Mediation of the Six nations will not succeed— if I ever see you I shall have the pleasure to converse with you in many things—

farewell—

Revd. Mr.
S. Kirkland

Hendrick Aupaumut

I wish that you would get one smart & faithful man to work for me— 5 or 6 weeks—

New Town Point July 11th— 1791

Revd Mr
Saml Kirkland
Clinton

[illegible] 1791 [illegible]

LETTER TO SAMUEL KIRKLAND FROM HENDRICK AUPAUMUT
July 11, 1791.

My Dear father & friend -

I just let you know that by the goodness of God all are well. been used well by this great man and found many friends both White people & Indians - I have heard Various reports from the western nations. Capt Brandt & 40 (?) man are at Shawanee Country — the 5 nations received letters from him. 38 nations are engaged for war — they expect a battle every day — if I had a time I would write to you a large letter but I just got ready to set out. Col^{o}. Pickering have received letters from Gen^{l} Knox and directions and that he should furnish me & my Companions with all necessaries for presend — Good Peter refuse to go - several of the other Indians offer to go but Col. Pickering thought it would not do - I wish that you would help my famaly with necessaries of life if they ask for them — Sometimes I feel sorry for the Conduct of my friends toward me & to my friends. Just before I set off from home what still they will do - maybe disagreable — but I have reason to thank my Lord that he could afford me aid - so that we could trust in him with comfortable hope — pray for me. I feel the weight of my undertaking. I have yet some hopes to do some good in my Journey - the Six Nations are discouraged respecting the Southern Indians but they wished that I might succeed — from here we will rout to Grand river. if I dont have chance to board in vesel from Lake Erie. if the Lord will - I shall be back with in three months - Our brethern will acquaint you all particulars in this treaty - some the Mohawks been doing mischief in taking & killing White people at Westward - therefore the Mediation of the Six Nations will not succeed — if I ever see you I shall have the pleasure to converse with you in many things —

LETTER TO SAMUEL KIRKLAND FROM HENDRICK AUPAUMUT, dated July 11, 1791.

farewell —

Rev^{d}- M^{r}.
S. Kirkland

Hendrick Aupaumut

I wish you would get one smart & faithful man to work for me - 5 or 6 weeks

New Town Point July 11th 1791

[Addressed on other side of sheet]

Rev^{d}- M^{r}-

San^{l}- Kirkland

Clinton -

Proceedings of Council, held at Niagara 12th July 1791— with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares from Kadargaras.—

The Principal Chiefs addressed Colonel Butler as follows,

Brother,

The loss your Family has lately met with, has prevented us from disturbing you, untill this time— With these Strings we cover the Grave, and Wipe your Eyes— that your Brothers as heretofore, &c. &c.

5 Strings Black and White Wampum—

Brother—

At the beginning of the late War between the King our Father and the Americans, we were desired by you, and by our Uncles the Five Nations, to take up the Hatchet, and assist his people; We listened with attention, and with one voice agreed to the request.— During the whole of that War we were ready at his call, our hearts were then fixed, and still remain firm to his Interest.—

When the War was ended, and Peace made between you and the Americans, We attended a Council held by Sir John Johnson at this place, and received his thanks for our assistance, with assurance of an annual Supply of Cloathing for our old People, and Distressed Families, and Ammunition for our Young men to hunt; at the same time he told us, that all disputes were settled, and peace made, between the King our Father and the States, and advised us to pursue our hunting as formerly, and to live friendly with the Americans, and we would not be disturbed by them; We listened to his advice, and to the Councils of our Uncles the Five Nations, and have received no Injury—

Brother — After receiving this Friendly advice, our first Step was to look out for a Place of Residence, where we could provide for our Women and Children, which we found on the Allegany River, where we removed our Families, and have been able to provide for them by our hunts, without being troublesome to the King our Father for aſsistance — We have lived peaceably with the States, but have attended none of their Councils, — But hearing of a dispute, between them and our Western Brethren, and finding the Americans beginning to tamper with us, — endeavouring to find out if we would join them, or aſsist our Western Brothers against them; We found our obscure retreat, would not secure us from troubles, and not knowing how far the King our Father might be interested in the Quarrell, we thought it best to remove from that place, and accordingly came this Spring with all our Families to Kadaragaras, in order to be ready to have the advice of the King our Father, and to attend the Councils of our Unkles the Five Nations. —

Brother. As the place we now live at, is not so favarable for our hunts, we hope you will reflect upon the Promises made us by Sir John Johnson, and afford our old people, Children and distreſsed, some aſsistance in Cloathing and some Ammunition, to enable our Young men to pursue our Hunts. —

Brother — We are come down to know from the Commanding Officer, and from you, what Steps we shall take, and are ready to follow your advice; We are invited to the Treaty at the Painted Post, but living in our Unkles, the Five Nations Country, we trust to them, in transacting busineſs, with the Americans, and shall attend the result of their Councils.—

Brother. We have so seldom attended your Council Fire, since the Peace, owing to our distance, and our attention to our hunts, that we may appear Strange Faces to you, but our Friend Mr. Johnston has been with us in the late War, and can inform you of our Services.

Five Strings Black and White Wampum.

Lieutenant Colonel Butlers answer.—

Brothers— I will wait upon the Commanding Officer, Colonel Gordon, with your Speech, after which I will return you an answer.—

Three Strings —

CITY OF TORONTO

Newtown Point, Tioga County, State of New York, 7th Mo. 12th 1791

After expressing our sincere good wishes for Capt. Hendrick and his Companions, and their protection from every danger that they may be exposed to in their hazardous Journey, to endeavour to bring about a negociation for the establishment of peace with the Western Indians, who have commenced hostilities upon some of our frontier Inhabitants; we wish they, the Western Indians, may be informed that John Parrish, who paid a visit to the Delawares on Muskingum in the year 1773, and Joseph Sansom, sons of Onas, and inhabitants of Philadelphia, attended the Treaty held here this summer, from a real love and true friendship for the Indian Nations, agreeably to the custom of our Ancestors, to promote a permanent and lasting peace, on the foundation of justice and equity. And it is our earnest and hearty request that the Western Tribes of Indians may open their ears and listen to our counsel, who are Men of peace, and have the wellfare of all the Indian Nations at heart; as has been manifested by the visits of some of our Society, the People called Quakers, and their epistle to you at Muskingum, and many other ways. We speak not only our own minds, but our voice is the voice of our Brethren at home, with whose concurrence we are now here: We therefore request you, our Brethren of the western Tribes, notwithstanding you may think yourselves abused, and there may be too much ground for your complaints: but remember that it is from bad People, whose conduct the President of the United States, and Colonel Pickering, Agent for Indian Affairs, together with the greatest and best Characters throughout the whole Body of the People of the United States, reprobate and condemn. All these good People are heartily disposed to cover over all the miseries and mischiefs that are past; and to draw a clear line between your Territories and the American States; and to pay greater attention to the protecting of you in your rights, than it was in their power to do when the States were divided, and each Government transacted Indian Affairs for itself. We lament the miseries of war; and can have nothing to do with it, and wish all Nations were alike principled. They would then be happy, and the earth not stained with blood. Let ~~join~~ us join in supplicating the Great Spirit to unite us again in the bonds of love and friendship.

John Parrish

Joseph Sansom

T.P's speech to
Indians. July 10, 1791

Wednesday, July 13. 1791. Cayashota, for the Women.

Bros. Yr. Sisters (young or middle aged) are going to speak a few words. It is in behalf of Mr. Allen our brother who has had a good deal of trouble. These 2 head women speak

Bros. Now you will hear our sisters speak the sisters of the young warriors – to take Mr. Allen & set him down by our side. When we first saw him ~~the~~ we did ~~not~~ not know what he w.d do. But he had four children among us. Therefore we conclude he ~~will be~~ is very useful to us. When we came to know him ~~well~~ we found he pleased the women in the highest degree. Now brother you must keep yr. mind easy when yr. sisters speak. We assure you, you know the nature of women. ~~[illegible]~~ Our young warriors also know it when they begin to talk with ~~of~~ women they talk of what is pleasing.

Bros. now you hear 2 women speak – they begin to know their own mind, & they begin to know Mr. Allen's mind, ~~& are~~ willing he sh.d sit beside them. This is all – but a few words – Now we came to the Point. When Mr. Allen first came among us he sat down as one of our own people – but now if any thing does not please him – he shoves us off – Now we have a mind if he sits there any longer, that he sh.d behave as ~~he did~~ he ~~was~~ used to behave when he first came among us. The reason we do this is, that he ~~sits~~ lives right among us in the town – We do not look to the men who sit round us. ~~[illegible]~~ Now when our children run about among his cattle he takes up a stick & drives them off.

Brother ~~[illegible]~~ you hear yr. mind of my women sisters. They think a great deal about his being there ~~that~~ he has just thrown himself down by these two women. – Their hearts feel very sore, as he sits before them, that he behaves as he does – he takes a stick & chastises them. They wish him to sit there & use them well. – Sometimes he takes up a stick sometimes a gun. This makes ye women's minds uneasy.

You have heard me tell the mind of ye women. Now they speak to their uncles. & wish them to move his feet a little to place ~~Mr. Allen's feet~~ it at Cosquiosh. For when we get a little whisky in us & we put our feet down to him – he puts out his hand & pushes us from him. For that reason we wish he would move his feet a little further off.

Bros. I ~~rather~~ think it best now to tell the whole. The reason we want him to move a little further off is that our mind & his mind may be easy.

Bros. Now talk with Mr. Allen & make his mind easy by settling this matter in a satisfactory manner. The women wish to have ye matter settled (they came here to make peace) quickly, that both their minds may be easy. – ~~[illegible]~~ & that when on his seat place be that it may be made firm, that there may be no more trouble hereafter.

The women have told their mind – You must consider what they have, & try to keep their minds easy.

eleven strings

Wedneſday July 13. 1791. Red Jacket's Speech.

"Brother Conneſauty, You are ſent here once more by the U.States, to call your brothers, the Six Nations to a council. What you ~~have~~ heard back from the Oneidas* was only the head of your ſpeech, which they had conſidered; and you thanked them for it. Then you heard a ſpeech from your brothers the whole Six Nations. We told you of a great wind which blew over them in the laſt war, and which carried ſome of them one way & ſome another, just as it happened. The same may happen again in the present war – ſome may be blown to one ſide, and ſome to the other.

Brother, The other day when we ~~met~~ came together, we thought that all the transactions of the late war were buried – till we heard your ſpeech; when you mentioned our leaning over to the British: – But we lived neareſt to them; and that is the reason that we leaned moſt that way.

We were ſurprized – the whole nations round were ſurprized to hear you mention what you did about our ſhowing your ~~papers~~ speeches to the British, & not showing theirs to you: – For we had told you of the wind which had blown; and when it had done blowing, we looked round and ſaw our women and children in diſtreſs. Then we turned our faces the other way, to make peace.

Then you asked us, Why, as we meant to be our own masters, we leaned to one ſide more than to the other? – We have told you we were ſurprized that you asked us that question: because we had told you that our old way was to use wampum and not writing. You are trying to put our old rules aside: but you know there is not one in our nation who knows writing. Therefore we are obliged to turn our faces to the British to know what the writings are when we receive them.

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* Referring to ~~Good P~~ the ſpeech of Good Peter, the Oneida Chief, July 10. page 45.

Now we give you to understand the reason why we were not our own masters, as you have ſupposed we were not. The reason is, that we do not underſtand writing. So whenever we receive any writings, we are obliged to go to our brothers the British. Because they always adviſe us to what is good, what makes for peace; and to liſten to what the Americans say when they ſpeak of peace. And whenever they hear any thing in our favour they let us know it, and adviſe us to pay attention.

Now you are hearing the reasons of our paying ſo much attention to the British, and of their hearing the news with us: it is because they give us ſuch good advice that we can depend upon them. They adviſe us, if a treaty is called for peace alone, to attend it; and if presents are given for that purpose, to receive them.

Now as you were ſo much ſurprized to hear we were ſo much attached to our Brothers the British, we are giving our reasons for it. Always when we counſel with the British, they advise us to take the counſel of the King, when he adviſes us for peace; and likewiſe to take the adviſe of the U. States when they adviſe us to peace.

Now brother you are hearing our reasons. The British always tell us we muſt be independent, and take advice from nobody, unleſs it pleases us. That is the reason we tell you we are independent nations, ruled by nobody.

Another thing you ~~told~~ mentioned: You told us we never made any thing known to you which we got from the British; tho' we ran directly to them with what we got from you. We were greatly ſurprized when you told us that. You make use of writing: therefore we go to the British, to know what it means. And whenever there is a meſsage sent from the British to us, it is done by wampum, and they have wampum laid up for that purpose. For another reaſon we were ſo ſurprized — because you knew we had no agent appointed to unfold any thing to the United States. As for our parts, we are not able to go down to the Thirteen Fires: if we should ſet out, we should fall by the way: for we have no mony.

Well, do you begin to understand why we unfold our affairs to the British?

Another thing you mentioned: You thanked us for accepting the ſpeech you laid before us — that we found no fault — that there was not one article wrong in it; and you heartily thanked the Six Nations for accepting of it.

Now you muſt not think hard, nor ſuppose we are disturbed in our minds, because we have given you the reasons of our ſurprize. You know that the day before yesterday we buried every thing that was bad; and that we were not to liſten to any birds which told ugly ſtories.

Now we are telling you that the British use wampum inſtead of writing. If you had told us to fetch the British Speeches to you, we would have packed up our wampum, and thrown the pack down before you; then you could have read the whole.

Now you have heard all the reasons for that part of our conduct with which you found fault: and you muſt not think hard of it. We have joined hands with the Thirteen States, and mean to do nothing but what is for peace.

I said before, that if you had told us to bring down what the British ſaid to us, we would have made up a pack & laid it before you: but as you did not do it, we have only brought a few of their ſpeeches* which were of moſt importance, that our brother might hear them at this Council Fire.

Now you are hearing us. Now you are going to ~~hear~~ ſee a few of the principal ſpeeches of the British, which have been delivered to us: as you think you ought to ſee the whole of them.*

Now we are juſt beginning to do our buſineſs at this council; ~~for~~ and by and by we ſhall ~~draw~~ pitch upon a man who will be our agent. For in old times there used to be an agent. To him all the news came and from him it all went out, on whichever ſide it was. When we get an agent, you will hear the whole on both ſides.

Now you have heard the reasons of that conduct for which you found fault with us. They come very light from us; because we know we are both alike, both concerned for peace: and now our true friendſhip is beginning; and we mean to give the reason of every thing concerning which you found fault with us.

Now you have heard the reasons of these things, where will you find the next fault? But let this be buried; as we have buried every thing that is bad. Let us not liſten to birds, and ſuffer our minds to be wavering.

A. Belt.

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* * Either the Speaker or the interpreters have committed blunders: for inſtead of British Speeches, he handed to me the Presidents ſpeech, to Obeil, the ſpeech of the Secretary of war to Obeil, my ſpeeches to the Senekas laſt fall at Tioga, a ſpeech to the Senekas from Meſsrs Morris & Ogden, & some other papers; of all which they expected, & ~~liſtened~~ to hear me give, an account; and which I in a few words I accordingly described: But there was not a word from the British.

Wednesday July 13. 1791. After making a few observations on Red Jacket's laſt ſpeech, ~~[illegible]~~ which I meant ~~afterwards~~ another day more particularly to notice, I addreſsed the ~~Six Nations~~ Council as follows.

Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations.

Brothers,

We have now brightened the chain of friendſhip: we have made it very bright. I truſt that all cauſes of jealouſy and diſcontent are removed. For I have given you abundant proofs of the real and ſubſtantial friendſhip of the United States. I have ſhown you, that inſtead of hurting, they wiſh to do you the greateſt good, by imparting to you all the advantages they ~~themſelves~~ enjoy, which you ſhall be willing to receive, and which in your preſent circumſtances it will be beſt for you to accept. And ~~these~~ advantages are ~~thus~~ freely offered as the foundation of ſtill greater good, which will naturally follow the firſt improvements. — But, brothers, the good-will of the United States is not confined to you: it extends to all the nations of Indians within the boundaries of the United States. — Why then, you may aſk, are we at war with the Weſtern Indians? Brothers, I will tell you: and in telling you, I hope to convince you, that this war, on the part of the United States, is not a war of choice, not a war of ~~injuſtice~~ oppreſsion, not a war of injuſtice — but of neceſsity, to defend our frontiers, and ſave the ſettlers from deſtruction.

Brothers, After the open acknowledgements in my firſt ſpeech of the bad diſposition of ſome inhabitants of our frontiers, I will not heſitate further to acknowledge, that I think it probable, that they have given frequent provocation to the Western Indians. On the other hand, the white inhabitants in those parts declare that those Indians were frequently entering their ſettlements, ſtealing their horses, and doing other miſchief. On each ſide they took revenge. One act of hoſtility ſucceeded another; until it has come to an open war. But from the beginning of this diſturbance it has been the earneſt wiſh of the United States peaceably to ſettle all differences with the Western Indians. But they have hitherto been deaf to the voice of peace: and therefore the United States have been *compelled* to raise armies to go againſt them. Hear what our Great Chief has said on this ſubject, in a ſpeech to the Cornplanter, laſt winter: These are his words:—"Some bad Indians and the outcast of ſeveral tribes, who reside at the Miami villages, have long continued their murders and depredations upon the frontiers lying along the Ohio."—"They have not only refused to liſten to my voice, inviting them to peace; but upon hearing it, they renewed their incursions and murders with greater violence than ever. I have therefore been obliged to ſtrike those bad people, in order to make them ſenſible of their madneſs. I ſincerely hope they will hearken to reaſon, and not require to be further chaſtiſed. The United States desire to be the friends of the Indians upon terms of *juſtice* and *humanity*: but will not ſuffer the depredations of the bad Indians to go unpuniſhed."

Brothers, Hear further the ſentiments of our Great Chief concerning the hostile Indians. "He is anxious that they should underſtand their true ſituation, and the consequences of their perſiſting any longer in the exerciſe of hoſtilities."—"He says the United States are powerful; and are able to ſend forth ſuch numbers of warriors as would drive them out of the country. That though this conduct would occasion ſome trouble to us, yet that it would be absolute deſtruction to them, their women & children." Nevertheleſs, "That the United States require nothing of them but peace; nay, that the United States are desirous of making those Indians understand the cultivation of the earth, and of teaching them how much better it is for human kind to have comfortable houses, and to have plenty to eat and to drink & to be well cloathed, than to be expoſed to all the calamities attending a savage life." — "That the offer of peace made to them was for their good, and that the Great Spirit above would approve of it."

Brothers, Such is the ſtate of the war with the Weſtern Indians. They alone are to blame for its continuance. They have refused & ſtill refuse to make peace. The war therefore on our poſts is a war of neceſsity & not of choice. The final event of the war cannot be doubted. They may do us much hurt — they may kill many of our unarmed people, eſpecially women & children. But if they continue obstinate, what will be the end of it? Such of them as are not deſtroyed, will be driven from the country. And then can they hope ever to be suffered to lie down upon it again? Surely they cannot.

Brothers, Let me now ſhow you, in the plaineſt manner, the folly and madneſs of the Weſtern Indian in making war upon the UStates.

Brothers, You know that in times paſt the Americans have always been too ſtrong for the Indians. A great many years ago, when we were but a ſmall people, we not only maintained our ground againſt them, but from time to time extended our ſettlements. Now we are become a great people; now we are very ſtrong; now we are able to drive all the nations of Indians out of the United States. Brothers, you will not wonder at this when I aſsure you, that ſeveral of the ſtates [illegible] have each more warriors than there are in all the nations of Indians together within the boundaries of the United States. That in many of the states taken singly, more boys grow up to warriors, every year, than the whole number of men, women and children in all the Six Nations. Brothers, you have been used to call us the Thirteen Fires: Now we have Fourteen: For our people have increased very fast. Some countries which thirty years ago were inhabited only by wild beasts, are now full of white people. One of these countries, Vermont, now makes the Fourteenth Fire. Kentuckey will soon make the Fifteenth. Other countries are settling; and when their inhabitants are sufficiently numerous, they will kindle more fires. But all these will be joined to the fires already kindled; and all these united will make a very great fire, whose power nothing can resist.

Brothers, Let me give you some idea of the strength of the United States. Their present inhabitants are estimated at Three Millions of persons. Now, suppose only every tenth person to be a warrior, and the whole number of warriors will be Three Hundred Thousand. Brothers, let me further inform you, that since the first settlement of this country by the white people, their numbers have doubled every twenty five years: and we have sufficient reason to believe that in twenty five years more, they will be double their present number. Consequently, as we have now 300,000 warriors, in twenty five years more we shall have six hundred thousand warriors.

Brothers, when I describe to you the strength of the U.States, I do it not to alarm your fears: for though the U.States are strong, yet they are wise and just. I have described their strength that you may see how imprudent and dangerous it is for any of the Indian nations to make war against them; and how foolish and mad those nations are who obstinately persist in a war against the fairest, kindest offers of peace.

Brothers, I have said that tho' the U.States are strong, yet that they are wise and just; and I now add, that they

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are kind as well as juſt. Of their kindneſs need I offer further proofs? Recollect my firſt ſpeech to you: Can a father expreſs more kindneſs for his children than is there expreſsed by the United States towards you? – Inſtead of deſiring to keep you in ignorance, they urge you to get your children inſtructed, that they may become as knowing as their own: Inſtead of wiſhing you to continue hunters forever, they ſtrongly recommend to you to have your ſons taught the buſineſs of the farmer, of the blacksmith, of the carpenter, & your daughters to be ſpinners and weavers, that ſo you may receive the ſame benefits from the knowledge and practice of these things which the people of the UStates enjoy.

Brothers, After ſeeing these proofs of the kindneſs and love of the UStates for you, do you not think that they deſerve your confidence? Will you henceforward liſten to any ſtories which ſhall be told you to excite your fears and ſuſpicions that they are not your friends? Will you after this open your ears to hear the birds which carry about ſuch falſe ſtories. Brothers, you call these ſtory-tellers _birds_: but you know they are _men_. Now I ask, what have they done for you, that they have ſo much gained your confidence? What proofs have they given of their honeſty? Or rather, have you not found that many of them are liars? Brothers, did not ſome of these birds without wings endeavour to prevent your coming to this treaty? Did they not tell you that your lives would be in danger? – Have not others of theſe featherleſs birds endeavoured to make you believe that the UStates are not your real friends? and that al their professions ~~promiſes~~ of friendſhip are falſe and intended to deceiv you? – Brothers, by this time you muſt be able to discern who are ~~your~~ the deceivers, and who are your true friends. But let me ask your attention ~~to~~ a little longer on this ſubject, ſtill more clearly to ſhow you how much the United States deſerve your confidence.

Brothers, Look back to the beginning of the late war; & recollect the conduct of the UStates. You know that they deſired you to ſit ſtill, and not meddle in the war between us and the British. But you liſtened to other advice: and moſt of you joined in the war againſt us. You well know the conſequence. — I ask now, who were your real friends? Those who plunged you into the war? or those who desired you to ſit ſtill? — Brothers, from experience men of understanding learn wisdom. You are men of understanding; and if you lay aside prejudices, you will clearly ſee that the UStates deserve the utmoſt confidence. Brothers, if you consider well, you will as clearly ſee that it is your true intereſt ſo to conduct that the UStates may place a confidence in you. But to gain that confidence your words & actions muſt be open & ſincere: your hearts muſt not be hidden from us. ~~Br~~ I truſt you are convinced — I hope you have felt — that I have been open and ſincere. Let then my words ſink deep into your minds.

Brothers, Consider what is right; and at the ſame time conſult your intereſt and your ſafety. Pay no regard to any persons who would endeavour to interrupt the friendſhip between the UStates and you. Liſten to no voice that calls you to aſſiſt the Western Indians againſt us. Let all your warriors follow their hunting and be at eaſe. But if their ~~warmth~~ youthful blood urge any of them to war; if they are not to be restrained; let them join their real friends, and not the Western Indians, *your* ancient enemies as well as *ours*. Brothers, I presume it was on this principle that Genl. Butler lately ſpoke to you; and on the ſame principle that Governor St. Clair ſpoke to you, inviting you to ſend a band of your warriors to join him: because it might have been difficult to restrain the ardour of your young men. But you will recollect, that at the ſame time we were *moſt* preſsing for you to aſſiſt us in restoring peace. Brothers, we ſhall still consider you as acting the part of friends if you use your endeavours to bring about a peace. For, as I have already aſsured you, we deſire not to deſtroy the Western Indians: we rather wiſh to make them partakers of those good things which at this treaty have been offered to you.

Brothers, The things which I have mentioned in this ſpeech are very plain, and cannot require much time to be fully conſidered. I expect therefore a ſpeedy anſwer. But before I ſit down I would ſpeak a few words to the warriors.

Warriors, I addreſs myſelf to you. Many of you are young and full of ſpirit: You have heard of war, but do not know what it is. You may have heard the elder warriors tell of battles, & have ſeen with how much pleaſure they boaſt their warlike feats. Theſe ſtories may excite your curioſity: they may ſtir up in you a paſsion for war: you alſo may wiſh to ſignalize yourſelves in the field: your breaſts may pant for glory: — But, my young brothers, check your ardour: You have heard of the *glory* to be acquired in battle; but little of the *miſeries* of war! But aſk your fathers, the old men, and they will tell you: aſk your mothers, and they will inform you. While others deſcribe the glory to be ~~acquired~~ gained in war, they will ſhow you what miſeries attend it: they will alſo tell you of the bleſsings of peace They are old, and experience has taught them wiſdom. Liſten to their voice; and be ~~governed~~ directed by their advice. My young Brothers, you know that the other day a ſpeech was made to me in the name of all the warriors: In that ſpeech they expreſsed their ſtrong deſire to continue in peace You know alſo that all your Sachems, and the whole council of the Six Nations here preſent, have repeatedly declared that they deſired to remain in peace: they deſired that the Congreſs of the UStates would ſpeak to them of nothing but peace. Liſten then, my young friends, to the voice of your fathers and elder brothers who have felt the miſeries of war: liſten to the advice of your ſachems and old people who know the bleſsings of peace: liſten and obey the voice of the whole Six Nations here preſent.

L.S.

Delivered to the Six Nations of Indians in full Council, at the Council Fire at Newtown in the ſtate of New-York, on the thirteenth day of July in the year 1791, and of the independence of the U.States the Sixteenth. In witneſs whereof I have hereto ſet my hand and ſeal.

T. Pickering, Commiſsioner
in behalf of the U.States.

When I had delivered the foregoing ſpeech, Good Peter ~~preſently~~ ſoon rose, and ~~made~~ ſpoke the few words following —

Brother, You have aſked; How we can proceed, unleſs we ſpeak with an open heart?

You requested we would not have hard thoughts for any thing you had repeated of paſt misfortunes.

I ſuppoſe it is with you as with us, that the main buſineſs has been delivered; and that any thing done during the war, we ſhould bury: And ſince on both ſides we have brightened the chain, that we ſhould follow the ſtraight path of friendſhip.

Now, Brother, in reſpect to the things that are paſt, you ſaid we ſhould take pity on each other, and ſpeak with the confidence of brothers.* — We now give you hearty thanks

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* Obſerving their countenances & behaviour, I found the foregoing ſpeech of mine was not pleaſing to the Indians: I therefore ſeveral times pauſed, & apologized for the different parts, before I ſpoke them; — as that no offence was intended — that I related facts — that a good use might be made of the information I gave them; for by recollecting the cauſes of paſt misfortunes, we might avoid them in time to come: and ~~I cloſed~~ at the cloſe of my ſpeech, I made this declaration — That as for their good I had mentioned many things and given them advice; ſo in return I ſhould be happy to receive uſeful information & advice from them. It is, I ſuppoſe, to ~~my~~ their laſt words that Good Peter here refers.

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thanks for repeating ſome of the miſfortunes of the late war — that we may never again be led aſtray.

Now, Brother, when two brothers talk together of giving each other advice — if it be about miſfortunes, they gather them all up, put them in the ground, and bury them.

Now you told us it was beſt to hear the voices on both ſides, and on both ſides to keep the path ſtraight.

Perhaps ſomebody will be talking to us with a voice different from the reſt: but where there is ſtrong friendſhip ſuch a voice will not be minded.

This is all we have to ſay at preſent.

Thurſday July 14. 1791.

Good Peter ſpoke, repeating parts of my ſpeech delivered yeſterday, & making ſome obſervations.

"Brother,

Yeſterday we liſtened to your ſpeech. Now we are going to repeat the heads of it. You related to us our miſfortunes and difficulties. Now, Brother, we are going to trace back your ſpeech. It was the caſe the day before yeſterday, when we were in council; we repeated a part of the ſpeech you had delivered to us — what we could remember.

You told us you would ſpeak with an open heart: you aſked the ſame of us. Now we find that you do ſpeak with an open heart; and we begin to think you ſincere. — You told us to keep our mind eaſy, nor have hard thoughts at the mention of paſt miſfortunes.

You told us that we had received a letter from General Butler at Fort Pitt*, and that we had all heard his wiſhes. Now, Brother, it is plain to be ſeen by those letters, that he was as ſtrong for brightening the chain of friendſhip as you were at this Council Fire. When we rec.d the papers, we heard all they contained. Now the Six Nations do not think it neceſsary to repeat to you their contents. ¶ Now, Brother, you told us that the Western Indians would not liſten to the voice of peace; they ſtopped their ears againſt it. Likewiſe you told us that it was not the wiſh of the U.States to ~~destroy~~ hurt them, and to go with an army againſt them; but that you were compelled to do it. You told us it was not a war of choice, but of neceſsity: that you had frontier inhabitants; and that you ſent men to guard them, by standing between them and the Indians, who were every day destroying women and children, and your property. You also told us that General Washington said he had borne it long enough. That, however, he went with peace in one hand, while he carried the ſword in the other: and if they would not hear the voice of peace, they should feel the weight of his ſword. You told us it was a war you did not like: but where was the person who could ſtand ſtill & bear ſuch blows without defending himſelf!

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* Before I began to deliver my ~~ſpeech~~ written ſpeech, I mentioned their having received a letter from Genl. Butler, & that I had ſeen the [illegible] that they were diſpoſed to remain at home in peace; and that my advice in the ſpeech I was going to deliver would correſpond with that diſpoſition. & the Indians not knowing what [illegible] they [illegible] concluded to [illegible]

Now, Brother, you told us to liſten to hear the minds of the U.States. This war, you said, was crowded upon you; not what you chose: But that as for us the Six Nations, you hoped we ſhould lay by your sides. You told us of the friendſhip the U.States had towards the Six Nations; and not only toward the Six Nations, but towards all the Indian Nations who would wiſh for peace. That if the Western Indians would not accept of peace, it was the determination of the U.States to drive them far off, that they should never come back again to their ſeats. That this might be depended on: you ſpoke in behalf of the U.States & of Genl. Washington their Chief. You said, if they would not liſten to peace, as far as you drove them back, that they might never expect to return after peace ſhould be made. Now we, the Six Nations, were liſtening, and understood all you said. — You told us also, that if all the difficulties we had met with wer put into a heap, they would make a very large p ſince our forefathers days. — Brother I would wiſ you not to have hard thoughts, if in repeating you ſpeech I ſhould make ſome miſtakes: for I have n paper to look on: that would prevent the miſsing of a word.

Brother, What ſhall we do, now you have told us all the mind of the UStates? We have told you that ſince the peace, we have ſent to the Western Nations ſo many belts of peace as would make a very large heap. Now what more shall we do in the matt This is what we mean by asking what more we ſhall do: Four paths for peace are already made. Brant went in the firſt path: The Big Gun* tried to go in the second: the Stockbridge Indians go in the third: and in the fourth go the Western Army, carrying peace in their hand.

Brother, Set your mind at ease: we are goin to ſpeak a few words.

Now, Brother, I muſt mention a few of our way of war in old times. When we fought, nation againſt nation, we did not fight for land; but for bodies. Now when the white people fight, they fight for land. Those who conquer keep the land they go over. But when the Six Nations are victorious, they do not keep the lands from whence they drive their enemies: — Excuse my telling you of theſe things. Now you know that we do not fight for land. After we have done fighting, we do not think we have the land in our graſp. This is the rule of ancient times. — Now we have just found for what you fight — that it is for land.

A number of years ago, there was ~~called~~ a council of the Six Nations called by William Penn. Then the question was asked us — Who owned this whole country? — The

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* Col.° Procter.

Chiefs answered — We own these lands: we have driven all other nations away from them. — Here perhaps we are mistaken: But our brothers the quakers [pointing to friends Parish & Sansom from Philadelphia] may remember, whether it was William Penn or the Big Knife who asked this question. — Then when the question was asked, — who owned this land? the Six Nations answered — We own all, to the Allegany mountains. — Then William Penn told us that his people were going to ſettle in the country; and he requested our warriors, who were always going thro' the country, would not moleſt them; and we should be rewarded out of the lands. As for this matter, here we will drop it, and begin another ſubject.

Brother, We, the Six Nations, pity the ſouthern Indians; we feel ſorry for their women and children; that they did not take hold of peace when Peace was made between the UStates and the British. 'Tis now I believe about eight years since peace was made; & ſtill they have not accepted of that bleſsing.

When you were delivering your ſpeech, you told us to be easy, and not have hard thoughts, while you ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned paſt miſfortunes; because we were to gather knowledge from them; and by that knowledge, learn to keep clear of the like in future times. — You told us to look back and ſee paſt miſfortunes; and when ~~you~~ we look back, ~~you~~ we muſt certainly think them very bad. — You again told us to liſten. You said you were ſent by the United States; and you wished the Six Nations would hold faſt the chain of friendſhip; and that, and to aſſiſt in keeping peace, were all you wanted of us.

Brother, You asked us who, we thought, loved us beſt? the UStates, or the British? Now you told us, if we ~~[illegible]~~ considered & ſearched into ~~the~~ matters ~~back~~, we ſhould find the UStates were our beſt friends. — Now when there was this disturbance, you came to us, and told us to ſit ſtill, & be at peace; that our young warriors might ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ hunt about. This was the advice the UStates gave us before the late war. Now brothers, said you; on the other ſide they were of a mind that we ſhould take the tomahawk. Now, said you, who ~~are~~ were your beſt friends? those who wiſhed for peace, or those who desired us to take up the tomahawk? — Now you told us we were making ſtrong friendſhip with the United States & their Great Chief General Washington — with him we were making peace. — Now ſaid you, Brothers, I muſt tell you of an old ſaying of the white people — That a burnt child dreads the fire. Now after the child is once burnt, & then ſees a fire, he is affraid of it. This you applied to us; and hoped when we looked back to ~~our~~ paſt miſfortunes, we would take care, and avoid the like in future: and you wiſhed we would attend altogether to peace, and not ſuffer ſuch things to happen again.

Brother, You cautioned us to be at ease, & not have hard thoughts: you were going to describe the ſtrength of the United States. — You told us the people were so many that they could not be numbered. Then you began to tell us, that when the white people firſt came to this Island they were but few in number; but they began immediately to cultivate the ground, and have comfortable things, and increased very faſt; that every morning there was a young warrior coming on; and thence you were ſo numerous. Now, ~~[illegible]~~ you ſaid, you can ſee for yourselves what a great number of people are on this Island. — You told us that every twenty five years the people of the United States doubled. Then you told us that you were generally called Thirteen Fires; but that now you were fourteen. When we heard this we were glad, and thanked you; because they would help us in works of peac as we were brothers. — Brother, ſet your mind at ease this is your voice which you now hear. — This is the reaſ we thank you, that there are Fourteen States — There is now another great man; and now we ſhall be ſo much ſtronger inducements to ſtrive for peace. – Perhaps ſome of my friends may think I miſunderſtood you: I ſpeak by myſelf, without aſſiſtance to refreſh my memory.

Brother, ~~you told us~~ when you had laid your ſpeeches before us, you told us we had never heard ſuch a voice before:* that what you had laid before us would be beneficial to us; as the United States were ſpeaking to us. You also told us you wiſhed ~~you~~ we would take hold of the method of white people; ſuch as cultivating the ground, and attending to all ſorts of creatures (because we saw the benefits you reaped by them) that our children might enjoy the ſame hereafter. You also told us you wiſhed our women ~~and~~ would learn to ſpin and to weave, & to ſow flax. – Brother, now you hear the heads of your own ſpeech. – You wiſhed that we would ſend our children and grandchildren to learn to read and write; and if we did this, you said we need never be cheated. You told us if we conſidered this advice & took hold of it, we ſhould ſoon reap the benefit of it.

Brother, You are often aſking us queſtions. Now I muſt aſk you what is that falſe creature you call a bird, which is one of the greateſt of liars? You ſaid that perhaps ſome of us had heard this falſe bird, which bid us not come to this council fire. Now, said you, you are all here, and ſee no danger. Now, said you, I can tell you what this falſe bird is – tis a man – a bird without wings. Brothers, we know they are perſons – and not birds – who ſpeak ſo; and ſome of these birds have blue eyes, and ſome black. They work in this manner, [waving his hand backward and forward] back and forth, and keep our minds always troubled. Now these birds are very cunning: many of them will lay plans to deceive us. They ſpeak ſo fair –

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* This, I ſuppose, refers to a remark made by me after I had delivered my firſt written ſpeech – which was – That the many of things I had mentioned muſt be new to them, being ſtrangers to ~~and~~ that the improvements ~~[illegible]~~ propoſed ~~for the~~ to be introduced among them, it would be proper that they ſhould ~~doubtleſs~~ give them a ~~[illegible]~~ deliberate conſideration.

our minds are not hard enough to disbelieve them: ſo we are overperſuaded. There are many of these falſe birds in hearing, both with blue eyes and with black. Our talk here, is in friendſhip and peace: by and by when they go from hence, they will take it and turn it upside down.

Brother, I muſt ask you one question. Perhaps you may know the bird which discouraged us from coming: if you do, I wiſh you would tell us; and as we came in different paths, in which did the bird come?

Brother, your mind runs ſtrong upon friendſhip and peace: — So do ~~ours~~ minds of the Six Nations. ~~Let this~~ We will give no heed to the chattering bird ~~[illegible]~~, ~~we shall give no heed to its voice~~; because we have clapt our minds together ~~[illegible]~~ and bound them tight. ~~So, brother, you said you wished our minds [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] the voice of [illegible] the bird~~, ~~and ſpoke to you~~ You said you had ſpoken to us with an open heart, ~~and that [illegible] what you said might~~ and wiſhed your words might enter our bodies and be kept freſh in our minds. I hope ~~this~~ will be ~~the~~ case: and then our minds will be ~~ſo~~ ſtrong~~ly~~ bound ~~[illegible]~~ together, that the biggest of devils which can come, cannot break us apart. — Now we have been here ſeveral days talking together to ease our minds: We hope, when we return, that we ſhall not give heed to these birds.

Brother, this is all I have to ſay.

July 14. 1791. When Good Peter had ended, Red Jacket roſe & ſpoke as follows.

Hear, Brother Conneſauty, and the Thirteen United States, who built this council fire, for the Six Nations to meet around it.

Now ſet your mind at ease: you are going to hear the minds of our warriors, ~~[illegible]~~ children and brothers of the Six Nations.

When we heard your voice yesterday,

it made the minds of the warriors of the Six Nations uneasy. Both you and we have opened here the business of peace: 'tis all of peace – the business you have opened in behalf of the United States. – Now you are going to hear the mind of the warriors, brothers children & sachems of the Six Nations – what few are left of us – some few little ones are now growing up. Now the Six Nations & the United States are laying their minds together for peace.

Now, Brother, I wish you would give attention & hear what we brothers & brothers children of the Six Nations are going to say. – When you are talking to us of friendship and peace, you bring in past misfortunes; and your discourse is intermixed with friendship and trouble. When we speak to you, we speak of friendship unmixed. – You must excuse what we are going to repeat. – Now I also must look back to some things that are past.

In ancient times, when we were called to a treaty of peace, our discourse was of nothing but peace. We did not repeat misfortunes, when brightening the chain: because we put our minds of peace & friendship all in a heap. Now this was in old times. We not only made the chain of friendship very bright; but we locked arms, and took fast hold of each others hands, and left the token of friendship. – Now as for this matter, you ought to know how your end of the chain of friendship should be brightened.

Now, brother, I must tell you of some of our ancient rules: I believe you do not know our old customs: therefore make your mind easy. – In ancient times, when we made peace, we cleared the path, and made it open both ways. – Now I wish you would keep your mind easy, & have no hard thoughts. You do not know our ancient ways; tho' you know the ways of the white people in doing buſineſs. — When the two parties ~~met~~ met together to make peace, we used to make it ſo bright that it was ſeen from the riſing to the ſetting ſun. — Now you begin to ſee our way of doing buſineſs in the times of our forefathers. What we did, we did well. If any thing was bad, we did it afterwards.

Now you begin to ſee our old method, when we were yet numerous, & the white people lived in the east & the Indians in the weſt. Theſe matters you are unacquainted with. Now, Brother, keep your mind easy. You told us you did not underſtand the custom of Indians. Now you begin to get acquainted with our way of doing buſineſs. But what shall we ſay? Shall the way of doing buſineſs be all on one ſide? in one way? and we not follow any of our ancient customs? — As you heard us ſpeak, brother, we are doing what you before told us — that we ſhould ſpeak whatever we thought. — You said just now you had told us all you had to say; and we were very much ſurprized at it. We are all as one: both our methods of living are joined together.

Now you have heard all we had to say. You have heard all our old rules of ancient times. Now we join both our method of living together: we do not choose one before the other. All the methods you have proposed, we have accepted, and join them with our own. — Now if you speak to us again, do not have any thing joined with it out of the way, nor find fault with us: for then it will take a good deal of time to ſet all right again. Let us keep the road of friendſhip between you and us open.

Now you have heard us; and we have told you

the end of that ſpeech: and we are going to begin a-
nother — which will be to choose an agent to ſettle every thing.

Now you have heard all we had concluded on to tell you. — Now we have been all day in council; and the tobacco does not ſmoke well; and as you have always used to wash our mouths, we expect you will do it again.

A Belt.

~~[illegible]~~ Friday July 15. 1791. I delivered the following written ſpeech to the Six Nations.

Brothers. The day before yeſterday, my friend Socweyawauntaw made ſome obſervations on an extempore ſpeech of mine delivered the preceeding day. He thought I had mentioned ſome things which might better have been ~~[illegible]~~ left out of ſight. What he eſpecially referred to was, my ſuggeſting that the Six Nations, or ſome of them, leaned more to the British than to the United States; tho' you profeſſed to ſtand upright, & lean to neither ſide: and as a proof of that bias, that I said you showed to the British all the ſpeeches made to you by the U States; while you told us nothing which the British said to you. He expreſſed ſome ſurprize that I should liſp a word of that kind; because the British ſpoke by wampum, while the United States ſpoke by writing; and that you were obliged to go to the British to learn what the writings contained. Brothers, this reason is plausible: but is it ſolid? Tho' the British talk to you by wampum, do they not also ſpeak words with the mouth? and are not these words delivered to you by an interpreter? and without those words would the belts give information? — Now, brothers, where is the real difference between the British and the United States, as to the manner of delivering ſpeeches? The words of the United States are delivered to you by the mouth of an interpreter; as well as the words of the

British. It is the words which in both cases you hear and lay up in your minds: and if our interpreters are as faithful as those of the British, as I hope they are, then there can be ~~no more~~ no occasion of communicating ſpeeches to one more than to the other.

But, Brothers, I will drop this ſubject: I have no objection to your ſhowing to the British all the ſpeeches from the United States. At the ſame time I do not desire to ſee or to hear one of theirs; unleſs they say ſomething injurious to the U States: and if they do, you ought, as equal friend to both, to tell us; that we may know whether what they ~~say~~ speak is fair and true; or from mistake or other cause they misinterpret or misrepresent what we say.

Brothers, The other reason you mentioned I grant is of weight — that you have no agent appointed by the United States, to whom you may unfold every thing. Brothers, I am ſorry that no agent is yet appointed. The reason of it I told you the other day: That the President means to be your father; that therefore he will appoint no agent under him but one both capable and honeſt, to aſsiſt you in the management of your affairs. Brothers, I told you there were many ſuch men; but they were generally engaged in other public buſineſs, or about their own, to more profit to themſelves. And until he can find ſuch an one, he muſt think it better for you to be deſtitute of an agent than to be thrown into the hands of a man who either for want of honeſty or ſufficient ability, might do you more harm than good. Brothers, the President is ſo truly your father that if you ſhould yourſelves chooſe an agent to be appointed by him, — he would not appoint him, unleſs he had ſatisfactory proofs not only of his perfect integrity, but also that he had a clear underſtanding to ſee through all the crafty designs of those who would cheat and deceive you; and one whose weight of character would bear down and overthrow all who should attempt to deceive and hurt you.

Brothers, my friend there concluded his ſpeech in these words — "Now (said he) you have heard the reasons of that conduct for which you found fault with us; but they come very light from us, because we know that we are both alike, both concerned for peace; and now our true friendship is beginning." Brothers, I was charmed with these words, because they were generous and good; and because they verified the saying — that the wounds of a friend are faithful; and ſhowed, that tho' in my speech I had given wounds, yet that you believed they proceeded from my concern for peace. Brothers, for these words, and my friends whole ſpeech, I heartily thank ~~you~~ both him and you: for when he aims a ſtroke at me, if it wounds, I shall consider it as the wound of a friend, meant for my good. (Returned the belt ~~of~~ del.d with the ſpeech now answered)

Brothers, I muſt now take notice of the ſpeech made yesterday by my friend there (Soc:we-ya-wauntau). He told me that my ſpeech of the day before had made the warriors minds uneasy. Warriors, I am truly ſorry that my ſpeech should have offended you. I thought when I paused in different parts of it, and explained the reasons of my looking back to paſt events, that those reaſons would have convinced you, that no offence was intended; and thence that your minds would not have been made uneasy. Brothers, you desire that all those things ſhould be buried; and therefore I will no repeat them: tho' I think I could juſtify myſelf in every par I will make but a ſingle obſervation more, to inform you of one practice of the white people. — All publi troubles, all misfortunes which concern the nation, they write down in books, that they may read and remember them; and that their children after them may read and know them. And why, brothers, do they do this? It is that they may see whence those troubles and misfortunes aroſe, and thence learn to avoid the like in time to come.

(returned the belt ~~of~~ which I had delivered with the ſpeech now answered)

Brothers, I now turn to Good Peter's ſpeech. Yesterday he repeated the principal parts of my ſecond written ſpeech. He finiſhed his recital with this obſervation: "Brother (said he) your mind runs ſtrong upon friendſhip and peace: and ſo do our minds of the Six Nations. We will give no heed to the chattering bird, because we have claſpt our minds together & bound them tight. You ſaid you had ſpoken to us with an open heart, and wiſhed your words might enter our bodies, & be kept freſh in our minds." "I hope (said Good Peter) this will be the caſe; and then our minds will be bound ſo ſtrongly together, that the biggeſt devil cannot break us apart." — Brothers, that our minds may be ſo ſtrongly bound together, is all my purſuit and all the proposals I have offered for your adoption have that tendency.

Delivered at the Council Fire at Newtown in the State of New-York, in full council of the Six Nations of Indians the 15th day of July, 1791. and of the independence of the United States the 16th. In witneſs whereof I have hereto ſet my hand & ſeal.

T. Pickering
Commiſsioner in behalf of the U.States, for holding a treaty with the Six Nations.

L.S.

Friday, July 15th 1791. The Fish-Carriers prefatory ſpeech.

Brother Conneſauty,

Juſt now you made a few remarks upon our ſpeech, and went along it a little way, and told of ſome things that we ſaid. It may be you think it is but one nation that ſpeaks to you. It is not ſo: the whole Five Nations ſpeak to you. As I ~~told you~~ ſaid, you went a little way upon our ſpeech. Now we beg of you to liſten – we have ſomething to ſay: It muſt come through particular chiefs; becauſe every one does not know how to ſpeak: but ſtill it is the voice of the whole. ~~You~~ Now the Oneida nation is going to ſpeak: but they will ſpeak for the whole.

Then Good Peter (the Oneida) roſe & ſpoke as follows.

Now, Brother Conneſauty, liſten.

You are ſent by the Thirteen United States. This day we have met together, the Five Nations, ſons and brothers and nations. You talked along our ſpeech, & mentioned the man who ſpoke for us, who is the man who always ſpeaks for us; and you made ſome remarks on what he ſaid. It was our ſpeech – the ſpeech of the Five Nations, on which you remarked. You liked it, and gave us great thanks that we had made ſuch a good ſpeech. But we ſhall not say much about it, brother, becauſe you repeated back our ſpeech; and it would be needleſs for us to repeat it again.

Then you ſpoke again in regard to what was ſaid by the Oneidas; which alſo was ſaid at the requeſt of all the nations. Then you recited a little of what the Oneidas ſaid yeſterday. You ſaid you liked every thing they ~~said~~ ſpoke. You ~~are~~ were very glad; and thanked all the nations for what they had ſaid; for they had ſaid what was juſt and right. You mentioned

these

~~that~~ the Oneidas had ſaid you had made firm peace between the UStates and the Five Nations – a peace ſo ſtrong, that the biggeſt devil could not break it. Now we the Six Nations ſuppoſe that we have made firm peace between the UStates & the Six Nations; that it is ſtrong; and will not easily be broken. This is the opinion of all your brothers.

Then you told us you were going to ſpeak of ſomething else. Brother, you told us you had received ~~a letter~~ ſome writing from Fort Pitt.* The ſenſe of that letter was to adviſe us, the Five Nations who met here, to confirm peace as quick as poſſible, between the Five Nations and the United States. – The letter also requests information of the minds of the Five Nations, whether they are bent for peace or war: that letter came to hunt our minds.

Brother, What can we do more than we have done to convince them that we are for peace? when we have just confirmed a ſtrong peace – laid it heaps upon heaps: ſo that we cannot do any more to convince them of our determination. – We are determined to ſend them a piece of adviſe, who have ſent advice to us; and we shall adviſe them, with all their ſtrength, to make peace, and nothing but peace. So we the Five Nations, Sons & Brothers, say, that we shall take no notice of that meſsage: we shall pay no attention to those who are wreſtling yonder [pointing to the west.] You have told us to look back and ſee what happened in the laſt war: We have looked back, and are determined that what happened then ſhall not befall us again.

Brother, You tell us to give good advice to our children & young warriors, who have had no experience of the laſt war. So we have taken your advice; it met our minds exactly, — to adviſe our children and young warriors not to take notice of what was carrying on yonder: for we are determined that what happened laſt war ſhall not happen again; as we have ſeen the diſadvantages of it. We are determined to be conſtantly giving advice to our young warriors to attend to nothing but the peace which their ſachems are trying to make in this country.

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* He ~~mistook~~ the place – ~~it means~~ he means, the meſsage from New Arrow, ~~Obeil~~ Obeil &c. from Chenuk-shunguato.

Now, brother, we are giving an anſwer to what was contained in that paper. And Warriors, we desire you to take no notice of the wreſtling yonder; but to take notice of us who are making peace. — Now you hear us giving advice to all the nations; eſpecially to the young warriors. You know, brother, what happened to our fathers and grandfathers in the laſt war; and we are determined the like ſhall not happen again. You muſt think that all the Five Nations ſpeak: and if any go, you muſt ſuppoſe that they do not liſten to our voice. But we hope you will believe that the advice of the Sachems will be attended to.

Now we are going to ſpeak of another thing which you read out of the meſſage, in regard to the Mohawk.* You say he was sent from Niagara: that he was ſent ~~there~~ to make peace with those people who were not well minded. This is what you said. So they send to us that captain Brant has not been faithful in the buſineſs on which he was ſent: for ~~it~~ the paper says he has got his tomahawk in his hand, and is going to war; and we hear that his company increaſes faſt; and that he has five or ſix hundred warriors. So they have ſent word to you that it would be good for the Five Nations to take the hatchet from him. This is the voice of the letter.

Soon after we left Buffaloe Creek to attend this treaty, this news came there, that Brant had taken the tomahawk into his hand. As these letters adviſe us to take the tomahawk from him — as ſoon as we are convinced that he has taken it, we will use our endeavours to take it from him. You may depend that we shall do this. — Now both of us will do our beſt, the UStates & the Five Nations, as we have both of us put our mind together in friendſhip and peace; now we muſt look at nothing else.

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* Capt. Brant

This is all the Five Nations have to say at present. 'Tis not worth while to say more: for we have been ſeveral days ſtrengthening the chain of friendſhip: And we have confirmed it so often, that if a pile were made of it, it would be a lofty one.

July 15th. As soon as Good Peter ſat down, Red Jacket rose and ſpoke as follows.

Liſten, Brother Connesauty, The Thirteen States, and General Washington, and all the ſpectators, let them liſten.

Now we have confirmed our friendſhip, and every thing is done: and we have concluded upon what we would ſay after we had confirmed our chain of friendſhip.

You know we said we were to appoint an agent, to ſee juſtice done on each ſide. We are tired of waiting; and now we are going to appoint an agent. We may happen to get a good one; and every thing will fall into his hands. Then let us go on very easy with our buſineſs and consider what we are about; and if we happen to do wrong, let us put the wrong on one side, and try to do better. So this man [calling to him Thomas Reeſe, and putting his hand upon his ſhoulder] we will choose. We will try him for a few days firſt, to ſee whether he is capable of doing our buſineſs or not; and if he does not do right, we will go on easy with our buſineſs. — Now our friendſhip is going on. You muſt consider this is the voice of the whole; and we are going to try him forthwith. For he is the man who muſt go to take care of the money coming from Judge Phelps to the Seneka nation, and ſee that juſtice is done in the diviſion of it. Now you muſt be very careful to inform General Washington of this appointment: and if we have done wrong, let the matter be considered easily, as we told you before; and that is the way to ~~continue~~ keep friendſhip. Directly, when General Washington comes to hear this — if we have done wrong, do not let much be said about it. Let us try to make the matter easy, and mend it as quick as we can.

Now you are hearing a few words. We are going to try this man; and if he does us juſtice now, next Spring he is to begin and receive the yearly pay for us ~~the~~ the Seneka, the Onondaga & Cayuga nations. He muſt receive it; and it muſt all go to Buffaloe Creek, where all the Chiefs reside; that our minds may be at ease.

This is the whole of this matter: we have said enough about it.

You said we ſhould have a gunsmith among us to mend our guns if they got broke: and you said we might choose him — [here, he named a William Harris — but I interrupted the ſpeaker No! (ſaid I) I said no ſuch thing: [Red Jacket sat down — but presently ~~rose~~ started up again, & ſpoke these words]

"It wont do to talk much more — for perhaps we have been deceived in the whole!"

It was now near sun-set; and the executing of a deed by the Seneka Chiefs to Ebenr. Allan's two Indian daughters, took up the rest of the day.

The rain on Saturday July 16th having prevented the distribution of the goods intended as a present to the Six Nations, I called no council on that day.

Sunday July 17th 1791. The Goods were brought to the ground near the Council Bower. Previous to their delivery, I aſsembled the Six Nations in Council, and made ſome extempore observations on their proceedings & ſpeeches of the 15th

1. In regard to their choice of an agent, I told them that the person they had chosen was their agent merely,

and not the agent of the U States. That when the United States should appoint an agent to superintend & assist them in the management of their affairs, the such agent would be paid by the U States: but the person whom they had chosen, must either be compensated by themselves, or he must serve them for nothing; for the U States would pay no agent unless appointed by their authority.

I intimated that ~~[illegible]~~ their choosing an agent was an imprudent procedure: that the white people who sought their favours, often, perhaps always, used improper means,—such as bribing the persons who could interpret for them, and freely distributing ~~rum~~ ~~[illegible]~~: and thus they (the Indians) were often imposed on & deceived. I reminded them of the words of Red-Jacket last Fall, at Tioga, with respect to their lands. "If (said he) any of General Washington's people should come to an Indian to buy land—suppose to myself—and give me a glass of rum—and I should say—there, my friend, I will sell you a piece of land—and I sell it: Now (said he) a law must be made to render all such sales good for nothing." ~~These, (said I)~~ (I then remarked that their ~~your~~ own wish in respect to ~~your~~ their lands, ~~will~~ would pertinently apply to ~~your~~ their choice of an agent, and to any other proceedings in which ~~you were~~ they were concerned with white people.

I also told them, that ~~[illegible]~~ in my speeches I had only informed them of the disposition of the President & of the United States to assist them in the introduction of farmers & smiths &c. among them: that they had wisely agreed to ~~[illegible]~~ receive them: but the place of introducing ~~[illegible]~~ & the places where a beginning should be made, ~~[illegible]~~ remained to be settled. That this could best be done ~~by a~~ in consultation of their principal chiefs with the President & Great Council of the U States. And for this purpose I recommended to them to agree on four, five or six (but by no means exceeding six) of their most able & prudent chiefs who should go to Philadelphia, after the next Corn harvest, when the Great Council of the U States were to assemble. That in this way the plan of introducing the proposed improvements could be most usefully & satisfactorily fixed.

In the speeches of the Fish Carrier & Good Peter on the 15th they imagined that I considered a former speech of Good Peter's & two speeches of Red-Jacket's merely as the speeches of the individuals who spoke: but I assured them that ~~they were mistaken~~ & I thought no such thing: I considered all the speeches made by the Chiefs, in Council, as the speeches of the Six Nations; excepting

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

excepting one expreſsion of Red Jacket's, which I viewed as the expreſsion of the individual, who uttered it, — "Brothers (said I) you have often told me, that in ſpeaking to me, you conſider yourſelves as ſpeaking to the Preſident of the United States; becauſe I am appointed by his authority to here repreſent him and the United States. Now ~~the~~ Red-Jacket in his ſpeech the other day ſuggested "that all the propoſals of uſeful improvements which I had made to you, were a deception." Theſe words, brothers, were an inſult on the Preſident and on the United States: But theſe ~~are~~ I conſider ~~as~~ not as the words of the ~~Speaker~~, Six Nations, but as the words ~~only~~ of the Speaker alone. [Red Jacket acknowledged the words to be his own. — As an excuſe for his expreſsion, he ſaid, that when he was ſpeaking (to declare their choice of a gunsmith) I had ſtopped his mouth, ſtriking his mouth with his hand with a vehement motion. He continued to interrupt me, and behaved ſo rudely that for ſome time I could not proceed. — At length —]

I informed them that the preſent of goods from the U.States was now ready to be delivered. — That as they were about to depart for their homes, I ſhould make their return as convenient as I could, by hanging on the kettles for them at ſundry places. For thoſe going eaſtward, at Catharine's town: for thoſe going weſtward, at ~~the~~ Painted Poſt and Canaſteah: for thoſe going ~~northward~~ weſtward & northward at the Painted Poſt &c, at Jen-uh-sheo: and further to accommodate them, that I had reſerved till that time one barrel of rum for a walking ſtaff to help them on their way home. — This information was agreeable; and the name of the walking ſtaff put them in good humour. At that inſtant I exclaimed — "Brothers, I am glad to ſee you in good humour. [I feel ſo myſelf.] [This obſervation increaſed their good humour.] Let every thing diſagreeable be forgotten. Let us make a hole in the ground, ~~in~~ ſcrape together our troubles, & bury them. I now make your paths ſmooth, and hope you will have a clear ſky to render your journey home agreeable."

The Council broke up in good temper.

Leaſe of the Cayuga Reſervation to come after label annexed to the

Before the Council was ended, the First [illegible] Cayuga Chiefs executed a leaſe of the Cayuga reſervation (in the State of New York) to John Richardſon, for twenty years, from the firſt day of laſt June, for 500 dollars annual rent. Having

Previous to its execution, I explained the terms of the lease in full council of the Six Nations; and then asking the Cayuga Chiefs if they understood & agreed to them, they all answered ~~that they understood & agreed~~ in the affirmative, & that the terms were ~~to theirs~~ ~~& being~~ conformable to the bargain they had made; — all excepting Steel-Trap, they agreed; ~~who said~~ he did not understand the matter.

Note. Steel Trap is the only Chief now residing on the Cayuga reservation (a tract ~~then~~ containing about 64 thousand acres according to the information) & his & his sisters the only families. Of him all the Cayuga nation (including his ~~[illegible]~~ brothers) complain, that he sold their lands to the Governor of New-York for a trifle, and, of most, or a large proportion, of that trifle, defrauded the nation. — The right of preemption [illegible] nevertheless, the Chiefs reserved one mile square for him & his sister where they dwelt.) I doubted the right of the Cayuga nation to make any disposition of their lands, except to that State ~~of New York~~: but by their information Col.o Paine, a Judge of Tioga county, and others, it seemed that they had a right to lease them for a term not exceeding 21 years, and that Governor Clinton declared so to them at the treaty last year at Fort Stanwix. Grounding my procedure on this information, & expressly referring to it, I gave a public ratification of the lease.

During the treaty Ebenezer Allan (named by the Indians Jen-uh-shea, usually pronounced Genesee) applied to the Seneka nation to confirm to his two daughters by a Seneka woman, a tract of land six miles square, of which they had more than a year before given a deed. The terms of the ~~grant~~ assignment the Chiefs had explained to me in private council. After they were gone, I noted down the various conditions on which they had told me the ~~grant~~ assignment had been made. A day or two afterward, the Farmer's Brother introduced the matter in full council of the Six Nations; ~~and then the~~ ~~grant~~ spoke in approbation of the ~~grant~~ assignment; & said that Col.o Butler (of Niagara) told them the deed ought to be ratified by the Commissioner of the U.States at this treaty.

When he had done speaking, I took the deed into my hand, and explained the extent of the grant — showed ~~them~~ that if I had been rightly informed of ~~their~~ number ~~of that~~ deed was to convey to each of Allan's Indian children, five times as much land as would fall to the share of any other person in the Seneka nation. I mentioned the ~~qu~~ number of acres: but of that they could form no idea. — I recited the several conditions on which they had told me the grant had been made, two only of which were mentioned in the deed, and those ~~[illegible]~~ not duly expressed; and ~~in~~ in a word, that the deed taken generally was not properly drawn. ~~With~~ respect to the quantity of land described in the deed — I asked them ~~[illegible]~~ if they loved Jen-uh-shea's children so much better than their own, that they meant to give to each of them five times as much land as they would have left for their own children? — The whole council manifested their ~~displeasure at~~ ~~the~~ imposition which I had detected; and as soon as I had finished my observations ~~upon it~~, the Farmer's Brother took the deed, & said he was glad he had got hold of it again, as it was quite beside their intention. This, however, it ~~appeared~~ seemed afterward, was a mere finesse, to pacify the warriors, who evidently thought Allan had been guilty of gross ~~imposition~~ deception: and Little Billy (as I was informed) said their supposed good friend Col.o Butler joined in the deception so as to have half of the land for his pains. The same afternoon the Farmer's Brother ~~[illegible]~~ at my quarters, declared they would make no other deed to Allan during this treaty; tho' hereafter they would do what was right towards him. [Allan was greatly alarmed. Good God! (said he to me) am I to be ruined?] Notwithstanding which, Allan afterward ~~[illegible]~~ persuaded the Chiefs, ~~and persuaded the~~ to agree on an assignment of a tract of land four miles square (part of the tract contained in the first deed) to his two Indian children. The deed was fully explained in Council; and to give them an idea of the extent of the assignment, I told them it would contain 32 such ~~farms~~ tracts as, ~~many~~ white people, were sufficient for 32 farmers and their families. "Very well (said Red Jacket) there are two of them." Having explained the deed, they said they understood & agreed to it. It was then executed by the Seneka Chiefs; & I certified that it was done ~~in full council~~, at a public treaty held under the authority of the United States.

~~[illegible]~~ Before the ~~first~~ Council was ended, I reminded the Indians that they had confirmed ~~with~~ their answer to my first written speech with a belt, which belt I should keep, to hand to the President of the U.States; and in return for their belt, I would cause one to be annexed to my first speech, with the following explanatory label viz. [See post, fol. 119]

The

+ Pickg

Newtown July 16. 1791.

Sir,

This treaty, from various causes, has continued to an unreasonable length of time. None of the Indians arrived in Seaſon. Yesterday the buſineſs in council was completed by evening; and this day I intended to have made a concluding ſpeech according to their custom; to have distributed the goods; and to have extinguiſh the council fire: but the rain has prevented me. If the weather permit, this will be done to-morrow morning.

Three or Four days ago, Great Tree arrived from Obeil, with a meſsage, desiring his brothers here to keep peace (meaning with the U.States; but urging them to rise up and go to our ar to help them make peace with the Western Indians. Yester they gave a deciſive answer againſt it: saying they desired not to meddle with the war: that they were few in number; and cou render no material aſsiſtance: – At the ſame time giving aſsurance that they would not aſsiſt the hostile Indians; and tha they would use their endeavours to keep all their young warriors at home. – Having long ago discovered this to be their mind (as I hav already informed you by letter) I not only did not urge them to ſend their warriors to our army, – but adviſed them to remain at home. – They came with their minds prepared on this ſubject. Col. Butler of Niagara told them the tomahawk woul be offered to them; but they muſt not touch it. Repeatedly, in ſtrong terms, they had declared to me that their minds were all for peace, and desired Congreſs would ſpeak to them of nothing but peace. – For theſe reasons I have never liſped ~~an~~ word on the ſubject of their going to war, further than this – that if the ~~young~~ ardour of their young men could not easily be restrained, they ſhould join their friends the United States, and not the Western Indians, *their* ancient enemies, as well as *ours*. – About a week ago they received a meſsage from General Butler at Fort Pitt, in which he puts this matter on the same footing. After reminding them of the aſsiſtance they promiſed at ſome paſt treaty; he says – I neither ask nor advise you to riſe up to join our army: but we shall not refuse the company of your young warriors.

The Five Nations (the Mohawks excluded) are truly desirous of preserving the Friendship of the U.States: ſome from affection; the reſt from fear & a regard to their intereſt. The two laſt motives will reſtrain them while they reside within our limits.

Captain Hendrick ſet off the 13th inſtant on his journey to the Western Indians. He goes by the way of Niagara to Grand River, which he may reach in eight days. From thence to the river of France (as it is pronounced to me) is about twenty miles; thence he will go down that river in a canoe to near the Western end of Lake Erie, and so to Detroit. This is a voyage of about twelve days. From the information he had received, he said it would take him Six days to go from Detroit to the hostile Indian towns. So his whole journey may take up Thirty days.

I inclose a letter from Capt. Hendrick with one of mine ſubjoined for Genl. St Clair, which, if you approve the design, you will forward agreeably to my answer to Captain Hendrick's queries, together with the copy of the queries and answers.

I expect to leave this to-morrow for Wyoming. I shall proceed afterwards to the city, as soon as I can prepare copies of the ſpeeches.

I am &c.
T. Pickering

General Knox
Secy of War.

Wilkesbarre July 21. 1791.

Sir,

I expected to have ſent the inclosed letter [the one immediately preceeding] by Friends Parrish and Sansom, from Newtown Point; but they were so obliging as to wait for me. Friend Parrish and I left Newtown (distant about 120 miles, as the river runs) the 18th, at about 5 o'clock P.M. in a canoe, and arrived here laſt evening.

I now inclose a duplicate of capt. Hendrick's letter & my answer, as well as of his queries and my answers; ſo that you may ſend them by different conveyances, if (as I said before) the arrangement be approved.

It is to be regretted that capt. Hendrick's departure was ſo long delayed: but he waited firſt to get information

tion from ſome of his acquaintances and friends who lived in the Seneka country; not knowing but it might be expedient to adviſe with the Six Nations generally on the ſubject of his viſit to the Western Indians. But after making his enquiries, he appeared to be confirmed in his opinion—that they did not merit his confidence. Nevertheleſs, after he was ready to ſet out, he waited near three days, at the requeſt of ſome chiefs of the Six Nations, who proposed that they ſhould ſend by him a meſsage to the hoſtile Indians: but the meaſure was opposed by others; who said that any ~~th~~ further attempts from them, to restore peace, would have no good effect; on the contrary, they ſupposed it would do hurt, by leading the Western Indians to aſcribe their importunities to weakneſs and fear. No meſsage was ſent. The Oneidas manifeſted their good-will, by furniſhing, gratis, ſome peace-belts to captain Hendrick.

The Six (or rather Five) Nations have officiously choſen a ſuperintendant (or agent, as they called him) aſsigning as a reaſon, the long delay of an appointment by the authority of the United States. The person they have choſen is a Thomas Reeſe, of Northumberland, couſin or nephew (as I was told) to Col.º Forreſt, by whom, perhaps, he may be recommended to you. Whether he ſhould be appointed or not, may poſsibly be decided merely by an inſpection of the three papers incloſed: one, the depoſition of Ephraim Webſter—another a certificate of his good character ſigned by judge Hardenburgh (formerly in the York Line of the army) and other reputable men; and the third, a copy of captain Hendrick's queries and my anſwers, copied by Mr Reeſe at my requeſt, when I was much hurried, from a very fair draught which I had written for capt. Hendrick to take with him. A common ſchool-boy, you will ſee, would copy more correctly.

While waiting for the Indians, I had lodged ſeveral days in the ſame house with him; and as ſoon as I heard of his endeavours to get into favour with the Indians, with a view of getting the appointment of ſuperintendant, I pronounced him unfit for the employment, for want of capacity. I did not then ſuſpect him of bribery and deception — except that bribery, ſo eaſy to practice ſucceſsfully with Indians, of treating them with rum, or giving it when requeſted. The deception I refer to, was, the offering to their view, and getting interpreted to them, a certificate (as I had heard it called) from William Maclay esquire, one of the Senators of the United States, recommending him (as it was represented to me) as a fit person to be choſen by the Indians for their agent.

[At the next and laſt council, I told the Indians that it was proper for me to inform them, that the agent they had choſen was merely their own agent, & not the agent of the United States; and that for any ſervices he might render them, they (the Indians) muſt make him compenſation; or he muſt perform them for nothing. — Red Jacket then ſaid, as an apology for their proceedings, that he had been well recommended to them by Mr Maclay: and then he handed me the ſuppoſed certificate. But what was my ſurpriſe, when I found it to be a letter, written laſt May, from Mr Maclay to Samuel Ogden Eſq., in which he mentions Thomas Reese as a practical land-ſurveyor, and a gentleman ſufficiently acquainted with his profeſsion of ſurveying, "eſpecially in rough ground," as he had been uſed to the woods; and adds, if Mr Ogden ſhould want ſuch a ſurveyor, he believes Mr Reese would give him ſatiſfaction! This is the amount of the letter: I do not remember the preciſe words. It was handed to me juſt as the council was breaking up. Immediately afterwards, Red Jacket, and the war-chief Little Billy, deſired me to return it. I aſked them if they knew what it contained? Red Jacket ſaid if he muſt give an anſwer, he muſt firſt call the chiefs together. I then told him I would read it to him. It was read and interpreted to him: He and Little Billy were ſurprized; [and ſaid the interpretation which had been before given to them, had no relation to the contents of that letter!]

It was by accident that I heard Webſter's ſtory. It was the morning after the Indians had declared their choice of Reese for their agent. I took his deposition of the facts: but made no ſecret of ~~them~~ it. To invalidate it, his veracity was called in question. I then asked Webster if he had not, on his arrival, ſhown me a certificate of his good character? He produced it; and I took the copy inclosed.

As it is important to keep unworthy men from any kind of agency with the Indians, I trust you will think this long detail not unneceſsary: and I transmit it now, leſt there ſhould be as much zeal and diligence to procure a real appointment from the President, as had been used to obtain the Indian Choice.

I am &c.
T. Pickering

General Knox
Sec.y of War.

[The two foregoing letters to Genl. Knox were sent by friends Parish & Sanſom, from Wilkesbarre, July 22d. 1791.]

of Conquest they may always enlarge it at proper times, as their Jurisdiction over the Country will not be disputed—

Let the Americans Look back and take a view of their own affairs at the beginning of the Late War, they say themselves that it was not the amt. of tax, but the manner of Levying it that gave disgust, because it was opening the door for extending it to posterity without bounds—now it is not the quantity of Land claim'd at this time, which *alone* alarms the Indians, but the principles upon which it's claim'd, because it's opening a door for extending it over the whole of the Indian Lands within the United States; which would be very hard, and the highest degree of Injustice upon nine-tenths of the Indians, who so far from taking an active part against the Americans in the late war, they hardly heard of such a war—but as the Idea of conquest circulates amongst them the contagion becomes more alarming and every man feels the injury and makes it his own case (as your people did) by which means the disgust is spreading where no prejudices had before taken place.—

Therefore continuing the war will Unite them against you, and prejudices against the white people will take such root that they will not be easily erased—whereas making a general peace and endeavouring to Unite them as a fair & happy people will win their affections, and whoever is most instrumental in accomplishing that happy end, will be most Likely to reap the advantages which it must produce—

from the best information I have had of the Battle at Miami, the Indians fell in with a party of the Light Horse & cut them off—the commanding Officer next day sent out a stronger party and a warm engagement ensued the Indians after some time made a faint retreat to give time for a reinforcement to come up, when they renew'd the action and repuls'd the Enemy, with the loss of about twenty five men in all. the Loss of the White people is supposed by the Indians to be between five & six Hundred, but your situation will enable you to get a more accurate acct. of their Loss than I can give you.—

I have fully comply'd with your request in the Length of my letter, if I have not answer'd your expectations in other respects—and I hope you will return the compliment by return of the Bearers and then I shall be convinc'd that you mean to be a good correspondent.

I am
Dr friend
your most Obedt.
and very Humble Servt.
(signed) Jos. Brant.

Revd. Mr. Saml. Kirkland

(*Kirkland MSS, Library of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.*)

CERTIFICATE BY TIMOTHY PICKERING—SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I certify that Oliver Phelps Esquire has shown me a number of depositions of Gentlemen of reputation who were present at the Treaty held by him at Buffaloe Creek with the Six Nations of Indians in the year 1788 when he purchased of them a tract of land since called the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, and from their testimony it appears that the bargain made with the Indians was for Five Thousand dollars purchase money, and Five hundred dollars annual Rent. that the papers exhibiting the bargain were openly interpreted by Mr. Kirkland Mr. Dean Colo. Butler & Captain Brant and that the Indians then appeared entirely satisfied—

I further certify, that at the request of Mr Phelps I examined the Fish-Carrier and Sharonyowanen [the two head Sachems of the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations now attending the Treaty held by me with the Six Nations at this place] relative to the same bargain and they declared that it was as above stated, that the other Chiefs of their two Nations know it, and that they never heard one of them say any thing to the contrary. I further Certify, that yesterday the principal Sachems and Chiefs of the Seneka Nation came to my quarters, and declared they were entirely satisfied in respect to the bargain they had made with Mr. Phelps and that all they now asked of Mr. Phelps, was, that he would perform his engagements with them as the writings now stand. Upon the whole, tho' from the Complaints made last fall by the Seneka Chiefs at Tioga, and by the Cornplanter last winter at Philadelphia, there appeared to me room for believing that the bargain was for Ten Thousand dollars purchase money, yet I am now entirely convinced that they were under a mistake, and that the writings showing that the purchase money was Five thousand dollars and the annual rent five hundred dollars are exactly agreeable to the bargain made with them in their full Council—

Newtown in the State of New York
July 16th 1791. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

FROM REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND TO JOSEPH BRANT.

ONEIDA January 3rd 1792.

My dear Friend,

Your last friendly letter wrote in the Indian language from Grand River I did not receive till the month of August. Its contents however afforded me great pleasure as you still gave me encouragement of the long expected and intended visit to the seat of Government. some time in the course of last Autumn, you was also pleased to thank me for the information I had given you of the sentiments and disposition of Congress towards the Indians within their jurisdiction, that they had resolved to pursue such a line of conduct towards them for strict justice and humanity, as should bear the light of day, & reflect honor upon their national character.

The disturbed and hostile state of things the summer past in the vicinity of the Miamee which called for your interference, I suppose has prevented this much desired visit, which I know you have long had in contemplation. You would have heard from me before this time, had I not taken several journeys last fall for settling my affairs, in order to remove my family into the neighborhood of Oneida, which I have now happily effected. except one of my sons who is still a member of Dartmouth College, and under the tuition of your old Schoolmaster—Mr. Wheelock.

I cannot yet, my friend. notwithstanding all the discouragements, relinquish the idea of the civilization of some of the Indian tribes, till one fair trial is made, & upon a plan different from any that has been adopted. That we now begin with the means which introduce to the first stages of society, viz. Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, & common Schools for the children in their own country. Perhaps three or four promising geniuses who bear the marks of originality may be carried farther into the field of science. I have drafted a plan for this purpose, in which plan are many ideas I collected from your own observations upon the subject, at our last interview.

I have the pleasure Sir to inform you that the civilization of the various

July 16. 1791

4-7
1791
[illegible]

TIMOTHY PICKERING'S DEPOSITION IN FAVOUR OF MR. PHELPS.

I certify that Oliver Phelps Esquire has shown me a number of depositions of Gentlemen of reputation who were present at the Treaty hild by him at Buffaloe Creek with the Six Nations of Indians in the year 1788 when he purchased of them a tract of land since called the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, and from their testimony it appears that the bargain made with the Indians was for Five Thousand dollars purchase money, and Five hundred dollars annual Rent. that the papers exhibiting the bargain were openly interpreted by M^r. Kirkland M^r. Dean Col^o. Butler & Captain Brant and that the Indians then appeared entirely satisfied —

I further certify, that at the request of Mr Phelps I examined the Fish - Carrier and Sharonyowanen / the two head Sachems of the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations now attending the Treaty held by me with the Six Nations at this place / relative to the same bargain and they declared that it was as above stated, that the other Chiefs of their two Nations know it, and that they never heard one of them say any thing to the contrary. I further Certify, that yesterday the principal Sachems and Chiefs of the Seneka Nation came to my quarters, and declared they were entirely satisfied in respect to the bargain they had made with M^r. Phelps and that all they now asked of M^r. Phelps, was, that he would perform his engagements with them as the writings now stand. Upon the whole, tho' from the Complaints made last fall by the Seneka Chiefs at Tioga, and by the Cornplanter last winter at Philadelphia, there appeared to me room for believing that the bargain was for Ten Thousand dollars purchase money, yet I am now entirely convinced that they were under a mistake, and that the writings showing that the purchase money was Five thousand dollars and the annual rent five hundred dollars are exactly agreeable to the bargain made with them in their full Council —

Newtown in the State of New York
July 16th 1791 } Copy

Timothy Pickering

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I further certify, that at the request of Mr Phelps I examined the Fish-Carrier and Sharonyowanen / the the two head Sachems of the Cayuga and Onondaga Nations now attending the Treaty held by me with the ſix Nations at this place relative to the ſame bargain and they declared that it was as above ſtated, that the other Chiefs of thier two Nations knew it, and that they never heard one of them ſay any thing to the contrary. I further Certify, that yesterday the principal Sachems and Chiefs of the Seneka Nation came to my quarters, and declared they were entirely ſatisfied in respect to the bargain they had made with Mr Phelps, and that all they now asked of Mr Phelps, was, that he would perform his engagements with them as the writings now ſtand

Upon the whole, tho' from the Complaints made last fall by the Seneka Chiefs at Tioga, and by the Cornplanter last winter at Philadelphia, there appeared ſome room for believing that the bargain was for Ten Thousand dollars purchase money, yet I am now entirely convinced that they were under a mistake, and that the writings ſhowing that the purchase money was five thousand dollars and the annual rent five hundred dollars are exactly agreeable to the bargain made with them in their full Council —

Newtown in the
State of New York
July 16th 1791 —

Timothy Pickering

Copy —

T. Pickerings Deposition in favor of Mr. Phelps

Miscellaneous papers

1791. July 16th

An Indenture Made the Sixteenth day of July in the Year one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety one, and of the Independance of the United States the Sixteenth, between the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation of Indians of one part, and John Richardson of the County of Herkimer in the State of New York Yeoman of the other Part: Whereas the Said Cayuga Nation are Owners of a Certain tract of Land within the Said County of Herkimer, Supposed to Contain one hundred Square Miles, and lying on both sides of the Cayuga Lake at the Northern end thereof and Reaching to the out lets of the Seneka & Cayuga Lakes, and lying Partly along those out-lets, which tract, when the other lands of the Cayuga Nation were Sold to the State of New York was Reserved for the use of the Cayuga Nation, and is Called and Known by the Name of the Cayuga Reservation, and Whereas the Greater part of the Cayuga Nation have retired into the Seneka Country where they propose to Reside, and the Said Reservation in its present Situation, Yields but a trifling profit to the Nation at Large; and we being desirous of Rendering the Same useful to the Whole Nation, who Stand in need of money and Cattle which might be obtained in Rents for our said Lands, and John Richardson aforesaid having offered to Take a Lease of the whole of the said Reservation at an Annual rent of five hundred dollars to be paid to us in Cash and Neat-Cattle: Now this Indenture witnesseth that we the Said Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation, according to the ancient custom of our Nation, by Which we are vested with full power to dispose of the Lands of the Nation In Consideration of the said sum of Five hundred dollars, to be paid to us annually during the Term of Twenty Years Next ensuing the first day of June last past, Do hereby Grant demise and lease to the said John Richardson his Executors administrators and assigns the whole of the Tract of Land above described Called the Cayuga Reservation, and Its appurtenances— To have and to hold the said Demised premises to him the said John Richardson and to his Executors administrators and assigns, for his and their use for the said Term of Twenty Years Next Ensuing the first day of June last, with liberty after the Twentieth and last Year has Expired to cut cure and carry off all the Crops of Grain, Grass and Vegetables, which the ~~said~~ tenant and tenants may raise on their farms and which shall be ripened In that Season. And I the said John Richardson in Consideration of the premises so as aforesaid demised, do hereby Covenant for myself, my heirs Executors and administrators, with the Sachems and Chiefs who shall execute this lease & with their Successors in office in said Nation of Cayugas, to pay to them the said Sachems and Chiefs, or to the agent duly appointed and authorised to take care of the affairs and Interests of their Nation, the said Sum of five hundred Dollars annually during the aforesaid term, in Twenty several payments, one half thereof in Cash, and the other half thereof in Neat Cattle; the Cash and Cattle to be paid and delivered at the ferry place on the western side of the Cayuga lake— on the first day of June in every Year to the said Sachems and Chiefs or their agents as aforesaid; the first payment to be made on the first day of June Next, the prices of the Cattle to be paid for Rent in Each Year not to Exceed the Cash prices of Cattle of the same quality and delivered at the

Time of Payment above fixed in each Year, in the said County of of Herkemer & the adjoining parts of the County of Ontario. —
Reserving Nevertheless to and for the use of Kise-tack-ee, or Steel Trap and his Sister & their families, a piece of Land, part of the tract herein before demised, Whereon the said Steel Trap and his Sister and their families now dwell, To be one mile Square, their said place of Residence to be as nearly as may be with Convenience In the Centre of the said mile Square —

In witness whereof we the said Sachems & Chiefs and the said John Richardson have hereunto Interchangeably Set our hands and Seals the Sixteenth day of July one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety one, and in the Sixteenth Year of the Independance of the United States of America —

Signed Sealed & delivered
In the presence of — — —
One word in the first and one in the 2d page being dashed out, & said in the 3d page interlined

Jacob Hart
Brinton Paine
Joseph Smith
Jasper Parrish

John Richardson

By Timothy Pickering Commissioner in behalf of the United States for holding a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians.

I certify that the aforewritten lease was made and explained at the public treaty aforesaid, held at Newtown in Tioga County in the ſtate of New-York, in full council of the Five Nations present, on the ſeventeenth day of July in the year 1791, and of the independence of the United States the Sixteenth. After it had been fully explained, the Cayuga Chiefs declared, that it was understood by them, and was agreeable to the bargain they had made with the Leſsee Richardſon. I then asked if they agreed to it. They answered yes; no one objecting, except Hiſe-tach-ce, or Steel Trap. — I attended to & admitted the public examination & ratification of this leaſe, upon information from Colo. Brinton Paine & others that the laws of New-York, and the declaration of the Governor, allowed and admitted ſuch temporary disposition of their lands by the Cayuga nation.

In testimony whereof I have hereto ſet my hand & ſeal the eighteenth day of July 1791.

Timothy Pickering.

[The rough draft in T P's writg tho' he prepar'd the deed O.P.]

An Indenture made the sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixteenth, between the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation of Indians of one part, and John Richardson of the county of Herkemer in the State of New York Yeoman, of the other part: Whereas the said Cayuga nation are owners of a certain tract of land within the said county of Herkemer supposed to contain one hundred square miles, lying on both sides of the Cayuga Lake, at the northern end thereof, and reaching to the outlets of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and lying partly along those outlets, which tract, when the other lands of the Cayuga nation were sold to the state of New York, was reserved for the use of the Cayuga Nation, and is called and known by the name of the Cayuga Reservation: and whereas the greater part of the Cayuga Nation have retired into the Seneka country, where they propose to reside, and the said Reservation in its present situation yeilds but a trifling profit to the nation at large: and we being desirous of rendering the same useful to the whole nation, into the Seneka country, where they propose to reside, and the said Reservation in its present situation yeilds but a trifling profit to the nation at large: and we being desirous of rendering the same useful to the whole nation, who stand in need of money and cattle which might be obtained in rents for our said land: and John Richardson aforesaid having offered to take a lease of the whole of the said Reservation at an annual

rent

unt of Five hundred dollars to be paid to us in Cattle and neat cattle: Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that we the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayug Nation, according to the ancient custom of our nation by which we are vested with full power to dispose of the lands of the nation, in consideration of the said s of Five hundred dollars, to be paid to us annually du the term of twenty years next ensuing the first day of June last past, Do hereby grant demise and lease to the said John Richardson, his Executors, administrators & Assign the whole of the tract of land above described called the Cayuga Reservation, and its appurtenances. To have and to hold the said demised premises to him the said John Richardson and to his executors administrators and assigns for his and their use for the said term of twenty years next ensuing the first day of June last, with liberty after the twentieth and last year has expired, to cut, cure and carry off all the crops of grain, grass and vegetables which the tenan and tenants may raise on their farms and which shall be ripened in that season. And I the said John Richardson, in consideration of the premises so as aforesaid demised, do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, execut and administrators, with the Sachems and Chiefs who shall and tenants may raise on their farms and which shall be ripened in that season. And I the said John Richardson in consideration of the premises so as aforesa demised, do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executo and administrators, with the Sachems and Chiefs who shall execute this lease and with their successors in Office in said nation of Cayugas, to pay to them the said Sachem and Chiefs, or to the agent duly appointed and authorise to take care of the affairs and interests of their nation, the said sum of Five hundred dollars annually during the aforesaid term, in twenty several payments, one half thereof in cash, and the other half thereof in neat cattle: the cash and cattle to be paid and delivered at the Ferry place on the western side of the Cayuga Lake, on the first day of June in every year, to the said Sachems and Chiefs or their agent as aforesaid; the first payment to be made on the first day of June next. The prices of the cattle so to be paid for rent in each year not to exceed the cash prices of cattle of the same quality and value, at the time of payment above fixed in each year, in the said county of Herkemer and the adjoining parts of the county of Ontario. Reserving nevertheless to and for the use of Kie-tach-ee, or Steel Trap, and his sister, and their families a piece of land, part of the tract herein before demised - whereon the said Steel Trap and his sister and their families now dwell, to be one mile square, their said place of residence to be as nearly as may be with convenience, in the center of the said mile square -

In witness whereof we the said Sachems and Chiefs and the said John Richardson have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals the sixteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and in the sixteenth year of the Independence of &c of the United States of America -

Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of us. (The words "for his and their use" being first interlined)

Tagauenyoh.

Je-non-do-we-hoh.

The mark

of the Independence of the
sixteenth year of the United States of America -

Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of us.
(The words "for his and their use" being first interlined).
by the eleven chiefs whose names are last subscribed. and sealed and delivered by the Fish Carrier and three other principal Chiefs, as attornies to the two Chiefs whose names are first subscribed-

Bunton Paine - Jacob Hart
Joseph Smith . Jasper Parish -

Taganenyoh.

Je-non-do-we-hoh.

the mark of.
O-jae-geh-to + or Fish Carrior
the mark of
Cho-ha-es +
the mark of
Tau-ge-au-gau + or Broken axe
the mark of
Te-o. hau-gui-en-da. +
the mark of
Koh-ye-o-ga-ta +
the mark of.
Na-tau-go-wau. +

The mark of
Chu-ka-tto ×

The mark of
Te-hoh-ko. ×

The mark of
Tau-he-on-sdos. ×

The mark of
Tau-yich-ohaw. ×

The mark of
Kau-haw-we-ness. ×
or Captain Josh.

By Timothy Pickering. Commissioner in behalf of the United States for holding a treaty with the six Nations of Indians –

I certify that the afore written lease was made and explaind at the public treaty aforesaid, held at Newtown in Tioga County in the State of New York, in full council of the Five Nations present. on the seventeenth day of July in the year 1791. and of the Independence of the United States the sixteenth. After it h been fully explained, the Cayuga Chiefs declared. that it was understood by them. and was agreeable to the bargain they had made with the Lessee Richardson. I then asked if they agreed to it. They answered yes; no one objecting except Kiso-tach-ee. or Steel Trap. – I attended to and admitted the public examination & ratification of this lease, upon information from Col. Brinton Paine and others, that the laws of New York and the declaratio of the Governor allowed and admitted such temporary disposition of their lands by the Cayuga nation –

ently in their present state, upon information from Col. Brinton Paine and others, that the laws of New York and the declaratio of the Governor allowed and admitted such temporary disposition of their lands by the Cayuga nation.

Seal

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the eighteenth day of July 1791.

Timothy Pickering.

(Copy.)

The Chief called the Farmer's Brother, with some ~~many~~ other chiefs, gave me the following account of their grant of land to E Allan's two Indian children

1. They called them their children.
2. They wished the conveyance of land to them to be strong and sure. –
3. They made the grant on these conditions
   1. For 60 bushels of corn annual rent ~~[illegible]~~; or when going to a treaty or the like mission.
   2. Allan was to supply food to hunters when they returned hungry.
   3. The ~~Indian~~ Seneka families living on the land to stay there and to plant as long as they chose.
   4. These Seneka families to be supplied with food when at any time distressed for want of food.
   5. Polly & Chloe Allen, their two children to have no part of monies for land sold or to be sold. &
   6. No part of the presents of goods given the Seneca nation, either by the British, the U States or others, to be claimed by these children.

(The Senekas have left about 3,500,000 acres. The number of souls in the Seneka nation estimated at 2500; by which divide all their land, and the share of each individual will be 1400. — Consequently, the proper share of Allans two children would be 2800 acres. But a township of 6 miles square (which the Deed mentions to be granted to them) contains 23,040 acres, or 11,520 acres to each child: that is, above 8 times as much to each, as any other person in the nation would have left for his share.

But if Mr. Phelps's purchase be included, then one in 2500 would be entitled to 800 acres more — estimating the purchase at 2,000,000 acres. This w.d make each share 2200 acres

2

2 children's share — 4,400 acres

granted more than their share . 18,640

23,040

Memorandum of the
Senekas grant to
Eben.r Allan's Children
(July 1791)

I Ephraim Webster of lawful age, who for several years have resided with the Onondagas, testify & declare That John Harris, who lives at the Cayuga Lake, offered me a good gun ~~to induce me~~, & provided that I would use my influence with the Onondaga Indians to persuade them to petition that he the said John ~~& his brother William~~ might be appointed by ~~the authority of the United States~~ Timothy Pickering Commissioner for holding a treaty with the Six Nations, to be the smiths for the said Onondagas. I further testify and declare, that Mr. Thomas Reese desired me to use my influence with the Onondaga nation, to persuade them to agree in choosing him for their agent or the agent for the ~~Six~~ Five Nations; and that he the said Reese asked me how much I would take for ~~that~~ service which he requested of me

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Newtown, Tioga County in the State of New-York.

July 19. 1791. By Timothy Pickering esq. Commissioner in behalf of the United States for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians.

I certify, that ~~the~~ instrument of writing contained in this sheet and in the sheet of paper annexed to it, on which I have written my name, being ~~[illegible]~~ assignment ~~[illegible]~~ made by the ~~[illegible]~~ Seneca Nation to their two children Mary Allen & Chloe Allen ~~their names~~, of ~~the~~ tract of land there described as their full share of the Seneca land, was read & was particularly explained by me ~~[illegible]~~ in full council of the ~~Seneca Nation~~ and Six Nations, & after I had explained the same, I asked them if they understood it ~~the whole~~; and the ~~Seneca~~ Sachems & Chiefs ~~[illegible]~~ of the Seneca Nation answered that ~~they~~ the whole was well understood ~~the whole~~. ~~[illegible]~~ The instrument having been then agreed to in full council as aforesaid, was there signed, sealed & delivered in my presence by all the Sachems & Chiefs whose names appear in my handwriting, being the fifteen whose names are ~~[illegible]~~ written in the right hand column, and one in the left hand column, save that the chief Sonawhdo- only signed & sealed the instrument in my presence. In witness

NB [The rough draft above I suppose to be the one mentioned at fol. 268, as being different from the certificate actually given by T. Pickering.
But it is like the certificate on fol. 268, which I presume to be a true copy of the one given. O.P.]

Appointment of an Agent &c }

Red Jacket's speech last fall. (Speaking of their being cheated away their land) said — "If any of Gen.l Washington's people should come to an Indian to buy land — suppose to myself — & give me a glass of rum — & I sh.d say — here my friend, I will sell you a piece of land:" — Now, a such law must be made to render such sales good for nothing."

Bribery — Deposition — Cayuga land in Tioga County —

July 17. 1791.
Goods del.d

Plan for introducing farmers — schoolmasters, smiths — carpenters — spinners — weavers —
as what villages to be fixed — and when
~~[illegible]~~

Suggestion — That 5 chiefs ~~[illegible]~~ 2 Senecas 1 Onondaga — 1 Oneida & 1 Cayuga ~~[illegible]~~ should go to Philadelphia ~~at~~ next Cong. ~~[illegible]~~ President, & fix the plan.

Jones — ~~[illegible]~~ —
Ratification of deed to
Allen's Children
July 1791.
Certif.e to Oliver Phelps

Insulted by Red Jacket

Old women, & poor families, in distribution of goods —

Advice in going off not to molest inhabitants.

Closing the Council

Kettles to be brought in
Whites to furnish provisions on their return.

Mess.rs Morris to receive
Mr. Phelps's money

I certify that Oliver P. esq. has shewn me a number of depositions of reputable persons who were present at the treaty held by him at Buffalo Creek with the 6 N. of Indians in ye year 1788, when he purchased of them a tract of land since called the purchase of Phelps & Gorham. That from their ~~[illegible]~~ testimony it appeared that the bargain was for 5000 dollars ~~[illegible]~~ purchase money & 500 dollars annual rent, agreeably the ~~papers~~ deed & obligation ~~given~~ written on the occasion: That the papers exhibiting the bargain ~~was~~ were openly interpreted by Mr. Kirkland, Mr Dean, Col. Butler & Capt. Brant; and that the Indians appeared entirely satisfied. — I further certify, that on the request of Mr. Phelps I examined the two head chiefs of the Onondaga & Cayuga nations (viz. ~~[illegible]~~ Shaonegh-wanee & the Fish Carrier) now attending the treaty held with the 6 nations who declared that the bargain was such as is above mentioned, that all the other chiefs of the 2 nations know it, & that they never heard one of them say any thing to the contrary. — I further, certify, that yesterday the ~~two~~ principal Sachems & Chiefs of the Seneca nation came to my quarters, and declared they were now entirely satisfied in respect to the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~their~~ bargain they had made with Mr Phelps for their lands, & that they ~~[illegible]~~ believed they had been under a mistake about it; and that all they now asked of Mr Phelps was that he would perform his engagements with them as the writings now stand.

Upon the whole, tho' from the complaints made last fall by the Seneka Chiefs at Tioga, and by the Cornplanter last Winter at Phi.ª [illegible] that they were to have ten thousand dollars purchase money, yet I am now entirely convinced that they were under a mistake; and that the writings shewing that the purchase money was 5000 dollars & the annual rent ~~[illegible]~~ 500 dollars, are exactly agreeable to the bargain made with them in their full council.

[The above with many verbal alterations, is in Lowrie & Clarke's State Papers IV. 212 — O.P.]

In Lowrie & Clarke's State Papers Vol. IV, p. 212, are the following certificates –

Newton Point, in the State of New York, July 7. 1791. At the request of Oliver Phelps, Esq. I questioned the Onondago chief, Sharonyowanen, and the Cayuga chief, Ojagegte, (usually called the Fish Carrier) relative to the contents of the foregoing written paper, to which their names are subscribed.* They said they did not remember what were the papers therein mentioned to have been read and explained to them; but they well remember the bargain made between Mr. Phelps and the Five Nations, for the land he purchased of them at the treaty at Buffalo Creek, was this: that Mr Phelps was to pay five thousand dollars for the purchase, and five hundred dollars every year the New Arrow, Cornplanter & other Chiefs and Warriors on the Allegany River.

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* A quitclaim to Phelps, dated August 4, 1789 on p. 211 or perhaps the deed to Phelps & Gorham dated July 8, 1788, on p. 216.

Brothers, Mr. Rosecrantz, accompanied by Great Tree & John Decherd, on the 12th instant delivered me your meſsage, addreſsed partly to me & partly to the Five Nations in Council at this place. Their answer you will ſee in the inclosed paper. They appeared quite unanimous in their determination. During the whole treaty, before your meſsage arrived, I had observed they had been of the ſame mind. All the advice I gave was to the same effect. General Butler had done the like in his meſsage to them which they handed to me. For this he reminds them of their promiſes at the treaty of peace ~~the~~ to riſe up & aſsist us, if ever afterwards. He says — I neither ask nor adviſe you to riſe up; but if any of your young warriors choose to riſe up, we shall not refuse their company. So also I told them, that if the ardour (or warm blood) of their young men urged them ~~desired to go~~ ~~if they chose to riſe up~~, that they should join our army, & not the western Indians, *your* ancient enemies as well as *ours*.

Brothers, Mr. Baldwin goes back with your people; and is to ſee them ſupplied with neceſsaries on their way, where they can be obtained.

~~Brothers, this war I hope the war will not extend to your country, that so you may continue to follow the works of peace. but should the hostile Indians advance, I hope you will be a barrier to our frontiers; and the blessed~~

Brothers I remain your true friend

T.P.

town July 17. 1791

Newtown July 18. 1791.

D.r Sir,

You were so kind as to undertake to see that proviſions should be furniſhed to the Indians on their return to Geneſſee and that the ſupplying them should be conducted with economy. The Indians living at Jen-uh-ſheo really ought not to have more than a ſingle meal; but you will find it difficult to ſeparate them, ſo you will do as well as you can in this reſpect. To enable the Buffaloe Indians to reach home, I suppoſe they muſt be ſupplied with four days allowance when they ſtart: but then they ought to have but one days allowance at Jenuhſheo while they reſt there one day; and in like proportion to the Indians living at different diſtances from thence.

The price allowed M.r Hollenback for beef was 4d. Penn.a currency, he being at the expence of iſsuing, and every other expence relative to it. I preſume the price will not be higher at Jenuſheo, and that beef in plenty will be turned out at that price – perhaps for leſs. This I leave to your management. I have underſtood that Corn is plenty there, and that even the Indians could ſupply much at 2/6 or 3/. Corn is ſo much cheaper than [illegible] I should wiſh them to be liberally ſupplied with [illegible] ſave beef.

I have told the Indians they should have Smiths [illegible] belt – I requeſt you to see it annexed to my [illegible] written ſpeech, or to ~~with~~ the paper prepared to be tied it expreſsing the occaſion of giving the belt – be pleaſed alſo to aſcertain its value, & pay Smith for it.

I am Dear Sir

your moſt obed.t Servant

Timothy Pickering.

Oliver Phelps Esq.r

Label to be annexed to
the belt to be appended
to my first speech

Copy WM.

Original
Del^d. to the Indians July 16. 1791.

~~hota in the~~
~~of the Warriors~~
~~Five Nations~~

July 18. 1791. ~~Cayashota~~ Kiyoshoty came to my quarters, & in the name of the Warriors of the Five nations delivered the following speech.

Brother, The Warriors speak. They have advised to advise all their Brothers, ~~Sachems~~ the White People, and ~~to~~ the Sachems and women of the Five Nations, to be true to the bargain made at this treaty; there being no other way of keeping peace. Brother, We wish you may get safe home ~~[illegible]~~. We wish the same to our Sachems & women.

a Bunch of Strings

Answer

Brother I am pleased with your expression of the minds of the warriors. They show their good sense and prudence in advising all their brothers & sisters to keep the bargain made at this treaty. — I thank the warriors for their wishes that I may get home in safety: I wish the same to all my brothers & sisters of the Five Nations.

I returned his strings of Wampum.

Note: ~~[illegible]~~ The above speech of Cayashota ~~[illegible]~~ ~~quarters, and~~ he made me promise to communicate ~~it~~ to Genl. Washington, whom he called his old friend, with whom he was well acquainted. — Cayashota was very importunate to get my consent to his going with the other Chiefs to Philadelphia next fall: but I told him he was grown too old, the journey ~~was~~ long, and his ~~age~~ strength ~~was~~ unequal to the fatigue that would attend it & especially as the time for his return would be in the winter, if he would probably never see his home again. — As he was grown feeble, I gave him a horse to enable him to get home: but he was so disappointed at my not ~~assenting~~ agreeing to his wish to visit Genl. Washington, that he hardly thanked me for the present. — ~~As he discovered a very good disposition, and had been generally known & respected for his faithful services during [illegible] former wars, I should willingly have gratified him, had he not now become quite feeble in body, and somewhat debilitated in understanding, which I feared might render him too troublesome a guest.~~

July 18. 1791.

Sir,

Newtown State of New York.
July 18. 1791.

The treaty with the ſix Nations was held at this place, and not at the Painted Poſt. To-day they ſet off for their own countries. — Old Cayashota requests me to inform you that he cannot go to fort Pitt this ſummer, but means to make you a viſit in the fall.

The Five Nations present appear firmly resolved on Peace with the U States & alike resolved to ſteer clear of the western war.

I am in great haste
ſir
your moſt obed.t ſervant
Timothy Pickering.

Major Gen.l Butler

To Major General
Richard Butler
at Fort Pitt

From Col. Pickering
July 18th 1791 – from
the Treaty at Newtown
Recd. Augst 7th —

Papers for
Philadelphia
April 15. 1791.

Provisions purchased
at the treaty
June & July 1791.
No receipts taken.

Note to George [illegible]
Hornell for 111 dollars
July 18. 1791.
paid

Colo. Pickering's
Note
111 Dollars

Recei
order

Newtown Point July 18. 1791.

Sir,

Be pleased to pay to Mr. Horatio Jones Six pounds fourteen shillings and ten pence York currency, and I will repay you. It will greatly oblige me,

Yr. friend & humble servant

Oliver Phelps Esqr. — Timothy Pickering

N.B. I agreed, at the request of the Seneca Chiefs, to make Mr. Jones some compensation for his attending the treaty at their request as interpreter for them. ~~[illegible]~~ I agreed to pay his expences at this place — which were £9.18.2

Of which I paid Cash — 3.3.4

the above order — £6.14.10

£9.18.2

Sir

I was yesterday informed that John Richardson one of the Intruders on the Cayuga Reservation has at the Treaty at Newtown obtained a Lease from the Indians for the said Reservation - And I was also informed that it was done in full Treaty and by your approbation - I have therefore thought it necessary in Conseq of Instructions from His Excellency Governor Clinton to me respecting the Intruders on those Reservations to give you the nec information by way of Extracts from certified Copies of the Deed of Cession and the Laws made relative to the Indian Lands with which Copies I have been furnished - You wil observe from those extracts that the Indians have in the first place sold all their Land to the State of New York without any Reservation - After which the State makes a Reservation for them and their Posterity for ever of one hundred square Miles on the Cayuga Lake for their own use and Cultivation but not to be sold or in any other manner d posed of to others - beside it is also stipulated between the State and the Indians that if any person shall without the Consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said Lands or any other of the Lands by them ceded it is in such case made the duty of the Indians not only to give notice of such Intrusions but to aid and assist if required the Government to remove such intruders - The Richardson Family to whom th

Lease is executed are of this description – they settled on those

under a Company who were called the Lessee Company and

Acted in Violation of the Constitution and Laws of the State an

have with much difficulty been reduced after having caused

great dissatisfaction amongst the Natives which dissatisfac

has also at an expensive Treaty held last summer at Fort

Stanwix been removed and a re-confirmation of the Cayu

purchase Executed – His Excellency the Governor has from

mere Motives of Humanity – on the petition of the said Richa

and even after his Excellency's positive proclamation for all

the Intruders to move off by the first of June 1790" Indulged

the said Richardsons to remain for sometime in order that they

might accommodate themselves elsewhere – Their disorderly

Conduct will now be the cause of their immediate removal

from the said Reservation as well as expose them to a prosecution

which will incapacitate them to pay the rent to the Indians

And may prove another source of discontent amongst them

– I ~~[illegible]~~ now submit the matter to your Wisdom to manage

with the Indians for the best – All I conceive pertinent in me is

to communicate a true State of facts – as I conceive it danger

that the Indians should return from a Treaty under an Idea

of Receiving a certain Annual Rent when it is impossible

that from the quarter from which they may expect this

they should receive a single Farthing – at least no expectation

~~can~~ ought to be ~~had~~ drawn from the Validity of the Lease —— I am Sir

Your very Humble Servt.

Seneca Lake July 22d. 1791

Col. Pickering –

Wm. Hardenbergh

Tho

rec.d by the hand of
Lord Butler from
Wyoming — at Phila.
August 17. 1791.

Colonel Timothy Pickering

Wyoming

by Mr.
Peter Loop

Abm Hardin Esqr
July 22, 1791
rec.d Aug. 17, at Phila.

July

ial

State of New-York }
Tioga County. }
Cornelius Low vs Jesper Parish }

The plaintiff charges the defendant with taking his gun. The defendant settles the matter by agreeing to giving up the gun and paying the cost.

Justices fees — 2	£0. 2. 6
Constable's fees	£ . 8. 6
	£0. 11. 0

Before Jon. Gazley J. Pe.

(Copy)

During the late treaty with the Six Nations of Indians at Newtown Point, an Indian came to Col. Pickering and complained that a white inhabitant had taken his rifle for a gallon of whiskey. By Col. Pickering's order I went to the man, & told him I had orders to take back the rifle. He at first declined, but at last consented to give it up. I received it; but afterwards the Indian did not call for it, which I did not think of till the treaty was over, when I discovered the rifle in Coll Paine's house, where I had lodged it. The suit within mentioned being brought against me, in which the man (Low) demanded the rifle, or twenty dollars, and the justice having over-ruled my pleas — I gave up the rifle. I offered to pay for the whiskey; but Low refused to take it; and demanded the money or the rifle.

Wilkesbarre July 28. 1791. Jesper Parish.

(Copy)

Suit
Love vs Parrish
Newtown Point
July 28 1791.

263

Newtown point July 29th 1791

Sir

I recd a few lines from Mr Low informing me that the Gun you took from him the Indian Sold to him for 2 Quarts of Brandy & is in you Custody, that Coll Pickering allowed either to return the Gun or pay for it, you will be pleased to Settle the Same Soon a answer will oblige your frind

& most Humble Servt
Dan Criger

Mr Casper Parish

Mr Casper Parish

Hond by

Danl Cruger
to
[Jasper]
Casper Parish
July 29. 1791

Sir   Sheshequen July 25th 1791

At Your departure from Newtown.
as You was going onboard well Remember
my Speaking for the service I had done,
You supposed my time was taken
up in my one imploy, but Sir I
think not more than one days time
I hired Mr Brown to do my work
for which I still owe him
I served 25 days faithfully which
I trust Cornl Hollobock William
& Your Son will Say, for which the
Cornl allowed me one Genina.
Sir You had ben so fatauged & hurried
all the day that I thought it no time
to parly about it then, but I hope
it not two late now. I am a poor
fellow have nothing but what I
work for, if You Se fit to allow
me any thing more by order upon Cornl
Hollowback or any way I Shall be very
thankfull   Your humble Servt John Hunt

Letter of
John Plant
July 29. 1791.
Answd. Augt. 5. 1791.

Coml
Timothy Pickering

Cayuga Ferry July 30th 1791

Dear Sir

I Can not think of leting this opportunity pass without informing you of the opposition I meet with respecting the Lease that I obtained from the Cayuga Indians, not Contrary to my expectations Major Hardenberg is determined if that it lays in his power, to set a side the Lease, he does not only threaten and a buse me but he Calls Colo Pickering a damn'd raskel and says if he could find him in this State, he would send him to Johnstown, for my part I think that any one may see, into the Cause of Hardenberg' greate uneasiness, he sees the people that is on the reservation, have such a foot hold that it is out of his ~~his~~ power to remove them, therefore it puts it out of his power, to make the reservation his own, which undoubtedly was his intention, Hardenberg have not only got the Indians Ill will, but ~~I~~ have got the displeasure of every person in this Country bouth the interrested and those that are not interrested, on account of his arbitrary proceedince — the, Fish Carrier Call on me at Canadesaga and said that he was inform'd of major Hardenberg undertaking to breake the Lease, which was the Cause of Createing fresh troble to him and his nation — he says when he parted with you at Newtown, his mind was easy, on account of your Conducting in such way and manner, that was bouth pleasing to him and his nation, and you assured them, he says, what you

Did or said was the same as if General Washentown had
done it, this the believe he says, there fore he is sur prised
to here Hardenberg say, that he would breake what General
Washentown had done, I assured him what you had don
Could not be undone, but still he insisted that I shou
write to you and in form you of what had been said, and lik
wise for me to write to the governor in his name to infor
him of what had been done, this I did and sent it to
Newtown to Cl. Paine, but before it Com to hand Cl
Paine had started to New York — Sr I remain with
respect your friend and
Hum.e Sert

Jno Richardson

Colo Pickering

Cayuga Ferry July 30. 1791.
John Richardson
about his lease of the Cayugas
rec'd at Phila. Augt 17. 1791.

Purchases from the Six Nations
by the State of New-York.
1785 to 1790.

Extracts from Papers sent by the State of New-York to the Oneidas
ttend to the Answer of the State of New York to your Speech"
York March 9. 1786. signed Geo. Clinton:

"Brethren, We do not covet any of your lands We ſhall not ask you to ſell them, but whenever you incline to diſpoſe of any we will take care that you ſhall not be impoſed upon by avaricious individuals."

[The Oneidas, it appears by the answer, complained that ſome lands which they had ſold to the people of the State, before the establishment of the line of property, had not been paid for. Examination having been made, the Answer ſuggeſts that the Oneidas may be mistaken: and then ſays]

"If however it ſhould hereafter appear that any individual remains in your debt, the laws of this ſtate are ſuch that you may derive the benefit of them and obtain juſtice."

"We have before mentioned that we do not want your lands. We wiſh you and your poſterity to enjoy them without interruption. You have aſſiſted to defend them against our common enemy, and have thereby acquired our particular eſteem and Affection."

[Mentioning the hostile conduct of the Onondagas & others of the Six Nations, in the late war, the answer ſays]

"It is now peace, and our religion teaches us to forgive our enemy" ~~[illegible]~~ —— "and we ſincerely hope ſoon to ſee the antient confederacy reſtored*, and our Friends the Oneidas holding the moſt diſtinguiſhed place in it."

[In August 1791. Conversing with Governor Clinton, he said that in his negociations with the Six Nations, it had always been his practice to treat with them ſeperately, and to ~~do~~ avoid every ~~nothing~~ thing which would encourage their union: or words to that effect. — T.P.]

"We now take our leave of you, with aſſuring you that we ſhall be ever equally ~~[illegible]~~ careful to protect and preſerve to you your property as we ſhall ~~of that~~ of the other inhabitants of this ſtate."

Letter

A Schedule of Papers &c. Received by the Commissioners of the United States of North America from His Excellency Governor Simcoe — Viz —

No: 1 — Lord Dorchesters Speech in August 1791 —

No: 2 — The Boundary Line appertaining thereunto —

No: 3 — A Copy of the proceedings at the Glaize —

No: 4 — A Copy of the proceedings at Buffaloe Creek —

No: 5 — Extract from Cols Simcoe to Cols McKee —

No: 6 — Cols: McKee to Cols England on the Subject of not permitting any of the people of the United States, to attend the private Council at the Foot of the Rapids, in consequence of Genl: Waynes supposed movements to the Great plains, written by the particular desire of the American Indians

J. B.

Sir, Philadelphia Augt. 10. 1791.

The annexed transcript of my proceedings, relative to the late treaty with the Six Nations of Indians ~~lately held at Newtown~~ is so voluminous, and contains so particular a detail, you will be disposed to wish me not to ~~add~~ increase ~~to~~ your trouble of reading ~~it~~ by any prefatory observations. Yet some appear to be proper; and I hope I shall make ~~[illegible]~~ none which you will deem useless.

In your first letter to me of the 9th of April, proposing that ~~a~~ the treaty should be held, you say — "It might be proper for you to invite only the Chiefs to be present, to brighten the chain, ~~of friendship~~ & to remove all causes of jealousies and discontents." ~~The~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~expence, and~~ To prevent the expence & ~~trouble~~ ~~the~~ trouble attending a large assembly of Indians at a treaty, ~~are~~ is an important objects; and with great pleasure I should have been governed ~~by your intimation by the~~ by the intimation of your opinion, that it might be proper to invite only the Chiefs: but ~~it they~~ ~~[illegible]~~ I knew, by experience, that such confined invitation would not restrain other men, nor the women, and ~~and~~ children. The warriors will attend, to be a check upon the Sachems & Chiefs; and the women, as a check upon both; and all, men, women & children, to get plentifully fed, and drink rum for ten days or a fortnight, and to receive a share of the presents: ~~[illegible]~~ for those who attend, divide and appropriate the whole Or if they think of absent friends, the instances are rare, and the reservations of little moment. Knowing therefore, that whether invited or not, all sorts would attend; I judged it prudent to make a merit of necessity; and explicitly to invite the warriors as well as the Sachems & Chiefs. This seemed ~~things~~ peculiarly ~~[illegible]~~ expedient on this occasion, the warriors being the persons whose good-will it was especially desirab to obtain. At all events, I concluded it would keep them in suspense until the treaty should be ended.] My invitation was therefore addressed to the Sachem Chiefs & Warriors. ~~[illegible]~~

I repeated my invitation [by Parrish, the interpreter] for the reasons which appear in the following papers. [I directed him to go to the Mohaw at Grand River, where he was well acquainted; having been a prisoner among them during the late war, & adopted as a son. He ~~[illegible]~~ had crosse the water from Buffaloe Creek to go to Grand River; but was stopped the British, & not suffered to proceed. The ~~Senecas~~ Indians had been invited to a Council at Niagara; and on Parrish's return to Buffaloe they invited him to accompany th He went; The first day he was not admitted ~~and~~ the second & third days but Col. Butler sent for him to attend the Council But in his presence nothing material was transacted.] He says Mr. Street presented him with the message to me, dated at Niagara May 28th signed by ~~the~~ four chiefs (The Farmers Brother The Fish Carrier, Clear Sky & Kiyoshote) & desired him to witness it: but ~~[illegible]~~ he refused, ~~to do~~ unless it should first be interpreted, & they confirmed it. This was done; & he subscribed it. — The message from General St. Clair, to which they refer, was shown to me during the treaty and I forgot to return it to the Chiefs. I now hand it to you, to be restored when they come to Philadelphia.

[Governor Clinton ~~apprehended that~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~doubted the~~ doubted whethe it was politic to call the Six Nations together ~~[illegible]~~; as it ~~[illegible]~~ would give them an opportunity of forming a union, ~~[illegible]~~ at a time when we might wish them to continue disunited. — On their first meeting, it did appear to give pleasure to the Chiefs of the different nations; and I heard some transient reports that they contemplated a reunion; or rather to draw more tight ~~[illegible]~~ the bands which already held them together: but I believe nothing was ~~done~~ accomplished; and that the friendship among the different nations ~~among~~ is no stronger than it was before their late meeting.] One of the last things I heard from the Farmers Brother manifested his jealousy of Good Pete and the Oneidas. He asked me if ~~Good~~ Parrish had not interpreted to me a declaration of Good Peter, that ~~he~~ his, the Farmers Brother's, professions of friendship for the United States were not sincere? — I had, in fact, heard no such declarat

~~believe that~~ [illegible]

declaration ~~of~~ Tho' I ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~are~~ ~~are~~ ~~firmly~~ & other tribes, especially the Senekas, ~~are~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ attached to the British ~~[illegible]~~ ~~their~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & under their influence. ~~for the United States~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~: ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of their~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~friends~~. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to them~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the British~~ ~~[illegible]~~. ~~[illegible]~~ I am inclined to think that the dispositions of the Six Nations are ~~[illegible]~~ pretty well marked by their ſituations. The Mohawks live on the British territory, & are entirely devoted to the British. The Indians at Buffaloe are chiefly Senekas, Onondagas & Cayugas, and with ſome Senekas ~~& Tuscaroras~~ at one or two other ~~[illegible]~~ places, ~~live~~ also nearest to the British of Niagara, ~~and~~ are much attached to them. Many of the Senekas at ~~[illegible]~~ Geneseo, with the few Oneidas & Tuscaroras ~~who~~ also dwelling there, retain the memory of their connection with the British during the late war, and ſtill feel a greater ~~[illegible]~~ attachment to them than ~~to~~ us: [may be ~~[illegible]~~ tho' the friendly intercourse between them & the settlers on Phelps's purchase ~~is~~ ~~[illegible]~~ their attachment.] — Of the Cayugas only (Half it [illegible]) Steel Trap, his ſiſter, & their families, reside to the eastward of Phelps's purchase. I forget the number of Onondagas living on the ſame ſide & ſtill farther eastward, but I think they ~~do~~ ~~are~~ ~~not exceed~~ about ~~[illegible]~~ fifty families. Theſe ~~are connected~~ appear to be on very friendly terms with the Oneidas. ~~and appear to be~~ ~~be on very friendly terms with them~~. The Eastern Oneidas (who compose the body of this nation) with ſome Tuscaroras & about 50 families of the ~~Stockbridge~~ ~~Indians~~ Indians all living in the Oneida country, are decidedly our friends. There is evidently a jealousy ſubſiſting between them & the Senekas.] Indeed the Senekas appear to be ~~rather~~ over bearing, eſpecially those at Buffaloe Creek ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~displeased~~, ~~[illegible]~~ of them, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. You will ſee a ſpecimen of their dictatorial manner ~~of the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Buffaloe~~, in Red Jacket's ſpeech when they chose an agent. "The rents (said he) muſt all be brought to Buffaloe Creek & ~~there~~ ~~and~~ divided — for them all — the chiefs reside." Now, from what I can learn, not one third of the Seneka nation reſide at Buffaloe Creek: and their ~~[illegible]~~ other ſettlements have their ſhares of chiefs. ~~[illegible]~~ It is true that Buffaloe Creek is their Head Quarters.

[I never hinted to a ſingle chief a word about an annuity for the purpose of engaging & ſecuring their friendſhip. ~~to the U. States~~. ~~[illegible]~~ It did not appear to be neceſsary; ~~and [illegible]~~ the general intereſt and fears of all the nations dwelling within the limits of the U. States ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ forming much ſtronger ties. I preſume that not one would have refuſed the bait: but the next day, if the British ſhould have proffered a larger, the firſt would have ~~[illegible]~~ loſt its influence. For, with ~~[illegible]~~ a few exceptions it appears to me, that the leading Chiefs are as corrupt as the ministers of ~~any~~ any court in Europe. — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Yet bribery would be leſs efficacious: for whatever might be their engagements, — as their importance ~~and~~ depends wholly on their popularity, and all their power ~~[illegible]~~ conſiſts in the arts of perſuaſion: they can accompliſh nothing — they dare undertake nothing — ~~[illegible]~~ which is obviously againſt the intereſt of their nation. — ~~They~~ ~~They~~ That they ſhould be thus corrupt is not ſurprizing. For a century paſt, rival powers have aimed at engaging their friendſhip of the Chiefs and of their nations: ~~The~~ means ~~and~~ presents of clothes, ~~goods~~ money & trinkets. The principal Chiefs, ~~indeed~~ have ~~been~~ ~~mostly~~ very much subsisted by private presents — in other words — by bribes. And bribery has been the more generally practised, because it was so easy to practise — small sums being equal to the highest views of the Greatest Chiefs. I therefore consider the influence of any ~~other~~ white man, ~~of any citizen of the~~ [illegible], over any particular chief or chiefs — if it has been acquired by bribery, — as not worth a rush.

~~I have heard of but two chiefs who will not get drunk~~ [illegible] ~~Cornplanter~~ [illegible]

Brant will get drunk — The Farmers Brother will get drunk — Red Jacket will get drunk: I have heard of but ~~two~~ three chiefs (~~Good Peter~~ Hendrick, Good Peter & Obeil) who ~~will~~ do not get drunk: and at times, most of them will make any sacrifice to Rum. ~~What should you think of~~ At the late treaty, the Farmer's Brother, the acting head of the Six Nations, pledged his ~~only~~ coat for a pint of whiskey! He told me of it, and I gave him a shilling to redeem it.

Altho' I have no faith in the permanent influence of bribery; yet I think a visit of the principal chiefs to the President & Congress will have a very beneficial effect. I have no doubt that they have often heard the United States vilified by the British, & represented as poor, mean & contemptible. The dignity of the President & the splendor of his house — the number of attendants, the magnificence of entertainments (should they be invited to any) & the profusion of good things which will be visible there and at ~~other places~~ the houses of the principal officers of state, cannot fail to strike them with surprize, and to excite their reverence & respect. ~~The public~~ buildings in Philadelphia — the extent & populousness of the city, the vast quantities of goods in every street, and the shipping at the ~~wharf~~ wharves — will so ~~far~~ much exceed any ~~ideas they~~ thing they have before seen, — and so far surpass their present ideas — that they cannot fail ~~of being affected with the greatest admiration~~ to wonder and admire. But ~~that their impression might not be effaced by the objects becoming too familiar~~, ~~it may~~ will it not be ~~adviseable~~ expedient to ~~hasten~~ ~~dispatch~~ ~~the business on which they shall attend, their stay in the city may be short~~ render their visit as short as possible? lest by the objects becoming too familiar, those useful impressions should be effaced?

I made no overtures for receiving the sons of ~~any~~ of the chiefs for the purpose of education: it not appearing necessary for securing the friendship of the parents: and the expence would probably support a whole school in their own country. The latter would correspond with the declarations ~~of~~ made last winter to the Cornplanter: the former would ~~form an~~ [illegible] so ~~necessary~~ be such a contradiction to the opinions then expressed, as nothing but the necessity of getting hostages into our hands ~~can~~ would seem to warrant. Good schools established in three or four of their principal villages, in which the children of all the ~~of great numbers~~ of the Indians who come might be instructed,

~~Ideas and some effects~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the introduction of with the other improvements [illegible] suggested at the late treaty, would, ~~as~~ I believe, soon fix inviolably the attachment of the Five nations to the United States. Whereas the effects of the most liberal bribes and favours to ~~the~~ a few principal chiefs would be transient and uncertain.

The great expences of the treaty mortify me. The number of Indians who attended ~~appears by~~ ~~[illegible]~~ was about sixteen hundred & fifty — three times as many as I ~~had~~ expected. ~~Hundreds~~ The Senekas alone amounted to 640. ~~Only the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

~~Except~~ In addition to the presents provided at Philadelphia & a few articles procured at Newtown — (for I do not consider the articles furnished to Capt. Hendrick as presents) I gave only the following: a horse of ten pounds value, with a saddle & bridle, to old Kyoshota — one of £6. value to Little Beard, the principal chief at Jen-uh-shio, ~~a modest and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ man of modesty & worth, who has uniformly manifested great friendship & kindness toward all the citizens of the United States, ~~especially~~ particularly toward the settlers on Mr. Phelps's purchase in his neighbourhood — ~~one~~ two rifles, at the request of some of the principal chiefs, to Indians who had their own stolen during the treaty — and a good milch cow to the Seneka War Chief Little Billy, for which I gave him an order on General Chapin, and promised to pay the General's draught, which may be about six pounds. Billy is a man of sense and of considerable worth & influence ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. I should have compensated Red Jacket for a neck belt of wampum which he ~~told me~~ he had lost in a drunken frolic, and have given him eight or ten dollars to complete the payment for a mare he had purchased & brought to the treaty ~~[illegible]~~; his wishes with respect to both were communicated to me: but after his public insults & rude behaviour in council (of which he was sensible, but of which he was too proud, ~~[illegible]~~ to make an acknowledgement) I felt no disposition to make advances to him: and he did not think ~~it~~ fit personally to apply to me. Finally however, we parted as friends; he, his wife & children came to my quarters ~~to shake~~ & shook hands before ~~they~~ ~~separated~~ they set off for home.

During the treaty I explained to the Indians, in full council, the law for regulating trade and intercourse among the Indian tribes; and at their request made out several copies, that the different nations might each have one. As they had been made to understand (in the President's speeches, as well as mine) that ~~[illegible]~~ this law was to guard them from injuries, & especially against improvident sales of their lands; and yet, by ~~the~~ its own limitation, the law was to continue but about one year longer; I thought it necessary to say something to make their minds easy on that head. — I therefore told them, That very important laws were frequently made but for a short term, by way of experiment, to see whether they produced the good effects intended by them: the that if found uſeful, they were continued; ~~&~~ if in any part wrong or defective ~~[illegible]~~, they were altered or amended. That the law for regulating trade & intercourſe among the Indian Tribes was to be viewed in this light; and that it would undoubtedly be continued, or one more uſeful to them be enacted in its place; ſo that the benefits ~~intended for them~~ ~~to be~~ expected from that law ~~[illegible] by the [illegible]~~ might be perpetually ſecured to them.

By the two Oneida ~~runners~~ whom I ſent H ~~the ſecret~~ June 21ſt, to meet the Senekas & other Indians coming from their country, I learnt that the whole body had been detained, I think two days, by an Indian named William Prant, who lives pretty near to Niagara, & is devoted to the British. ~~He had a belt.~~ His object was, to alarm the Indians, to prevent their going to the treaty. He had a belt, which he ſaid he brought (or that was ſent to him) from Niagara; but did not tell who had ſent it. He told the Indians that a body of armed Americans would ſecrete themſelves behind the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Hills; and when the Indians ſhould be engaged ~~at~~ the Council Fire, those Americans would fall upon & deſtroy them. — This lie, however, did not ſucceed; & the Indians proceeded. But he ſent after them a meſsage, telling them that our liquors were poiſoned, and the preſents of goods infected with the ſmall pox. — My Runners, ~~told~~ in a very artleſs ~~[illegible]~~ manner, told me this ſtory, and ſaid they had their information from ſome of their Oneida brothers who lived among the Senekas, and who (from what Capt Hendrick once told me) are ~~[illegible]~~ doubtleſs attached to the British. — Smith the interpreter just after his arrival ~~told~~ informed me, that when he was at Buffaloe Creek, (I underſtood him while Coll Proctor was there) The Farmer's Brother & the War Chief Little Billy told him "that the profeſsions of friendſhip made to them by the United States were not ſincere." Smith aſked, why they thought ſo? They anſwered, "The British told them that the United States were not ſincere." — The recital of these ſtories ſeemed neceſsary, to account for many paſsages in my ſpeeches, eſpecially in my ſecond written ſpeech. — Prant's ſtories are extravagant: but ſcarcely any thing is too extravagant to ~~g~~ excite the jealouſy of ~~any~~ an Indian.

Such diſhonourable methods to excite ~~the~~ prejudices, among the Indians against the United States are beneath the dignity of the British Government; ~~Excellency~~ and to Lord Dorchester they must ~~[illegible]~~ be ~~[illegible]~~ unknown; ~~[illegible]~~: but that they ~~[illegible]~~ are practised by some agents in the Indian department, I have no doubt. Their importance and their living depend, in some measure, on their preserving a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ strong attachment of the Six Nations to the British. — Whatever ~~[illegible]~~ may tend to lessen it, excites their fears: and should it be broken, presents ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ these Indians will cease, and of course many golden opportunities be lost. ~~to the agents.~~]

~~* In the enumeration of the arts ~~proposed~~ proper to be introduced among the Indians, I mentioned but the four ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ two, the smiths & the carpenters, which are in- which are intimately connected with husbandry — ~~[illegible]~~ seperable from the culture of the ground — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and spinning & weaving, because the farmers of flax and wool will raise —~~ ~~[illegible]~~ But the present race of men having an invincible attachment to hunting — & when speaking of smiths, I remarked, that probably they could also benefit the hunters, by repairing their guns. This was all the colour I ever gave for Red Jacket's speech of July 15th about a gunsmith. ‡

* [In the enumeration of the arts proper to be introduced among the Indians, ~~[illegible]~~ besides reading & writing, I mentioned but five — Husbandry, and the arts intimately connected with it. Those of the smith & carpenter are inseperable from an improved culture of the ground; and the other two arts, spinning and weaving ~~[illegible]~~, naturally follow the raising of flax & wool.

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‡ With these previous observations, I hope the reasons of every part of my proceedings will be obvious.]

With great respect
I am Sir
Y. most obed.t Serv.t
T.P.

The Secy of War

At a Meeting at the Castle of St. Lewis on Sun
the 14th. of August 1791. —

Present —

The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester
Lt. Governor Clarke
Sir John Johnson Bart. S. I. G. & I. G. Indian Aff
Henry Motz Esqr. Secretary to Lord Dorchester
Joseph Chew Esqr. Secretary Indian Affair
Captain Brant & Six Chiefs of Five Nations
and Western Indians. —

Captain Brant Addressed his Lordship as follows

Father,

We wish now to mention some particular Matters Concerning the Situation of the Indian Confederacy which we believe it not proper to say at the public Meeting held this day. —

The Hostile Intentions of the Americans and their Attempts to get possession of our Country Obliges us to request the Assistance of our Fathers the English to whom we have always been true and faithfull friends and request that a fort may be Built at the Miami Rapids for the protection of that Country, Detroit and the Country about it to which it is the Key. —

Father,

We also pray that a Sufficient Quantity of provi
=ons may be ordered for the Great Council we are to have at the Miami Rapids Early in September to Consider of our Situation where there will be at Least 2,000

men and very probably many more who must remain there Sometime to see if the Americans are for Peace or mean to get Poſseſsion of our Country, as we mentioned at the public meeting this day that we had pointed out a Boundary Line which we mean to abide by if that does not Satisfy them, it will be a Convincing proof Nothing Leſs than the poſseſsion of the whole Country Will: which we shall not be able to defend unleſs aſsisted.—

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Father.

In the Late War when the Americans entered into a Rebellion against the King and the British Government you spoke openly to us and Called for our Aſsistance which we gave to the utmost of our power, we hopeing our present Situation you will not think hard of us for dealing freely and openly with You and Asking for yours, it being a Grievious thing to us that the Americans always insist that our Country was given to them by the King and make that a pretention for taking poſseſsion of it and fixing such Lines as they think proper, we pray you Father to let us know how this is, also that you will freely tell us in case of another Attack which we have great reason Soon to expect how far in this alarming and Dangerous Situation we Can be aſsisted that we may know what to depend upon.

To the Chiefs and Warriors, Deputed by the Confederated Indian Nations of the Ottowas, Chippeways, Pottawatamies, Hurons, Shawanese, Delawares, Twitwis, and the Six Nations.

The Speech of His Excellency Lord Dorchester in answer to their address of the preceding day.

Brothers,

When I heard your speech yesterday in behalf of your Nations, I told you that your words were of great moment that I should weigh them and give you my answer this day. —

Brothers, I am now ready. —

Brothers, You mentioned two speeches Yesterday which you said had pass'd at a Meeting with Mr. McKee, at the foot of the Miami Rapids and which you supposed I had received. —

Brothers,

These Speeches have not yet reached me I therefore called together some of your Chiefs last evening and found that I had had some information of their general purport before, by a Letter from Mr. McKee in which he mentions that the Meeting had taken place, which was Called at my desire for the purpose of informing You I should be glad to be instrumental in restoring peace between you and the United States if it should be in my power and that therefore I wished to Know the terms upon which You were disposed to make peace.

Brothers,

Although in general I Know your minds on that Subject I wish to be accurate, and therefore shall order your meaning to be taken down at a convenient time that there may be no Mistake in my representation of Your wishes to the King Your Father to whom I shall give an exact Account of your Situation on my arrival in England.

Brothers. You tell me that when you were aſsembled at the foot of the Miami Rapids to treat of peace, the people of the States came in arms into Your country, intending to destroy you, that they heard you were strong and prepared, and then they turned off on a sudden to the Wabash, ransacked your unprotected Villages, Maſsacreed your old men and carried off your women and Children,

Brothers. This was unfortunate, and I was very sorry to hear it- But I cannot tell, whether those people knew, that You were then aſsembled to deliberate upon the means of peace.

Brothers, You have told me, there are people who say that the King your Father when he made peace with the United States gave away your lands to them.

Brothers, I cannot think that the government of the United States would hold that Language, it must come from ill informed individuals.

Brothers, You well Know that no man can give what is not his own,

When the King made peace and gave independence to the United States he made a treaty in which he marked out a line between them and him this implies no more them that Beyond this Line he would not extend his interferen

Brothers.

The posts would have been given up long since according to the treaty, had the terms of it been complied with on the part of the States; but they were not; the King therefore remained in possession of the posts, and will continu to hold them untill all differences between him and the States shall be Settled; —

But, Brothers, the line which the King then marked out between him and the States, even supposing the treaty had taken effect, could never have prejudiced your rights.

Brothers.

The Kings rights with respect to your territory w against the Nations of Europe, these he resigned to the State but the King never had any rights against you, but to such parts of the Country as had been fairly ceded by yourselves with your own free consent, by public convention and Sale; How then can it be said that he gave away your Lands, —

So careful was the King of your Interests, so fully Sensible of your rights, that he would not Suffer even his own people to buy your Lands, without being sure of your free consent, and of ample justice being done you. He therefore ordered his Superintendent General Sir William Johnson the father of Your friends, to be present at all the treaties between you and his Colonial Government, to see that you were fairly dealt with, Bargains with private individua were forbid and Considered as void, —

Brothers.

When the King your Father discovered that —

Notwithstanding his care there had been encroachments upon your Lands by some of his people, that you were made uneasy and that you had reason to complain what did he do?

He Called the leading people of those Colonies, between whom and you the differences had arisen together to meet your Nations at Fort Stanwix to settle the dispute and to fix a final Boundary.

Now Brothers say is it poſsible that so good a father could ever mean to give away your Lands which he had no right to do, certainly he never did it nor never meant it. —

Brothers, You remind me of your friendship and attachment to the King your father. —

Brothers, The King has not forgot your friendship, he never forgets his friends.

Brothers, You desire the Kings protection, you desire his power and influence may be exerted to procure your peace and to secure your rights.

Brothers, You expect my Aſsistance and that you will be relieved in Your distreſs, —

Brothers,

When the Western people of the States had made an inroad into your Country and burnt the Shawanese towns; of which I was informed not long after my last arrival in this Country. I made known your fathers sentiments with respect to you and pointed out the line of Conduct to be Observed by me and all under my Command towards you.

Brothers,

I cannot better Explain myself now than by the wor of the Letter I wrote at that time to Sir John Johnson whi is nearly five Years ago.

Letters to the same effect were sent by him to the Officers of his Department, and by me to the Commandants of the Kings Posts in the upper Country. —

The Letter was to the following purport

" If the Indians require assistance in their war
" You will take proper means to make them clearly
" Understand that this Country is a small part of the Kings
" dominions; that with us in Canada, no power is Lodged to
" begin a War, nor ought we to have such a power, which
" might involve half the Globe, with all the seas in blood
" and destruction that at present the King is at peace wi
" the whole World and desires so to remain; besides, accor-
" ding to our manners that peace cannot be broken with-
" out injury, and wrong received, and redress refused; but
" tho we have no power to begin a War, the Indians have
" our friendship and good wishes, and if we could be
" useful in procuring them a Solid peace with the
" thirteen States our best endeavours should be employed
" for that good purpose"

Brother,

These Sentiments have no doubt been often explained to You and if they had not, You must have perceived them from our Conduct. You know them from my own mouth. ——

Brothers.

You see it is not in our power here to begin a War, If we are attacked, then we must defend ourselves, and may return hostilities. ——

Brothers.

You see that although we have no power to begin a War, You have our friendship and good wishes and if we can be useful in procuring you a Solid peace with the United States our best endeavours shall be employed for that good purpose.

Brothers,

You see that the King has not forgot you, that he is solicitous of your comfort and that he has ordered his Servants, to take care of you, and to give you every mark of his bounty and friendship, consistent with the General laws of the European Nations.

Brothers,

In a few days I purpose to sail for England I am very glad I have had an opportunity to see you before my departure.

I have told you before that I shall fully represent your wishes to the King your father.

Brothers,

I leave the Command of this Country in the hands of Major General Clarke, who will take the same care of you that I have done, For that is the will of the King our Master, His benevolence and friendship for You are always the same, and whoever is the instrument of the King's power in this —

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Country, will always fulfil his intentions,

Brothers,

Here is Prince Edward Son of our King who is just arrived with a Chosen band of his Warriors to protect this Country. I leave him second in command of all the Kings Warriors in Canada and he will also take care of You.

Brothers,

It would give me great pleasure to hear, when I am in England, that peace is reestablished in your Country upon just and Solid foundations, and that you live in Comfort and security with your families, sowing your fields, and following your hunts to our mutual advantage.

Brothers, I recommend it to you not to lose sight of this desireable Object.

Brothers, Could I be instrumental in bringing this good work about my pleasure would be still greater. —

Brothers,

I wish health, wisdom, and happiness, to you, and all your Nations, whom you will assure of the friendship of the King your father, and of the affection of his Servants and his people in general, as well as my own in particular. Farewell and may the Supreme being protect you.

Delivered at Quebec the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety one.

Signed Dorchester

His Excellency's Command

Signed, Henry Motz

Sir   Philad. Augt. 15. 1791.

I ~~inclose my~~ lay before you account of expenditures & pay. relative to the late treaty with the Six Nations. *

I also present to you Mr. Hollenback's account of provisions &c. supplied to the Indians, and a memorandum of his agreement to furnish those ~~supplies~~ provisions. When he handed me his account, I ~~observed~~ noticed the ~~[illegible]~~ deficiency of vouchers. He said if I had hinted the necessity of them he could have taken them at the time, but now it was too late; and he added, that most of the articles for which there are no vouchers were ~~[illegible]~~ furnished from his own stores, or services performed by his own boats & hands.

Under these circumstances, ~~[illegible]~~ I thought it proper that he should attest his acct. on oath, which he ~~has~~ ~~did before me~~ has done. And as the butcher who weighed & deld. the beef to the Indians had not sworn to ~~that or~~ the beef account, I ~~adopted [illegible]~~ took the best evidence in Mr. Hollenback's hand, that was, the original memorandum book in which the weight of the ~~cattle~~ beef was put down daily as the cattle were slaughtered.

Mr. Hollenback will have additional accounts for provisions furnished to the Indians at divers places on their ways home, which ~~he will bring [illegible] with him in a few days~~, accts. had not been recd. by him when I left Wyoming.

I am &c.
T.P.

Genl. Knox Secy. of War.

* In the letter prefixed to my report, I mention a present of a cow to Little Billy, a Seneka War Chief, for which I gave him an order on Genl. Chapin, which draught I promised to pay. ~~Therefore~~ When the draught comes to hand, you will permit me to ask the ~~payment of it~~.

Account of Expenditures &

After the recd. of Genl. Knox's letter of April 9th ~~[illegible]~~ 29d in

deferred writing a speech to the Six Nations & letters to interpreters &c 1 day ~~Days~~

~~& preparing [illegible] with despatch [illegible]~~

	My time from Wednesday April 20th to Friday April 22, both days included travelling from Wyoming to Philadelphia — 3 days	—	
	Stay in the City from April 23d. to May 2d. when I recd. the ~~last~~ my instructions & other ~~papers~~ papers from the War Office ~~May 2d~~ both days included, 10 days	—	
	Journey home from 4th to 7th May 4 days	—	
	in the whole 18 days — @ dollars pr. day	18 days @ £3.	£54.0.0
~~Writing a~~	~~[illegible] to the Indians, [illegible]~~		
7.10 7.6 2.6 8.0	Engaging waggons to go thro' the swamp for the Indian Goods — receiving & storing them on their arrival — & subsequent carriage of them to the boat to be transported on the Susquehannah to the place of holding the treaty — —	14.0 17.6 6.7.6 5.7.7½ 6.13.1½	£1.10.—
	My time from June 11th to July 20th both days included, in going to, holding & returning from the treaty to Wyoming, in all 40 days at ~~3 dollars~~ a day		£120.0.0
In July & August	Making up & transcribing the report of the proceedings at the treaty, & delivering the same at Philadelphia 12 days at ~~3 dollars~~		36.0.0
			~~£[illegible].10.0~~

Account Current

	To The amount of ye within account —	£380.0.6
No. 30.	To ~~Hay~~ acct. of pay ~~as~~ as commissioner —	219.0.0
		£599.0.6

The United States — Cr.

Stall fed cattle — Hand & [illegible] — liquor

Apl. 14.1791.	By Cash from the Secy of war recd. by E. Bowman 250 dollars	£93.15.0
28.	By Cash of J Howell by warrant of Secy of war 500 dollars	187.10.—
	By Cash ~~pd. Joseph Smith~~ charged in Genl. Chapin's acct. No. 3. paid to Joseph Smith interpreter who has not given credit for it in his account 21⅓ dollars	— 8.—.—
	By Charge in George Hornels acct. No. 16. of £7.2. York Cy. to Jasper Parrish ~~[illegible]~~ & not credited in Parrish's acct.	— 6.13.1
	By ~~bill~~ the value of sundry articles remaining on hand at the close of the treaty, pr bill ~~of~~	4.4.7
		£300.2.0
	£298.17.10 balance	298.17.10
		£599.0.

Account of Expenditures at the Indian Treaty 1791.

80. "the Commissioners. — His Excellency will therefo
"be enabled to state to the Commissioners should
"they arrive at the early period proposed, the causes
"of the delay and should he think proper to recom-
"mend to them to stay at Niagara untill the Chiefs
"are nearly ready. I shall not neglect to give him
"early information thereof, that they may have
"sufficient time to be at the appointed place as soon
"as the Indians who are to meet them: their being
"at Sandusky so long before the Meeting may be
"extremely inconvenient to them, and cannot an-
"swer any good purpose"

a true copy
E. B. Littlehales

To the Chiefs and Warriors Deputed by the Confederated Indian Nations of the Ottawas, Chippeways, Potowatamies, Hurons, Shawanese, Delawares, Twitwes and the Six Nations.

The Speech of his Excellency Lord Dorchester,* in answer to their Address of the preceding day. —

Brothers, — When I heard your speech yesterday in behalf of your Nations, I told you, that your words were of great moment, that I should weigh them, and give you my answer this day.

Brothers — I am now ready.

[*Sir Guy Carleton —]

Brothers —— You mentioned two Speeches yesterday which you said had paſsed at a meeting with Mr. McKee at the foot of the Miami's Rapids, and which you supposed I had received.

Brothers —— These Speeches have not yet reached me; I therefore called together some of your Chiefs last Evening and found that I had had some information of their general purport before, by a letter from Mr. McKee, in which he mentions, that the meeting had taken place, which was called at my desire, for the purpose of informing you, that I should be glad to be instrumental in restoring peace between you and the United States, if it should be in my power, and that therefore I wished to know the terms upon which you were disposed to make peace;

Brothers —— Although in general I know your minds on that subject, I wish to be accurate, and therefore shall order your meaning to be taken down at a convenient time, that there may be no mistake in my representation of your wishes to the King your Father, to whom I shall give an exact Account of your Situation, on my Arrival in England.

Brothers —— You tell me, that when you were aſsembled at the foot of the Miami's Rapids, to treat of peace, the people of the States came in Arms into your Country, intending to destroy you; that they heard you were strong and prepared and then they turned off on a sudden to the Wabash, ransacked your unprotected Villages, massacred you Old men, and carried off your Women and Children.

Brothers, ——— This was unfortunate, and I was very sorry to hear it. But I cannot tell whether those people knew that you were then assembled to deliberate upon the means of peace.

Brothers, ——— You have told me. ~~that~~ there were people who say that the King your Father, when he made peace with the United States, gave away your Lands to them.—

Brothers, ——— I cannot think ~~that~~ the Government of the United States would hold that Language; it must come from ill informed Individuals.

Brothers, ——— You well know that no man can give what is not his own. — When the King made peace and gave independance to the United States, He made a Treaty in which he marked out a line between them and him: this implies no more, than that beyond this line he would not extend his interference.

Brothers, ——— The posts would have been given up long since, according to the Treaty, had the terms of it been complied with on the part of the States; but they were not; the King therefore remains in possession of the posts, and will continue to hold them, until all differences between him and the States shall be settled: But Brothers this line which the King then marked out between him and the States, even supposing the Treaty had taken effect, could never have prejudiced your rights.

Brothers,...... The King's rights, with respect to your Territory, were against the Nations of Europe; these he resigned to the States. But the King never had any rights against you, but to such parts of the Country as had been fairly ceded by yourselves, with your own free Consent, by public Convention and Sale. How then can it be said that he gave away your Lands? So careful was the King of your interests, so fully sensible of your rights, that he would not suffer even his own people to buy your lands, without being sure of your free consent, and of ample justice being done you. He therefore ordered his Superintendant General, Sir William Johnson, the Father of your friend ~~of your friend~~ to be present at all treaties between you and his Colonial Governments to see that you were fairly dealt with. Bargains with private Individuals were forbid, and considered as void.

Brothers,—— When the King your Father discovered that notwithstanding his care, there had been encroachments upon your Lands by some of his people, [illegible] that you were made uneasy and that you had reason to complain what did he do?— He called the leading people of

84. those Colonies, between whom and you the differences had arisen, together, to meet your Nations at Fort Stanwix, to settle the dispute and to fix a final boundary.

Now Brothers say, is it possible, that so good a Father could ever mean to give away your lands, which he had no right to do? Certainly he never did it, nor never meant ~~[illegible]~~ it.

Brothers, —— You remind me of your friendship and attachment to the King your Father.

Brothers, —— The King has not forgot your friendship; he never forgets his friends.

Brothers —— You desire the King's protection; you desire his power and influence may be exerted to procure you peace and to secure your rights.

Brothers, —— You expect my assistance, and that you will be relieved in your distress.

Brothers, —— When the Western people of the States had made an inroad into your Country and burnt th Shawanese Towns, of which I was informed not long afte my last Arrival in this Country, I made known your Father's sentiments with respect to you, and pointed out the line of conduct to be observed by me and all under my Command towards you.

Brothers, —— I cannot better explain myself now than by the words of the Letter I wrote at that time to Sir John Johnson, which is nearly five years ago.—

Letters to the same effect were by him

sent to the Officers of his Department, and by me to the Commandants of the Kings Posts in the Upper Country.

The letter was to the following purport

"If the Indians require assistance in their Wars, you will take proper means to make them clearly understand, that this Country is a small part of the Kings Dominions; that with us, in Canada, no power is lodged to begin a War, nor ought we to have such a power, which might involve half the Globe, with all the Seas, in blood and destruction; That at present the King is at peace with the whole World, and desires to remain. Besides, according to our manners, that peace cannot be broken, without injury and wrong received and redress refused. But tho we have no power to begin a War, the Indians have our friendship and good wishes, and if we could be useful in procuring them a solid peace with the thirteen States, our best endeavours should be employed for that good purpose."

Brothers, —— These Sentiments have no doubt been often explained to you, and if they had not, you must have perceived them from our Conduct: You now know them from my own mouth.

Brothers, —— You see, it is not in our power here to begin a War. If we are attacked, then we must defend ourselves, and may return hostilities.

Brothers, —— You see, that though we have no power to begin a War, you have our friendship and good wishes; and if we can be useful in procuring you a solid peace with the United States, our best endeavours shall be employed for that good purpose;—

You see that the King has not forgot you, that he is solicitous of your comfort, and that he has ordered his Servants to take care of you, and to giv you every mark of his bounty and friendship, consistant with the general laws of the European Nations.

Brothers —— In a few days I purpose to sail for England. I am very glad I have had an Opportunity to see you before my departure. I have told you before, that I shall fully represent your wishes to the King your Father.

Brothers, —— I leave the Command of this Country in the hands of Major General Clarke, who will take the same care of you that I have done; for that is the will of the King our master. His benevolence and friendship for you are always the same, and whoever is the instrument of the Kings power in this Country, will always ~~always~~ fulfil his intentio

Brothers, —— Here is Prince Edward, Son of our King, who is just arrived with a chosen band of his Warriors, to protect this Country. I leave him second in Command of all the Kings Warriors in Canada, and he will also take care of you.

Brothers, — It would give me great pleasure, while I am in England, to hear that peace is established in your Country, upon a just and solid foundation, and that you live in comfort and security with your families, sowing your fields and following your hunts, to our mutual advantage. —

Brothers, — I recommend it to you not to lose sight of this desirable object. -

Brothers, — Could I be instumental in binging this good wark about, my pleasure would be still greater.

Brothers, — I wish health, wisdom and happineſs to you and all your Nations, whom you will aſsure of the friendship of the King your Father, and of the affection of his Servants and his people, in general, as well as my own in particular.

Farewell, and may the Supreme Being protect you.

Speech of His Excellency Lord Dorchester to a Deputation of Indians in answer to their addreſs of the preceeding day —
Quebec 15 August 1791

Delivered at Quebec the fifteenth day of August, one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety one.
(Signed) Dorchester
By his Excellency's Command
Signed Henry Motz
(an exact Copy)
Edward. Baker. Littlehales

To the Chiefs and Warriors, Deputed by the Confederated Indian Nations of the Ottawas, Chippeways, Potowatamies, Hurons, Shawanese, Delawares, Turturs, and the Six Nations.

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So careful was the King of your interests, so fully sensible of your rights, that he would not suffer even his own people to buy your lands, without being sure of your free consent, and of ample justice being done you. He therefore ordered his Superintendent General, Sir William Johnson, the father of your friend, to be present at all treaties between you and his colonial -- Government to see that you were fairly dealt with. Bargains with private individuals were forbid, and considered as void --

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Letters to the same effect were by him sent to the Officers of his Department and by me to the Commandants of the Kings Posts in the Upper Country. -

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Brothers - - You see, that though we have no power to begin a War, you have our friendship and good wishes, and if we can be useful in procuring you a solid peace with the United States our best endeavours shall be employed for that good purpose. -

You see, that the King has not forgot you, that he is sollicitous of your comfort, and that he has ordered his servants to take care of you, and to give you every mark of his bounty and friendship consistent with the general laws of the European Nations.—

Brothers.— In a few days I purpose to sail for England. I am very glad I have had an opportunity to see you before my departure. I have told you before that I shall fully represent your wishes to the King your father.—

Brothers. I leave the command of this Country in the hands of Major General Clarke, who will take the same care of you, that I have done, for that is the will of the King our Master, His benevolence and friendship for you are always the same and whoever is the instrument of the Kings power in this country. will always fulfill his intentions.—

Brothers.— Here is Prince Edward, Son of our King, who is just arrived with a chosen band of his Warriors, to protect this Country, I leave him Second in Command of all the Kings Warriors in Canada and he will also take care of You.—

Brothers.— It would give me great pleasure while I am in England, to hear that peace is established in your Country upon a just and solid foundation and that you live in comfort and security with your families sowing your fields. and following your hunts.

Brothers - I recommend it to you not to lose sight of this desirable object -

Brothers - Could I be instrumental in bringing this good work about, my pleasure would be still greater. -

Brothers - I wish health, wisdom, and happiness to you and all your Nations, whom you will assure of the friendship of the King your Father, and of the affection of his servants and his people, in general as well as my own in particular. -

Farewell and may the Supreme Being protect You. -

Delivered at Quebec the fifteenth
day of August, one thousand
seven hundred and Ninety one.

(signed) Dorchester

By His Excellency's command

(signed) Henry Motz

peech of His Excellency
Lord Dorchester to a
eputation of Indians in
nswer to their Address
the proceeding day.
uebec 15 August. 1791

Sir, Philadelphia August 16. 1791.

In addition to the information given, in my report of the proceedings at the late treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, ~~at Tioga Newtown Point; it may be expedient to relate~~ relative to the land aſsigned, by the Seneka Nation, to the children of one of their women, by Ebenezer Allan — and to the Cayuga reservation leaſed to John Richardson for twenty years, — it may be expedient for me to mention more particularly, the grounds & inducements to a public ratification of both at that treaty.

{Seneca grant to Allan's children}
{Cayuga leaſe to Jno: Richardson.}

It appeared to be underſtood by the Senekas, that Meſsrs. Morris & Ogden, as the grantees of Maſsachuſetts, had the right of pre-emption of all their lands. But at the ſame time there exiſted nothing to bar a diviſion of their whole country among themſelves; and if they could divide the whole, they could certainly ſet-off a part to ~~one~~ ~~or~~ two individuals of their nation, as their ſhare. This is the object of ~~their~~ deed to Allan's children, ~~which~~ whom they called their children, agreeably to the rule of deſcent among them, which is in the female line. And in this deed, the land aſsigned is declared to be in full of thoſe two childrens' ſhare of the whole Seneka country. — Here was the ground of my ratification.

Now you will be pleaſed to recollect, that before this matter was opened in council, I had repeated the law of the United States relative to ~~their~~ Indian Lands, & the ſolemn declaration of the President laſt winter to the Cornplanter, — That they (the ~~Senekas~~ Indians) had the right to ſell or to refuſe to ſell their lands — and that in reſpect to their lands they might depend on the protection of the United States: ſo that on this head, they had now no cause of jealouſy or discontent. This being by them well underſtood, ~~I think myſelf~~ I saw no way ~~of~~ of avoiding the ratification of the aſsignment to their two children, without reviving or rather exciting their utmoſt jealouſy, as it would have been denying ~~them~~ the free enjoyment of ~~their~~ own lands, by ſome members of the nation, according to the will of the nation; and a denial

I was apprehenſive, would lead them to think that the ſolemn
aſſurances of the President were made but to amuse & deceive.
Here you see my great inducements to the ratification.

Let me now remark — That every propoſition made
by me to the Six Nations, for introducing among them the ~~[illegible]~~
primary & moſt uſeful improvements of civil life, (propoſitions
grounded on the President's declarations to the Cornplanter, which
I was enjoined to repeat, and on your particular inſtruction
on this point) — leads to a ſeparate ~~[illegible]~~ occupancy and
enjoyment of land. ~~An improved culture~~ The introduction
of the art of husbandry, in its improved ſtate, was the great objec
that improved husbandry could not take place without an exclusive property; that the improver might enjoy the fruit of his labour; neither
~~of the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ could the improving husbandmen ~~[illegible]~~ exiſt without
the ſmith & the carpenter; and ~~the~~ his flax & wool would
furniſh employment to the ſpinner & weaver. These were all
the manual arts I mentioned. Inſtruction in the arts of reading
& writing was at ~~at~~ leaſt equally deſirable to the Indians; ~~[illegible]~~
~~they~~ ~~ſome~~ ſome of their chiefs have even manifeſted an anxiety to obtain ſuch in-
ſtructions for their children: and on this head the Preſident
~~[illegible]~~ was explicit, that they ſhould receive the neceſſary
aid. — The obvious conſequence of ſuch improvements, is the
ſeparate enjoyment of lands: ~~[illegible]~~ ~~they~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ſo
~~[illegible]~~ The nature & advan-
tages of ſuch improvements were explained, & appeared to have
been fully underſtood by the Five Nations; & they have explicitly
~~[illegible]~~ agreed to adopt them.
They only wait for that aſſiſtance which they were aſſure
the U. States were ready to afford them. Should that aſſiſtan
prove ſucceſsful (for at this ſtage of the buſineſs I cannot entertain ~~a~~ * ſuſpicion that ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ſuch aſſiſtance will not be furniſhed) ~~[illegible]~~ i
will tend to defeat the pre-emption right altogether.
Unleſs those improvements ſhould, by ſhowing the Indians ~~[illegible]~~ ho
ſmall a portion of their lands under proper cultur
will ſuffice for their ample ſupport, ſhould induce the
to part with the reſidue in exchange for a full
ſupply of domeſtic animals, implements of husbandry, an
other ~~[illegible]~~ ſupplies adapted to their improving condition
And this, I ſome time ago intimated to Mr. Morris, appea
to me to afford the only chance of extinguiſhing the Indian tit
to ~~[illegible]~~ any of the lands he has bought of Maſſachuſetts.

Wit

With respect to the Cayuga reservation, I had determined to give no countenance to a lease of it. John Richardson applied to me about it before the Indians arrived. I told him that the pre-emption right was in the State of New York — that if the Cayugas could lease it for five years, they might for ten — twenty, — a hundred, or a thousand ~~& so on~~; & thus defeat the pre-emption right of the state. — I heard no more of it until a few days before the treaty closed. Then the Cayuga Chiefs & Richardson made their applications; and then ~~they~~ I was informed ~~[illegible]~~ that a law of the State (passed ~~in~~ as suggested, in consequence of the long lease obtained of the Indians by John Livingston & others) allowed of leases for any term not exceeding twenty one years — and that ~~Governor Clinton~~, at the treaty ~~held~~ last year at fort Stanwix, Governor Clinton expressly assured the Cayugas that ~~the~~ if they pleased they might lease their lands. The Chiefs discovered much anxiety, & were importunate (The Fish Carrier, their head chief in particular) to have the lease accomplished. — I asked at Newtown for the law referred to: the statutes were produced: but these did not reach down to that session of the legislature in which, it was said, the law had been enacted. ~~[illegible]~~ I was further informed, that at a late session of the York legislature (I think the last winter) a petition had been preferred in behalf of a lessee from the same Cayugas, for the ratification of a lease of a small tract of land lying on the ~~water~~ communication of the Seneka & Cayuga Lakes, for the term of fifteen years: and that the ~~assembly~~ Assembly ~~[illegible]~~ said a legislative sanction was not necessary, the lease being for a term less than 21 years. ~~[illegible]~~ All this information was repeated to me in such a manner as to afford a strong presumption of its truth: yet, that I might have all the evidence which the case would then admit of, I made enquiry of Col. Brinton Paine, one of the Judges of ~~Tioga~~ the County ~~[illegible]~~ Court, at Newtown, and he generally confirmed the information ~~[illegible]~~ above recited. I then ratified the lease as stated in my report — grounding ~~[illegible]~~ the ratification on this information, & expressly referring to it. I have not a copy of the lease or of the ratification. The latter I wrote when I was in a very great hurry, (I believe the last day that I was on the g[round]) & in transcribing it from ~~the~~ my rough draught I made

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~~make every alterations, and this rough draught~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~The inducements to this ratification, were similar to those in the case of the aſsignment to Allan's Childr~~
~~[illegible]. [illegible]~~ ~~as~~ the ratification of ~~[illegible]~~ that aſsignment
~~to Allan's two children~~ ~~[illegible] following~~ I ſubjoin ~~[illegible]~~ copied from my ~~copy~~ of
~~the~~ rough draught; in which, I do not remember that ~~if~~ any alterations were ma
~~in transcribing upon the deed~~, ~~they~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~immaterial~~
~~The inducement to this ratification~~

The foregoing detail I have given as the matters a
upon my mind. I wiſhed to have avoided ~~altogether~~ meddlin
with ~~these~~ them; ~~altogether~~, but I could deviſe no way of doin
it, without exciting or confirming jealouſies which it was the great object o
my miſsion to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ prevent or remove.

I have the honour to be,
~~Sir~~ with great respect,
Sir your most obedt. servt.
T. Pickering

P.S. I might have mentioned, that Mr. Allan declared that he would make to Meſsrs. Morris & Ogden a reasonable compensation for their ~~pre-emption~~ right to the land aſsigned to his children.

Genl. Knox, Secy. of war

Ratification of the deed of aſsignment execu
by the Chiefs of the Seneka nation to the two Indian
Children of Ebenezer Allan.

“By Timothy Pickering esqr. Commiſsioner ~~in~~ behalf of the Unite
States for the purpoſe of holding a treaty with the Six Nations of Indian

I certify, that the inſtrument of writing contained in this ſhe
and in the ſheet of paper annexed to it (on which ~~[illegible]~~ also I have
written my name) being an aſsignment made by the Seneka nation
to their two children Mary Allan & Chloe Allan therein named, of the tract of lan
therein described, as their full ſhare of the Seneka lands, was yesterday particular
explained by me in full council of the said Six Nations; and after I had explained the ſam
I asked them if they understood it; ~~and~~ the Sachems & Chiefs of the Seneka na
tion answered, that ~~the~~ whole was well understood. The inſtrument having b
thus agreed to in full Council as aforeſaid, was then ſigned, ſealed & delivered in my
preſence by all the Sachems & Chiefs whoſe names appear in my hand writing, bein
the fifteen whoſe names are ſubſcribed in the right hand column, & one in the left han
column; ſave that the Chief So-ne-aúh-Do-wau only ſigned & ſealed the inſtru
ment in my preſence. In witneſs” &c.

Wyoming Sept.r 6. 1791.

Brother,

The bearer of this letter is Mr. Fuller, who lives at the Painted Poſt. Laſt ſummer he told me that he had loſt a daughter about three years old, & had reason to think ſhe had been carried off by some Indians of your nation. He has ſince ~~received~~ ſatisfactory information that the child is at this time in the hands of ſome Indians who live about twenty miles from your village. He has therefore requested me to write to you in his behalf, to intreat your aſsiſtance in recovering his child. – Brother, you are a father, and know the tender feelings of a father for a beloved child: you can easily imagine how anxious Mr. Fuller must be for the recovery of his daughter. – Brother, you are a man of influence in your nation, and to ~~[illegible]~~ what you say, your people will pay attention. I intreat you then to interpoſe ~~your fri~~ your friendly ~~af~~ aid to restore to Mr. Fuller his beloved child. – By your feelings

as

Philadelphia. August 16th. 1791

Sir

In addition to the information given. in my report of the proceedings at the late treaty with the Six nations of Indians, relative to the land aſsigned. by the Senecka Nation. to the Children of one of their women. by Ebenezer Allan — and to the Cayuga reservation leased to John Richardson for twenty years.- it may be expedient for me to mention more particularly, the grounds and inducements to a public ratification of both. at that treaty.

It appeared to be understood by the Senekas that Meſsrs Morris & Ogden. as the grantees of Maſsachusetts, had the right of pre-emption of all their lands. But at the ſame time there existed nothing to bar a diviſion of their whole Country among themselves; and if they could divide the whole, they could certainly ſett off a part to individuals of their nation, as their ſhare. This is the object of their deed to Allans children; whom they called their Children, agreeably to the rule of descent among them, which is in the female line. And in this deed the land aſsigned is declared to be in full of those two children's ſhare of the whole Seneka Country.— Here was the ground of my ratification.—

Now you will be pleaſed to recollect that before this matter was opend in council I had repeated the law of the United States relative to the Indian lands, and the ſolemn declaration of the Preſident last winter to the Cornplanter:— That they (the Indians) had the right to ſell or to refuse to ſell their lands — and that in respect to their lands they might depend on the protection of the United States: So that on this head they had now no cauſe of Jealousy, or discontent. This being by them well underſtood; I saw no way of avoiding the ratification of the aſsignment to their two Children, without reviving, or rather exciting their utmoſt jealousy; *as it would have been denying the free enjoyment* — of their own lands *by ſome members of the Nation, according to the Will of the nation*, and a denial I was apprehenſive would lead them to think that the ſolemn aſsurances of the Preſident were made but to amuse and deceive. Here you ſee my great *inducements* to the ratification

Let me now remark — that every propoſition made by me to the Six Nations, for introducing among them the primary and moſt useful improvements of civil life, propositions grounded on the Preſidents declarations to the Cornplanter, which I was enjoined to repeat, and on your particular instruction on this point) – leads to a ſeperate occupancy, and enjoyment of land. The introduction of the art of Husbandry in its improved State was the great object; but improvements in husbandry could not take place without exclusive property, that the improver might enjoy the fruit of his labor – Neither could the improving husbandman exist without the Smith *and* the Carpenter; and his *flax* and *wool* wou'd furnish employment to the *spinner* and *weaver*. Theſe were all the *Manual* arts I mentioned, Instruction in the arts of *reading* and writing was at least equally desirable to the Indians, ſome of their cheifs have even manifeſted an anxiety to obtain ſuch instruction for their children. and on this head the president was explicit, that they ſhould receive the neceſsary aid.— The obvious conſequence of ſuch improvements is the ſeperate enjoyment of lands, the nature and advantages of such improvements were explained, and appeared to have been fully understood by the five Nations: and they have explicitly agreed to adopt them. They only wait for that aſsistance which they were aſsured the United States were ready to afford them. ſhould that aſsistance prove ſucceſsful (for at this ſtage of the busineſs I cannot entertain a ſuspicion that ſuch aſsistance will not be furnished) it will tend to defeat the pre-emption right altogether. Unleſs those improvements by ſhowing the Indians how ſmall a portion of their lands under proper culture will ſuffice for their ample ſupport, ſhould induce them to part with the residue in exchange for a full supply of domestic animals, implements of husbandry and other necessaries adapted to their improving condition and this, I some ago intimated to Mr. Morris appeared to me to afford the only chance of extinguishing the Indian title to any of the lands he had bought of Massachusetts.

With respect to the Cayuga reservation I had determined to give no countenance to a lease of it, John Richardson applied to me about it before the indians arrived. I told him that the pre-emption right was in the State of New York — that if the Cayugas could lease it for five years they might for ten twenty or a hundred or a thousand, and thus defeat the pre-emption right of the State, I heard no more of it until a few days before the treaty was closed, Then the Cayuga cheifs and Richardſon made their applications, and then I was informed that a law of the State (paſsed as ſuggested in consequence of the long lease obtained of the Indians by John Livingston and others.) allowed of leases for any term not exceeding twenty one years – and that at the treaty last year at Fort Stanwix Governor Clinton expreſsly aſsured the Cayugas that if they pleaſed they might lease their lands. The Cheifs discovered much anxiety, and were importunate (the Fish-carrier, their head cheif in particular) to have the lease accomplished – I asked for the law referred to: the Statutes were produced: but thoſe at Newtown did not reach down to that ſeſsion of the Legislature in which it was ſaid the law had been enacted. I was further informed, that at a late ſeſsion of the York legislature (I think the last winter) a Petition had been

preſented

preferred in behalf of a leſsee from the ſame Cayugas, for the ratification of a lease of a ſmall tract of land lying on the water communication of the Senecka & Cayugas Lakes. for the term of fifteen years. and that the aſsembly said a legislative ſanction was not neceſsary, the lease being for a term leſs than 21 years. all this information was repeated to me in ſuch a manner. as to afford a strong preſumption of its truth. Yet, that I might have all the evidence which the caſe would then admit of, I made enquiry of Colº Brinton Paine. one of the Judges of the County Court. at Newtown. and he generally confirmed the information above recited, I then ratified the leaſe as ſtated in my report. grounding the ratification on this information. and expreſsly referring to it, I have not a Copy of the lease or of the ratification The latter I wrote when I was in a very great hurry, I believe the last day that I was on the ground- and intranscribing it from my rough draught, I made divers alterations, which rendered the rough draught useless, The inducements to this ratification, were similar to those in the case of the assignment to Allan's Children- The ratification of that assignment, I subjoin as copied from my rough draught- in which I do not remember that any alterations were made

The foregoing detail I have given as the matters rest upon my mind, I wished to have avoided meddling with them but I could not devise no way of doing it, without exciting or consuming Jealousies which it was the great object of my mission to prevent or remove.

J.

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

Servant

Timothy Pickering

P.S. I might have mentioned that Mr. Allan declared that he would make to Messrs. Morris & Ogden a reasonable compensation for their pre emption right to the land assigned to his Children

General Knox

Secretary of War

The foregoing is a true Copy —

Jno Stagg Junr.
Chf Clk

War-Office
Aug. 10 1791

FORWARDED TO COLONEL SIMCOE.

At a Meeting by desire of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, at Quebec, the 17th August, 1791.

Present:—Major General Clarke, Lieut. Governor of Quebec,[1] Sir John Johnson, Bart.,[2] Superintendent and General Inspector of Indian Affairs, and Joseph Brant with twelve other Chiefs and Warriors of the Huron, Delaware, Mohawk, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Seneca Nations, Deputies of Confederated Western Indians.

Major General Clarke informed the Deputies that they had been called together at the desire of His Excellency Lord Dorchester that they might fully explain the terms on which their Constituents, the Confederated Western Nations were disposed to make Peace with the United States.

Joseph Brant, on behalf of the Deputies, declared that their Nations were disposed to make Peace with the United States upon the basis of the following Boundary being established and inviolably observed between them, that is to say, a Line running up from the Confluence of the Cherokee River[3] with the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum, thence to the portage which crosses to the Cayahaga, from thence in a direct Line across the Country to Venango, where it joins the Line agreed on in 1768, from thence along the said Line till it strikes the Line of purchase made by Pennsylvania in the year 1784.

The Line was marked upon the Map, and explained by all the Deputies present, who declared that the several Nations, their Constituents, had determined to abide by that Line, and that was their final Resolution.

Alured Clarke, M.G.
John Johnson.
Joseph Brant.

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[1] Clarke, Sir Alured, 1745-1832, born in England; ensign in 50th Regt., 1759; served in Germany under the Marquis of Granby, 1760-1; lieut. colonel, 54th, 1775; arrived in America, 1776; brigadier general in command at Savannah, Ga., 1778-9; Governor of Jamaica, 1782-90; major general on the staff in Canada, 1790; Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, 8 Oct., 1790-25 Dec., 1791; Lieut. Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, 26 Dec., 1791-21 January, 1796; Adminstrator, Province of Quebec, 25 August ,1791-25 December, 1791; Administrator Province of Lower Canada, 26th Dec., 1791-24 Sept., 1793; transferred to the staff in India, 1795; second in command of the force which captured Cape Town, South Africa, Sept., 1795; lieutenant general and Knight of the Bath, 1797; commander in chief in Bengal, 1797-8; commander in chief in India, 1798-1801; field marshal, 1830.

[2] Johnson, Sir John, 1752-1830, born in New York; created a baronet, 22 Nov., 1765, in recognition of his father's services; major general, New York militia, 1774; recruited and commanded the Royal Regiment of New York, two battalions, 1778-84; conducted expeditions to Mohawk River in 1778 and 1780; brigadier general, 1782; Superintendent General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs, 1785; member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, 1786-91; colonel in chief, commanding six battalions of the militia of the Eastern Townships; member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, 1796. His possessions in the State of New York were as extensive and valuable as those of any colonial resident of his time, with the possible exception of Lord Fairfax in Virginia, and no person in America imperilled and lost more by his loyalty to the Crown.

[3] Now known as the "Tennessee."

Ratification of the deed of Aſsignment executed by the Chiefs of the Seneka Nation to the two Indian Children of Ebenezer Allan -

By Timothy Pickering Esq. Commiſsioner in behalf of the United States for the purpoſe of holding a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians -

I certify that the inſtrument of writing contained in this Sheet, and in the Sheet of paper annexed to it (on which also I have written my name) being an aſsignment made by the Seneka Nation to their two Children Mary Allan & Chloe Allan therein named, of the tract of land therein deſcribed, as their full Share of the Seneka lands, was yesterday particularly explained by me in full Council of the ſaid Six Nations; and after I had explained the ſame, I asked them if they underſtood it; the Sachems & Chiefs of the Seneka Nation anſwered, That the whole was well underſtood. The inſtrument having been thus agreed to in full Council as aforesaid was then ſigned, ſealed and delivered in my preſence, by all the

Sachems and Chiefs whose names appear in my hand-writing, being the fifteen whose names are subscribed in the right hand column, and one in the left hand column; save that the Chief So-ne-aih-do-waw only signed and sealed the instrument in my presence —

In Witness &c:

General Knox
Secry. of War.

The foregoing is a true Copy.

Jno Stagg Junr.
Chf Clk

War-Office,
Augt. 18 1791

1791

Copy of Col^o. Pickering's
Report of his Proceedings
at an Indian Treaty held
by him at New Town Point
respecting Lease executed
by the Cayuga's to John
Richardson & Lands —
granted to the Children
of Allen

An Indenture made the 16th day of July, in the year 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth; between the ſachems, chiefs & warriors of the Cayuga nation of Indians of one part, and John Richardson of the county of Harkemer in the ſtate of New-York yeoman of the other part. Whereas the ſaid Cayuga nation are owners of a certain tract of land within the ſaid county of Harkemer, ſuppoſed to contain one hundred ſquare miles, lying on both ſides of the northern end of the Cayuga Lake, and reaching to the out-lets of the Seneka & Cayuga lakes, and lying partly along those out-lets; which tract, when the other lands of the Cayuga nation were ſold to the ſtate of New-York, was reserved for the use of the Cayuga nation, and is called & known by the name of the Cayuga Reservation: And whereas the greater part of the Cayuga nation have retired from that reservation into the Seneka country, where they propose to reside, & the said reservation, in its present condition, yields little profit to the nation at large: And we being desirous of rendering the ſame useful to the whole nation, who ſtand in need of money & cattle which might be obtained in rents for our ſaid land: And John Richardson having offered to take a lease of the whole of said reservation for the term of twenty years, and to pay us therefor a yearly rent of 500 dollars, ~~to be paid to us annually during the term of twenty years next ensuing the firſt day of June laſt paſt~~ in cash and neat cattle: Now this Indenture witneſseth, that we the ſaid Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the ſaid Cayuga nation, according to the ancient custom of our nation, by which we are veſted with power to diſpose of the lands of the nation, in consideration of the ſaid ſum of Five hundred dollars to be paid to us annually during the term of twenty years next enſuing the firſt day of June laſt paſt, Do hereby grant, demiſe & leaſe to the ſaid John Richardson, his executors admrs & aſsigns, the whole of the tract above described, called the Cayuga Reservation, and its appurtenances. To have and to hold the ſaid demiſed premiſes to him the ſaid Richardson and to his execrs admrs & aſsigns for the term of twenty years next enſuing the ſaid firſt day of June laſt, with liberty after the twentieth & laſt year has expired, to cut, cure & carry off all the crops of grain graſs & vegetables which shall grow & be ripened in that ſeason. And I the ſaid Richardson in consideration thereof do hereby covenant for myself my heirs executors and administrators, to pay to the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the ſaid Cayuga nation or to their agents duly appointed to take care of the affairs & interests of their nation, the said sum of 500 dollars annually, one half thereof in ~~cash~~ viz. two hundred and fifty dollars, in cash, & the other half thereof, viz 250 dollars in neat cattle, to be paid and delivered at the ferry place, on the western side of the Cayuga Lake, on the first day of June in every year, during the continuance of the Lease, to the said Sachems Chiefs & Warriors or their Agent appointed as aforesaid; the first payment to be made on the day of next. The prices of the cattle so to be paid for rent not to exceed the cash prices of cattle of the same quality & value, at the time the rent becomes due for that year, in the said county of Herkimer & the adjoining parts of the county of Ontario.

Reserving nevertheless, to & for the use of Kise-tach-ee, or Steel-Trap, and his Sister, & their families, a piece of land, part of the said tract herein before demised, whereon they now dwell, to be one mile square, having the place of residence of the said Steel Trap & his Sister & their Families, as nearly as may be in the centre of the said mile square.

In witness &c.

Sir,

12 Sir,

The foregoing I have transcribed from the rough draught of the lease to John Richardson, executed by the Chiefs of the Cayuga nation at the late treaty with the Six Nations at Newtown Point. In making out the copy which was ſealed & delivered by the Chiefs, I deviated in ſome places from the rough draught; but what the deviations were I do not remember; tho' I think they respected the mode of expreſsion merely, to render the terms of the leaſe more preciſe; and that the ſubſtance remained the ſame. A counterpart of the lease was executed by Richardson, & delivered to the Chiefs.

New York Augt. 22. 1791.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedt servt.
Timothy Pickering.

Governor Clinton.

Sir, Phila.a Augt 27. 1791.

I did myself the honour to call at your house to-day, ~~for~~ to speak with you; but you were engaged with Mr Jefferson; ~~[illegible]~~ And the time not admitting another opportunity (as I wish to leave town on Monday morning) you will permit me to ~~address~~ communicate ~~[illegible]~~ what I had to say, in writing.

As you thought it expedient I went to New-York to converse with Mr Osgood on the business of the post-office, ~~[illegible]~~. — The contracts for the carriage of the mail were made in the beginning of November last, but continue until the first of January next. Those contracts were made after public advertisement for proposals for contracts: but Mr Osgood thinks it will ~~[illegible]~~ be most eligible to contract with the present contractors, & not to advertise for new proposals: I concur with that opinion: 1st because the present contractors have the business in train, & ~~[illegible]~~ appear, generally speaking, to have conducted it with propriety & with as much punctuality as circumstances ~~will~~ would allow: 2d because it would take some time for new contractors to get the business as well arranged & understood by their agents: and 3d because at the next session of Congress a new law for regulating the post office may probably be enacted. ~~[illegible]~~ Therefore, instead of calling for new contracts, it seems to me advisable to propose to the present contractors, to continue to carry the mails on the terms of their present contracts (with perhaps a few alterations easy to be ~~adjusted~~ made) until ~~[illegible]~~ the regulations of the expected law shall be known; or rather until ~~[illegible]~~ they shall receive notice when the ~~[illegible]~~ terms of the ~~[illegible]~~ present contracts shall cease.

I have not reappointed any deputy post masters: for it appeared to me expedient to give a little time for information concerning them; by which it might be better known whether any & what changes should be made.

Whilst at New-York, I waited on Govr Clinton. He had received Genl Knox's first letter, expressing, on the part of the United States, their disavowal of the public sanction given by me at the late Indian treaty ~~of~~ to the assignment of land to the two Indian Children

of

Letter to the President Augt 27th 1791.

of Ebenr. Allan, & to the lease made by the Cayuga Chiefs to John Richardson, of the tract of land called ~~the~~ Cayuga reservation. He had also received a second letter from Genl. Knox inclosing a copy of my letter, in which I gave a more particular account of ~~the~~ the *grounds* & *inducements* upon which that public sanction was given, than I had rendered in my report. A copy of that letter he told me he ~~should~~ would lay before you; for I felt a solicitude that you should be informed of the facts therein detailed.

Governor Clinton showed no symptoms of dissatisfaction with the steps I had taken relation to the Cayuga lease. I observed to him that perhaps the terms I had used in my report & letter might have led to some misapprehension of the ~~effect~~ force or effect of the public sanctions given to the conveyances before mentioned: that they amounted to no more than this — Certificates by the Commissioners of the United States, that at a public treaty held under their authority, those conveyances had been executed by the chiefs of the Seneka & Cayuga nations respectively: and that such certificates could neither add to nor diminish the validity of the titles purported to be conveyed by the deeds themselves. Like the acknowledgements of ordinary deeds, in ordinary cases, before certain magistrates, which are required by the statutes of several states, but which in no way affect the *title* of the land expressed to be conveyed: to ~~wh~~ the justness of which ideas he readily assented. In the course of the conversation, he ~~mentioned~~, said (what I had concluded to suggest to him as expedient) that he should not, *at present*, take any step in the affair which should hazard the exciting of any uneasiness in the minds of the Cayuga Chiefs.

When I left home, I had no information that any public office was vacant; & I expected soon to return. My private affairs & those of my offices under Pennsylvania require my presence at Wilkesbarre, that I may make a suitable disposition of the former & deliver over the latter to my successor. For these purposes I should ~~be glad to~~ wish to be at home three or four weeks, & to set out on Monday morning, if, sir, it should be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be &c.

T. P.

The President of the United States.

13/

Near Oneida Sept. 1st 1791

Sir,

A committee or delagation from the Cayoga's, have requested me to acquaint you, that they are bound to New York on very important business respecting their very existence, as well as peace of their nation. -- That the articles of treaty betwixt the State of New York, & their nation, entered into at Albany, & afterwards ratified in a treaty at Fort Stanwix - is violated by white people whom they consider, as the subjects of this State. - at the same time - they consider a part of their nation, who reside at Buffalo Creek to have been accessory to this violation. - Their situation has become wretched & miserable - they have no person to whom they can apply to for redress - but his Excellency the Governor, who acted in behalf of the State in the treaties referred to, & in whose confidence they rested their existence as a nation. They therefore hope he will now give them a hearing, & redress their grievances.

Had I leisure, I should have wrote their speeches at large — altho' they would contained several sheets; but they, tell me, Letters have been already sent to His Excellency upon the subject. — I have advised, that only three of them proceed any farther than Albany, & the other three to return from thence — You will act your own discretion in this matter —

The female Governesses have annexed a speech to that of the warriors relative to their distresses, & earnestly praying for the Governors interposition — with some small charity.

In utmost haste, I am

Sir, Your obedt humble Servt

Saml Kirkland

P.S. They have called upon me to witness what I know respecting their treaty with the State at Albany & afterwards ratified at Fort-Stanwix.

John Taylor Esqr

Agent for Commissrs

Indian treaties

The Steel-trap, is obliged to remain at Oneida being taken sick the day after his arrival —

—

P.S. 2d — The ondagoes join their request in behalf of the Cayogas, that the Governor would redress their greivances — They are to be pitied in their present situation. The Onondagoes also confide in the great Chief of New York — that he will maintain the articles of treaty with their Cayogas Brethren as well, as their own Nation

— In consequence of my writing this speech, the Onondagoe Messenger, has concluded to return from my house —

Letter to the Cornplan
Sept. 6. 1791.

Newtown Septber 12 - 1791

Sir /

The Cornplanter wiſhed Me to write you a Line if I Had No opportunity Of Seeing you: He Requeſted Me to Tell you that He was Very Happy to hear the Indians in General weare for peace and that He Ment to keep the Chain of freind Ship Bright and Strong on there Side: on the 28th July fore Indians Came to french Creek and took Old Mr Derias Meed and Carried him forty Miles where he was found Dead as I was informed By Some of the warriors Belonged To the Town where I Reſide: and Capt Bull a Dilleware Indian was found Dead by his Side with his Entrails Let out: Suppoſe the D. Meed Made the firſt attempt On the Indians: when they weare found Nither of them Scalped Nor Stript: the D. Meed was Stabed in Several plaises And at Laſt of all his throat Cut

the 25th July six the wabuſh Chiefs Came to Buffelow Creek with Brant: Cornplanter and I Set out to See them when we Meet Expreſſes Brought word they ware gone to Cannada: when they Return He will See them and Let there Deſire be known: He Deſired Me to give his Beſt Reſpects to you and all friends to the United States —

With Great Reſpects
I have the honor to Be Sir
your Moſt obedient and
Very humble Servant

Wm Baldwin

Waterman Baldwin
Newtown Sept. 12. 1791
recd. about the 19th

To

Timothy Pickering Esqr
Wilksbarre

Brinton Paine Esqr.

Newtown Septr. 20.1791.

recd. by Jno. Richardson

relative to ye Cayuga Lease

Honble Timothy Pickering Esqr.

(Conversed with Richardson —
No answer necessary.)

Wilkesbarre

Sir Philadelphia Oct. 13. 1791.

I have received from Oliver Phelps esq. the inclosed account of supplies furnished by him to the Indians of the Six Nations on their return from the late treaty at Newtown Point.

Contrary to my expectations, the great body of the Senekas & other~~s~~ Indians dwelling in their country, ~~&~~ returned by the way of the Seneka Lake, & Canadaugheway, to Genesee, where they were to assemble to receive two years rent of Mr. Phelps. ~~Having thus far supplied~~ Mr Hollenback's agent supplied them as far as Geneva; ~~whither~~ And as I knew some provisions would be necessary ~~for them~~ on their arrival at Genesee for the Buffaloe & other Indians ~~not dwelling there~~ who would yet have ~~some~~ distance ~~to travel~~ to their homes, & that if these were supplied, ~~the~~ ~~that~~ the Genesee Indians also would come in for a share, I desired Mr. Phelps to furnish what should be absolutely necessary for ~~them~~. Upon enquiry it appears that they halted about three days at Canadaugheway, (whether he had invited the principal chiefs to come) and were as much as two days at Genesee. ~~where they received their rents.~~ It appears also by Mr. Phelps's letter that on his arrival at ~~that~~ Genesee river, he found the Indians from every quarter waiting his arrival — for the purpose of receiving of him ~~their~~ rents. From these facts I ~~th~~ am induced to think, that ~~after~~ after allowing a reasonable quantity of provisions to ~~enable~~ refresh the Indians ~~at~~ Canadaugheway & enable them to ~~reach~~ travel to Genesee, to refresh them there, & enable the Buffaloe & others not resident at Genesee to travel home, there should be deducted from the amount, one third of the ~~beef~~ supplies furnished at Canadaugheway, and one half of those

supplies

Waterman
Newtown Sep
rec. about th

supplies furnished at Genesee. The account will then stand a

~~1186 lb beef at Canadasaquay @ 4d. £19.15.4 – 1/3 is £6.11.9~~
~~The supplies at Genesee — £ 38.7.5 half is 19.3.~~
~~To be defrayed by Mr. Phelps on account of his negociations with them relative to their rent } 25.15.5~~
~~To be paid by the U States 39.18.1~~
~~£ 65.14.~~

~~On the~~ The supplies at Canadasaquay £ 27.6.10 – 1/3 is £9.2.
do — Genesee — 38.7.5 – 1/2 is 19.3.
£28.6.
to be defrayed by Mr. Phelps on account of his transaction with the Indians, in the payment of their rents }
To be paid by the U States £37.8.
£65.14

Letter to the Secty of
War Octr. 13. 1791.
relative to Mr. O.
Phelps's accot. for
supplies to Indians
& Liquidation of that Acct.

This Indenture made the eighteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety one Between. Cornelius Aghtutohete. Peter Kanonghgwa-ye Wm Kayeadaragiven. of the wolf tribe. Peter Beech tree Alias Oneyen=ha Anthony Shonoleys. Hendrick Shanegrtolens of the turtle tribe. Ladowick Kasawidea. Paul Raniadeshayee. Peter Aquiondoingues Alias Domedgis Peter of the Bear tribe —

being Sachems chiefs and Head Warriors and the grand Council of the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians for themSelves and the said Nation or tribe of Indians of the one part And peter Penet Derk Van Ingen and James Baud all of the Town of Schonectady in the County of Alban and State of New York of the Other part Whereas by virtue of a treaty held at fort Stanwix on or about the twenty Seventh day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and eighty eight by his Excellency George Clinton Esq Governor of said State and other Commissioners by Law appointed for that purpose with the said tribe or Nation of Indians they the said tribe or Nation are authorized and empowered from time to time to lease for the term of twenty one Years all that tract of Land being called the residue of the reserved Land and is beginning at the Southeast Corner of the reserved Lands and runs from thence due West untill the deep Spring bears due North thence due North four Miles thence due East or a parallel Line with the first mentioned Course or Southerly bounds to the East bounds of the said reserved lands thence due South four miles to the place of beginning as in and by the said treaty reference being thereunto had may more fully and at Large appear Now This Indenture Witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in Consideration of the rents and Covenants hereinaftermentioned have demised leased and to farm let and by these presents

do demiſe Leaſe and to farm let unto the said parties of the Second part and
to their Executors Administrators and Aſsigns the said tract or parcell of Land
with the Hereditaments and Appurtenances To Have and to Hold the said
tract or parcel of Land with the Hereditaments and Appurtenances
to the said parties of the Second part their Executors Administrators and
Aſsigns from the day of the date of theſe presents for and during the
term of twenty one Years Yielding and paying therefore to the
said parties of the first part their heirs executors and Administrators at
Oneyda twelve pair of Oxen and Six ploughs Harnassed that is to say
Six pair of the said Oxen and three ploughs on or before the first day of May
next Ensuing and the remaining Six pair of Oxen and three ploughs on or
before the first day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and
ninety three And also at the Expiration of five years from the date of
theſe presents the sum of two hundred and fifty Spaniſh Milled Dollars
Annually for and during the residue of the said term. And the said
parties of the Second part for themselves their Executors Administrators
and Aſsigns do by theſe presents Covenant promiſe and Agree to and
with the said parties of the first part and every of them and their and
every of their heirs Executors and Administrators that they the said
parties of the Second part and their Executors Administrators and Aſsigns
shall and will well and truly deliver and pay to the said parties of the first part
their heirs Executors and Administrators the Above mentioned Oxen ploughs
and Annual Sums of Money at Oneyda aforesaid in manner and
form aforesaid In Witneſs Whereof the parties to theſe presents have
hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and year
first above written

Wolf tribe
Cornelius Ughtutohte mark
Peter Kanonghgwaye his + mark

P. Penet
Dirk Van Ingen
J. Baudron

Sealed & Delivered
in presence of us

NB the word (said) between
the 7th & 8th line from Bottom first side
another word (shall and will) between
the 20th & 21st line from top Second side
were interlined before Execution thereof

Wm Kayenwagen his

Bear Tribe

Edward Johnson
James Harris
Jika Earhila

Turtle Tribe
Peter Bachtrowathu his + mark
Onnyanha
Lodowick Kasawada
mark
Anthony Shonoliyo his + mark
Paul Ranigadisega his + mark
Hendrick Shanegitotoo his + mark
Peter Atyaniondagea alias Domini Peter his + mark

To
Peter Bonet
Derk Van Dorgen
&
James Baudron

Leaſe

Jasper Parryson
Draft for 77 Dol.
on Col. Pickering

22·10
3·15
1·2·6
27·7·6

Mr Hollenbach for
1818 $\frac{64}{100}$ Dollars
Aug. 27. 1791.

Philadelphia Oct. 20. 1791.

Received of Timothy Pickering Ninety nine dollars and ſeventy ſix cents for Oliver Phelps Eſqr. being the ſum allowed on his account for ſupplies furniſhed to the Indians of the ſix-Nations on their return from the late treaty at Newtown Point; those ſupplies having been furniſhed at Canadaughway & Geneſees.

James Wadſworth

Sheshequin Octor 22d 1791

Sr the bearrer Capt Franklin will wait on you with the particular Information of the Fiery Process Granted by the Governor of Newyork against a number of the Inhabitants Settled on the Indian reserve which the Sherriff has Executed Such proceedings against a set of peaceable Inhabitants who have repeatedly manifested an attachment to the Government and have requested them to extinguish the Indian Title and let the Inhabitants be Quieted in their possessions on such Terms as they should think Just & equitable I think never was ~~[illegible]~~ Exercised by any Civillized nation before

It seems that all the reasons Given in Justification for this more than savage Cruelty /in burning in times of peace/ is that Jno Richardson obtained a lease of these lands from the Indians at the Treaty which you held at Newtown point.

Capt Franklins Character Generally I think you must be acquainted with -- he is now in distress -- and if that lease obtained by Richardson was legally done -- and those Inhabitants who were Interested with him can avail themselves of anything by law -- I will thank you to advise or put him in a train to do it -- it appears that the Inhabitants Generally remain on the Ground as their forrage Cannot be removed and their Stock must remain with it --- Could there be an Order from proper authority for them to be Quieted on the Ground untill the legallity of their Claim under the lease is determined I believe wou'd be very Acceptable to them

At our Election Colo Spalding is appointed representative to the assembly -- General Heister was run almost unanimously for Congress -- and Joseph Kinney Chosen County Commissioner

I am Sr your most Obedient Humble
Servt Obadh Gore

Obadiah Gore
Octr. 22. 1791

Houses of the Dwellers on
the Cayuga Reservation
burnt by order of
Govr. Clinton.

Colo Timothy Pickering
Philadelphia

Sr

I have juſt return'd from a Journey to the Cayuga Lake was as far down as the Cayuga Indian Reſervation where I beheld a moſt Melancholy & affecting Spectacle viz; between fifteen & twenty families turn'd out of doors in that Wilderneſs Country & their houſes burnt to aſhes. with nearly so many more families (four or five excepted for the State & Indian uſe) only allowed Six weeks to remove all their effects in; and all this done by the Sherriff of the County in which the People reſided the same. with upwards of fifty armed Men by Expreſs orders of the ~~G~~ Governer to drive off all the People burn & Deſtroy all the houſes and other Improvements not making any allowance for age Sex Sickneſs or any other Situation & all in Conſequence of a Leaſe's being obtain'd by John Richardſon of the Cayuga Nation of Indians at Newtown laſt Summer. Mr Richardſon being taken Priſoner. had thoſe orders been fully Executed on the People their caſe would have been really & Immediately deſperate; but it ſeems the Sherriff being touched with the due Submiſsion of the People (as there was not the leaſt oppoſition Shewn) their diſtreſs'd Situation Some familys being Sick, or for Some other Reaſon Preſumed beyond the Limits of his Orders to grant the People the above mention'd Repreive. or Six weeks time to move of all their property, And this at Second thought Seems but little better than Immediate deſtruction of their effects: for the Country is a Wilderneſs Eſpecially on the lines of the Reſervation on which Lines lies the Military Lands almoſt all in the hands of the Governer & other great Men of the State, on which it is impoſsible for them Poor People to obtain Right to improve without becoming Tennants which free men Juſtly abhor in So new and So Extenſive a Country, beſides the People have few Carriages not one to five families, there is no Roads cut out to the Lines, the People never attempting any impovements but only as Neceſsity dictated for their Immediat Subſiſtance hoping or as their Preſumption on which they firſt ventured into the Country that they might Continue undiſturbed till they Could make themſelves Lawfull owners of Lands by application to Government or their Grantees, as may be seen by an agreement Signed by a great Part of the People before they moved into that Country a Copy of which agreement (if it can be come at) I Purpoſe to Tranſmit to you for your Satiſfaction) according to which agreement Money was raiſed an agent appointed & Sent on to the Legiſlature for the above Purpoſe of obtaining a grant of the Land in view. the agent not Succeeding was Dilatory in regard of making returns to the People who not hearing from him was raiſed with hope ventured on to the Land. but Soon finding their miſtake by the Land being otherwiſe Diſposed of Submitted themſelves to their [illegible] hoping as above mention'd that they with [illegible]

Submission to Government they might be tolerated in remaining on
Land untill they could find & solicit the Grantees for a title by Purc
few or none of ~~[illegible]~~ whome have yet been able to succeed, the owners Prin
-pally belonging to the Cyty of N York and want none of the Produce of the
-try & show a Backwardness to Sell. Leases have frequently been offered bu
have been as yet & I hope will Continue to be rejected in that great New Country
but my Design is in this more particularly to mention the Situation of the Peo
-ple on the Indian Land who are a Part of the People spoken of in relation
to the above agreement, who soon after going into the Country found them
-selves Included within the lines of said Indian Land not knowing the Particular Situation of sd Land Immediately & by Par
Representatives or agents addressed the Governor on the subject, and by one
of which agents (who is a Gentleman holding a Commission for the Peace in that Sh
I am told informed the People on his Return, that the Governor Declared in
favour of the People & that he would use his Influence to have sd Indian Lan
Purchased at the next Treaty & if so them People should be accomodated with
Lots for farms but this I do not assert as a known fact altho I think I have
Reason to believe it so, for the same Season the People addressed the Gov
through one of his most Particular & faithful Servants in that Country
had in Return from the Governor, which he read aloud to the People assem
the Governors Particular thanks to them for their Complisence to him
Loyalty and ~~[illegible]~~ Submission to Government— The People now Res
Pritty Easy being encouraged by Such Language I had almost said Flattery
the Next thing from the Governor was a Proclamation ordering th
all to remove from & Quit the Indian Land by the first of Jun
which was the Day the Proclamation was first Exhibited to the Peo
who finding themselves of Necessity in Violation to sd Proclamation by
-son it came so late. they Immediately assembled and Sent on to the Gov
a Memorial or Petition Represented their Situation & Requested Li
to Continue on the ground that Season and Reap their Crops which
then growing. which Request was granted & the Governer Manifest
to their agent he had no Objections to the Peoples Improving sd Land
Case the Indians were made Satisfied— The next Spring, which was the las
Spring the few Indian Men that inhabit that Land which I think ne
-ver exceeded the Number of twelve or fifteen since the Reservation w
made & Comonly not more than half that number. these Indians
mutually agreed with the People to let them improve their Land anot

season for a certain quantity of Corn and that you may judge of the
Disposition of the People towards these few Indians I will mention the
Quantity of Corn agreed for which was Seventy Barrels. this bargain
was written & Immediately transmitted to the Governer by a Gentle
- man of known Veracity who return'd & inform'd the People that
the Governor appear'd satisfied with their agreement and noway
disapproved of their doings. so the People setled in their improvement
encouraged still further by another Circumstance which was about this time
a Batalion of Militia being to be Esta[illegible]lished in that Country one or
two Company Sets of [illegible]cers were Comm[illegible]d of the People on the In-
- dian Land: so matte[illegible]d on till the [illegible]ty held at Newtown under
your agency. at which [illegible]e it seems that [illegible] Richardson Consi-
dering that the Power & Rig[illegible]f dealing with the [illegible] for their Lands
Priveliges belonged on[illegible]o Congress & who then [illegible]he or the People
with him now apply to in the[illegible]tuation but to the Commissioner of Congress
at that time really hold[illegible]reaty with the Indians, and according-
- ly Consulted a few of his Neig[illegible]rs, made application & the business was
done & I presume thought no [illegible] in what they did, nor was they the only
Persons by hundreds that [illegible]ll do err in their Judgement if an Error
it is to do business in this way, [illegible] Land was Reserved as a Priveliege. what Prie-
- veliege if they cannot Lease it. I [illegible] the Indians by the head Chiefs of that Nation
tell the Governor they should never [illegible]it that Reserve. at the time their Bargain
was Compleated. how then is it a Prive[illegible]ge. they appointed an agent Imme-
- diately after that Contract to Lease their [illegible]d for them who applyed to the
Governer for his Consent who Denied the[illegible], where then was their Priveliege
the Indians being thus restricted in rega[illegible] of that Priveliege Prevents its
being a Priveliege at all, and that is the [illegible]se of the Indians Complaining
and I almost durst to guess you Discover'd dissatisfaction in their minds in re-
- gard of the treatment they had met with from N York in this affair
and I think it not hard to guess what the Gentlen of the Land Office would be at
in the same affair —— But the People these Poor Innocent People on that
Tract of Indian Land what have they done that they should be burnt alive
or is were turn'd out of their houses by fire at this season of the year and
that because John Richardson had obtain'd a Lease of Land from the Right
owners & that under the Direction of the Commissioner of Congress appointed
for just such Purposes — I called them Poor Distressed People Innocent
and so they must be Considered in regard of the crime alledged & for which
they so severely suffered for as I said at first the Lease was the crime
Richardsons Lease was the Cause of their Destruction for the Governors

Governors Order to the Sherriff was Predicated on that Lease in Conseque of that the Peoples houses must be burned and they drove into Desperation by being thrown into such a Situation at the Seting in of Winte and that from the complaint of one Indian that was sent from about half a dozzen the Scruff of the Nation among which number there was not on Chief who boasted on his return that the Governor gave him forty Dollars besides other Presents for his Message which was it seems to complain of Richardsons Lease with which the People were so far from being concern'd that except a very few they never heard of nor suspected any such thing was on foot til [illegible] thing as far as it was Compleated. nor have th since the Lease was obt [illegible] taken an active [illegible] any way - Pray Sir where is the Error. the [illegible] feel themselves [illegible]ed their Situation is truly Distressing. [illegible] a word of Convict [illegible] People is Consistant. Perhaps you'l [illegible]e so kind as to Consult [illegible] President of the United Stat on this very trying affair. as Coppies [illegible] Letters on that Subject has be sent on by the Sherriff together [illegible] his Orders from Governor Clin

I think I am bound to menti [illegible] you the Jealosie of N York in regard to your Consenting to Mr [illegible]ardsons Lease, the Sherriff or Party when they came on as [illegible]e mention'd. Inform'd the People that there was a strong Pres[illegible]tion that you was Interested w Richardson & to become his [illegible]tner in Sharing the Indian La I do not mention this Sir t[illegible] state you. but so Cruel are they t all who do not act in co[illegible]t with the Singular Policy of the of N York. Pardon [illegible] Sr in being thus tedious I knew not h to be more concise in th[illegible] affair and I wished to inform you someth Particularly of the S[illegible]ation & Sufferings of them People on the Canga Reservation [illegible]d I think what I have said may be supp agreeable to the Representation - I am Sr with Respect

Shesshequnen 24th October 1791 -

your most obedient
humble Servt
Jo. Kinney

To Coll. Timothy Pickering

An Indenture made the 16th day of July in the year ~~of our Lord~~ one thouſand seven hundred and ninety one, and of the independence of the United States the 16th between the ſachems chiefs and warriors of the Cayuga nation of Indians, of one part, and John Richardſon of the county of Herkemer in the ſtate of New York yeoman of the other part. Whereas the said Cayuga nation are owners of a certain tract of land within the said county of Herkemer, ſupposed to contain one hundred ſquare miles, lying on both ſides of the northern end of the Cayuga Lake, and reaching to the out-lets of the Senecka and Cayuga Lakes, and lying partly along those outlets; which tract, when the other lands of the Cayuga nation were sold to the ſtate of New York, was reserved for the use of the Cayuga nation, and is called and known by the Cayuga Reservation: And whereas the greater part of the Cayuga Nation have retired from that reservation into the Senecka country, where they propose to reside; ~~and~~ and the said reservation, in its present condition, yields little profit to the nation at large: And we being desirous of rendering the ſame useful to the whole nation, who ſtand in need of money and cattle, which might be obtained ~~for~~ in rents for our said land: And John Richardſon having offered to take a lease of the whole of said reservation for the term of twenty years, and to pay us therfor a yearly rent of 500 dollars, in cash and neat cattle: NOW this Indenture witneſseth that we the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Cayuga Nation, according to the ancient custom of our nation, by which we are veſted with power to diſpose of the lands of the nation: In consideration of the said ſum of Five hundred dollars to be paid to us annually, during the term of twenty years next enſuing the firſt day of June laſt paſt, do hereby grant, demiſe and lease to the ſaid John Richardson, his executors administrators & aſsigns the whole of the tract above described, called the Cayuga Reservation, & its appurtenances. To have and to hold the said demiſed premiſes to him the said Richardson and to his executors, admrs. & aſsigns, for the term of twenty years next enſuing the said firſt day of June laſt, with liberty, after the twentieth and laſt year has expired, to cut, cure and carry off all the crops of grain, graſs & vegetables which shall grow & be ripened in that ſeason. And I the said Richardson, in consideration thereof, do hereby covenant for myself, my heirs, executors & administrators, to pay to the ſachems, chiefs and warriors of the said Cayuga Nation, or to their agent duly appointed to take care of the affairs & intereſts of their nation, the said ſum of five hundred dollars annually, one half thereof, to wit, 250 dollars, in cash, and the other half, viz. 250 dollars, in neat cattle, to be paid and delivered at the ferry place on the weſtern ſide of the Cayuga Lake, on the firſt day of June in every year during the continuance of the lease: the prices of the cattle so to be paid for rent in each year, not to exceed the cash prices of cattle of the same quality and value, at the time the rent becomes due for that year, in the said county of Herkemer and the adjoining parts of the county of Ontario.

Reserving neverthleſs to and for the

use of Kise-tach-ee, or Steel-Trap, and his ſister, and their families, a piece of land, part of the said tract herein before demiſed, whereon they now dwell, to be one mile square, having the place of residence of the said Steel-Trap, his ſister & their families, as nearly as may be in the centre of the said ſquare mile. In witneſs &c.

The foregoing is a copy of the rough draft of the lease executed at Newtown Point in July laſt, by the Cayuga Chiefs, to John Richardson. In transcribing from the ſame draught the lease which was executed by the parties, perhaps some verbal alterations were made, tho' I do not recollect any.

Philada. Novr. 1. 1791. T. Pickering.

Of the certificate written upon the lease, that it was executed at the treaty, I have no copy: but the formal parts of it were ſimilar to the certificate of the execution of the deed given by the Seneka Chiefs to the two Indian children of Ebenezer Allen, of which the following is a copy from my rough draught.

By Timothy Pickering esquire, Commiſsioner in behalf of the United States, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians.

I certify that the inſtrument of writing contained in this ſheet, and in the ſheet of paper annexed to it (on which also I have written my name, being an aſsignment made by the Seneka nation to their two children Mary Allan & Chloe Allan therein named, of the tract of land therein described, as their full ſhare of the Seneka lands, was yesterday particularly explained by me in full council of the said Six Nations; and after I had explained the ſame, and asked them if they understood it; the Sachems and Chiefs of the Seneka nation answered, that the whole was well understood. The inſtrument having been thus agreed to in full council as aforesaid, was then ſigned ſealed and delivered in my presence by all the ſachems and chiefs whose names appear in my hand writing, being the fifteen whose names are ſubſcribed in ~~my~~ the right hand column, and one in the left hand column; ſave that the Chief So-ne-auh-do-wau only ſigned and ſealed the inſtrument in my preſence. In witneſs &c.

The form of this certificate shows that it was of the nature of a certificate given by a justice of the peace of the acknowledgment of a deed before him; and cannot affect the title of the land declared to be conveyed. — In the certificate written upon the lease to Richardson, I inſerted the ſubſtance of the evidence which had been laid before me, to ſhow that the Cayugas had a right to make the lease.

T. Pickering

McKesson Box 3
347

LIBRARY TORONTO 19

Detroit 5th December, 1791

Sir,

I did myself the honor of Writing to you on the 11th of last Month from the foot of the Miamis Rapids whither I had gone again in consequence of the engagements entered into at the Council in June last. That letter was forwarded by the commanding Officer Major Smith by an express to Niagara on the 14th of Novem.r and conveyed to you my first intelligence of a decisive engagement having taken place between the Indians and the American Army on the 4th of Novem.r in which the latter lost all their Artillery, Baggage, ammunition &c &c and 1200 Men Killed—

I remained at the foot of the Rapids, untill I received a more certain & authentic account thereof, and so far was my first information from being exaggerated, that in reallity it falls short of the American loss, which now appears from the Testimony of many Prisoners who have been delivered up to me to exceed 1500— Several large Parcels of Letters and Papers have been brought in and I have the Honor of inclosing Copies of such as appear Official and in any wise Interesting for you or the Government to be informed of.

Gen.l Butler was certainly Killed in the Camp as were Col.o Darke of the Virginia Battalion & Major Ferguson of the Artillery together with a great many other Officers

but

it is said that Genl. St. Clair escaped with the flying remains of his Army —

The loss of the Indians is indeed very trifling and scarcely credible, the number of Killed being only 20 or 21 & of Wounded 40 —

The Bearer Dec Quania, was in the engagement and behaved with great Gallantry, he will be able to give you every account thereof you may wish to know —

I find this Party consisting of 10 Men with De Quania at their Head, were the only Six Nation Indians, who came to the assistance of their friends, and are now sent with Messages to the different Tribes in Lower Canada to meet at the foot of the Miamis Rapids early in the Spring —

The astonishing success of a few Indians, not more than 1040, who have opposed and Destroyed, the whole American force will most probably cause a more numerous collection of Indians at that time than was ever before known in this part of the Country —

This circumstance will naturally lead you to consider the necessity of sending forward at as early a period as possible, all the Supplies for the Year as well as the Extraordinaries which will become indispensibly necessary for so numerous a body of Indians; and more particularly as the deputies that were at Quebec have reported that Lord Dorchester promised them a supply of Provisions, when the Nations next met for considering their affairs —

that Period was intended in Sept.r last but their Meeting being in the Country they could not Assemble — The Requisition forwarded to you the 24th Sept.r last recapitulates the proportions of the different Articles which appear to me necessary and proper for the Year 1792 and I hope they will meet your approbation and early attention,

It must now more than ever, most evidently appear that whilst we keep the Western Indians our friends this Post, may bid defiance to any Enemy, from any Land Expedition, that may be complated against it, and I persuade myself, that the Provisions and Supplies which Government have allowed or may hereafter allow to them, either from benevolence, or a desire to cultivate their friendship and good will, exclusive of the Advantages derived from their Trade, are most apparently usefull and advantageous to Great Britain —

The Country the Americans are endeavouring to wrest from the Indians, is the only part in which they could subsist, and it would seem the greatest injustice to deprive the natural and perpetual possessors of their only means of existence

If the Terms of Peace proposed by the Indians, last Summer had met with the success they merited we should not now have occasion to deplore the effusion of so much Blood, and I most sincerely wish, That The Americans, now convinced of the difficulty of Subduing a Brave and Warlike race of People, may listen to the voice of Equity and reason and Establish a firm and lasting Peace on the Principles of Natural Justice and Humanity—

I have The Honor to be with the highest Esteem

Sir

Your most Obedient and
faithfull Hum.ble Servant

Signed

A McKee

P: S: It appears that one Orea and about 20 Chickasaws attended the American Army, the former was taken by the Chippawayes—

Sir John Johnson Baronet
&c &c &c
Montreal

Quebec Feby 1st 1792
a True Copy
Thos Talbot

Copy of Col. McKees
letter to Sr Jno Jonson
Bar.t ~~Detect~~
Detroit Decemr 5th 1791

War department,

20th December 1791.

Sir

At a conference held by Colonel Pickering with the Senekas and all the others of the Six nations (excepting the Mohawks) at the Painted post, in the month of June last, it was agreed that certain chiefs ſhould repair to Philadelphia, during the time of Congreſs being in Seſsion, in order to carry into execution certain principles tending to the civilization of the ſaid Indians.

Colonel Pickering now writes to thoſe chiefs at Buffaloe creek, and other places inviting them to repair here.

In his invitation, he has included Captain Brandt; perhaps this may not be a ſufficient inducement for him to come — You will therefore write to him in your own name aſsuring him, that you will pledge yourself for his ſafety and welcome reception.

Immediately on your return to

Oneida you will ſend indian runners to the ſeveral chiefs who are named by Colonel Pickering.

You are explicitly to underſtand, that the preſence of a few of the principal chiefs are deſired.

You will appoint Geneſeo as the place for you to meet the ſaid chiefs, with whom you will proceed directly to this city, by way of Tioga and Luzerne county.

Your knowledge of the language and cuſtoms of the Indians, a confidence in your character and integrity, induces me to place an entire reliance in you relatively to this buſineſs. That you will ſend faithful and intelligent meſſengers, particularly to Captain Brandt, from whom you will endeavor to obtain an explicit answer.

That you will meet the ſaid Indians at Geneſeo, at the time you ſhall appoint, which ought to be as ſoon as convenient.

That you will make ſuitable proviſion for them at Geneſeo and thence on the route to this city.

That you will take all due care, that they are not inſulted on the road, but kindly received.

That you will inform me in due ſeaſon, of their numbers, and when they will arrive in this city in order, that ſuitable accommodations may be provided for them.

That you will keep the accounts of the expenditures upon the road, in a fair and clear manner, taking receipts for every expenditure ſo that, every ſhilling may have a proper voucher annexed thereto.

In order to enable you to execute this buſineſs in a proper manner, I have directed that the ſum of three hundred and fifty dollars be placed in your hands, for which you will be held accountable.

Besides defraying your neceſſary expences while in the actual execution of this busineſs, you ſhall have a reasonable compensation for your trouble, which ſhall be ſettled and paid, upon the iſsue of the busineſs in this city. I ſhall depend upon receiving your communications upon all neceſsary occasions, and particularly, I ſhall wish to obtain as early information as poſsible of the effect which the late defeat of our army has had upon the minds of the Sixnations, particularly the Senekas.

You will not fail upon all proper occasions to impreſs on the minds of all Indians, ſo that the ſentiment may be diffused far and wide, That the President of the United States and Congreſs are highly deſirous of being the protectors, friends and ministers of good to all peaceably disposed Indians; but at the ſame time they will punish all murderers and disturbers of the peace of the frontiers.

I am Sir with esteem

Your most obedient Servant.

H Knox
Secy of War.

The Revd
Samuel Kirkland.

War-department,
December 20th 1791.

Sir.

It is time that the invitations ſhould be realized, which you gave to certain chiefs of the ſix Nations, at the painted poſt, in June laſt, to repair to this city— The Preſident of the United States is now preſent, and the Congreſs in ſeſsion.

I requeſt therefore, that you would write to the chiefs, that you then invited, to repair to this city with all convenient ſpeed.

That the Revd. Mr. Kirkland will meet them at Geneſeo, and accompany them to this place, where they will be kindly received.

It will be highly proper, that you ſhould include Captain Brant of the Mohawks, in this invitation; beſides which, Mr. Kirkland will write, in his own name, a letter to the ſame effect.

Mr. Kirkland will ſend theſe letters, to the ſeveral chiefs, and make arrangements, ſo that they may be well accommodated on the road.

I am
Sir,
with great reſpect,
Your very humble ſerv:

H Knox
Secy of War

Colonel Timothy Pickering

List of the Officers appointed to command the Volunteer Militia, raised for the defence of the district of Monongalia, and of the counties of Greenbriar and Kenhawa.

District of Monongalia.

Captains, . . .	William McMahon, William Lowther.
Lieutenants, . .	John Evans Jun. Matthias Whiteman.
Ensigns, . . .	John Brown Junr. Joseph Biggs.

Greenbriar and Kenhawa.

Captain, . . .	Hugh Caperton.
Lieutenant, . .	Leonard Cooper.
Ensign, . . .	John Young.

2d Congress.] **No. 28.** [1st Session

FIVE NATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 26, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

At the conferences which Colonel Pickering had with the Five Nations at the Painted Post, the last year, ideas were then held out of introducing among them some of the primary principles of civilization. In consequence of which, as well as more firmly to attach them to the interests of the United States, they have been invited to the seat of the General Government.

As the representation now here is respectable for its characters and influence, it is of some importance that the chiefs should be well satisfied of the entire good faith and liberality of the United States.

In managing the affairs of the Indian tribes, generally, it appears proper to teach them to expect annual presents, conditioned on the evidence of their attachment to the interests of the United States. The situation of the Five Nations, and the present crisis of affairs, would seem to render the extension of this measure to them highly judicious. I, therefore, request the advice of the Senate, whether an article shall be stipulated, with the Five Nations, to the following purport, to wit:

The United States, in order to promote the happiness of the Five Nations of Indians, will cause to be expended, annually, the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars, in purchasing for them clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging useful artificers to reside in their villages.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, *March 23d*, 1792.

It was, thereupon,

Resolved, (Two-thirds of the Senate concurring) that they advise and consent to the stipulation above recited.

2d Congress.] **No. 29.** [2d Session.

GENERAL VIEW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 7TH, AND TO THE SENATE ON THE 21ST NOVEMBER, 1792.

War Department, *November* 7, 1792.

Sir:

In obedience to the directions of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives, the following papers, on the subject of Indian Affairs, to wit:

1st. A statement of the measures taken, and the overtures made to procure a peace with the Indians, northwest of the Ohio.

2d. Information received relatively to the pacific overtures, and the dispositions of the Indians northwest of the Ohio.

3d. A statement of the measures which have been taken to conciliate and quiet the Southern Indians.

4th. Information received relatively to the dispositions of the Southern Indians, and the causes of the hostilities of part of the Cherokees and Creeks.

5th. A statement of the troops in the service of the United States.

It is humbly suggested, that the public good requires that a number of these papers be considered as confidential.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

[Addressed to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.]

No. I.

A Statement of the measures taken, and the overtures made, to procure a peace with the Indians Northwest of the Ohio.

The Secretary of War to the Rev. Samuel Kirkland.—December 20, 1791.

Sir:

At a conference held by Colonel Pickering with the Senecas, and all the other Six Nations (excepting the Mohawks) at the Painted Post, in the month of June last, it was agreed that certain chiefs should repair to Philadelphia, during the time of Congress being in session, in order to carry into execution certain principles, tending to the civilization of the said Indians.

Colonel Pickering now writes to those chiefs at Buffalo Creek, and other places, inviting them to repair here.

In his invitation, he has invited Captain Brandt; perhaps this may not be a sufficient inducement for him to come. You will, therefore, write to him in your own name, assuring him that you will pledge yourself for his safety and welcome reception.

Immediately on your return to Oneida, you will send Indian runners to the several chiefs who are named by Colonel Pickering.

You are explicitly to understand, that the presence of a few of the principal chiefs is desired.

You will appoint Geneseo as the place for you to meet the said chiefs, with whom you will proceed directly to this city, by way of Tioga and Luzerne county.

Your knowledge of the language and customs of the Indians, a confidence in your character and integrity, induces me to place an entire reliance on you relatively to this business.

That you will send faithful and intelligent messengers, particularly to Captain Brandt, from whom you will endeavor to obtain an explicit answer.

That you will meet the said Indians at Geneseo, at the time you shall appoint, which ought to be as soon as convenient.

That you will make suitable provision for them at Geneseo, and thence on the route to this city.

That you will take all due care that they are not insulted on the road, but kindly received.

That you will inform me, in due season, of their number, and when they will arrive in this city, in order that suitable accommodations may be provided for them.

That you will keep the accounts of the expenditures upon the road, in a fair and clear manner; taking receipts for every expenditure, so that every shilling may have a proper voucher annexed thereto.

In order to enable you to execute this business in a proper manner, I have directed that the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars be placed in your hands, for which you will be held accountable.

Besides defraying your necessary expenses, while in the actual execution of this business, you shall have a reasonable compensation for your trouble, which shall be settled and paid upon the issue of the business in this city. I shall depend upon receiving your communications upon all necessary occasions; and particularly, I shall wish to obtain as early information as possible of the effect which the late defeat of our army has had upon the minds of the Six Nations, particularly the Senecas.

You will not fail, upon all proper occasions, to impress on the minds of all Indians, so that the sentiment may be diffused far and wide, that the President of the United States and Congress are highly desirous of being the protectors, friends, and ministers of good, to all peaceably disposed Indians; and, at the same time, they will punish all murderers and disturbers of the peace of the frontiers.

Message from the Secretary of War to the Cornplanter, and other Seneca chiefs, January 7th, 1792, *under cover to Lieutenant Jeffers, per post to Pittsburg.*

To the Cornplanter, and other chiefs of the Seneca nation, on and near the waters of the Allegheny river.

Brothers:

Open your ears and hear the words of your friend, for it is by General Washington's order, the Great Chief of the United States, I speak to you.

The unfortunate defeat of our troops at the Westward, does not dishearten the United States, and I hope it does not you. It is true, we lament the blood that has been spilt in a war, which you know we wished to avoid. You know this, as well from the mouth of our great chief, General Washington, as from the endeavors of Colonel Procter, whom I sent to you last spring.

But the number of men we have lost, we can easily replace; and, therefore, although the continuance of the war will be troublesome, yet, in the long run, we must conquer.

The United States have wished to be at peace with the Miami and Wabash Indians; but they have refused to listen to our invitations, and have continued to murder our people.

Brothers: The United States must, and will protect their frontier inhabitants; and if much evil befall the bad Indians, they will have brought it upon themselves.

General Washington regards you as our fast friend, and he will take care of you. Lieutenant Jeffers tell us you have been threatened by the bad Indians; if this should be the case, had you not better remove near his garrison? or shall we build a fort near where you are, to which you may resort in case of danger? Speak, for we wish to consider you and your people as part of ourselves.

I have sent you a few presents, to replace those things which some bad people plundered you of last spring. Receive them as an earnest of the good will of the United States; and let us know what other articles you wish, and they shall be sent you.

Let nothing shake your friendship: for, be assured, we only seek to do that which is right and just.

[L. S.] Given, &c. H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The Secretary of War to the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, January 9th, 1792.

Sir:

I have received a letter from General Schuyler, dated the 1st instant, informing me that he had persuaded Good Peter and French Peter to return with you; I therefore expect this letter will reach you at Genesee. I hope this ardently, because Captain Hoops, who left Genesee lately, saw there the Farmer's Brother, with whom he had much conversation.

The Farmer's Brother informed me of a great council about to be held at Buffalo creek, the decrease of the present moon. It is all important to know the object of this council; I conjure, you, therefore, to spare no pains nor expense to gain this information, and let me know the result by an express. I hope you will go to that council; and knowing the kindness of the General Government, that you will exert yourself that no wrong measures be taken.

I hope, earnestly, that you will succeed in bringing the chiefs to this city with you. I consider this as highly important at this time. I know, when the Indians are persuaded of the good intentions of the United States to them, that they will use their highest exertions for peace. Let me hear from you as early as possible.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

Instructions to Captain Peter Pond and William Steedman, January 9th, 1792.

GENTLEMEN:

Having verbally acquainted you with the general causes of the existing hostilities between the United States and certain Western tribes of Indians, it will not be necessary to recapitulate, particularly, the same to you in writing.

This war is irksome to the President and General Government, as well as to the people, generally, of the United States. It has, however, been brought on by events which the Government could not control.

Governor St. Clair, early in 1790, sent messages to all the tribes inhabiting the Wabash river and the Miami villages, inviting them to peace. These messages were delivered by two Frenchmen, by the name of Gamelin.

But, the invitations being disregarded, and the outrages renewed with greater violence than ever, Brigadier General Harmar, with some regular troops and militia, was sent forth, the last year, with the intention of chastising the refractory Indians, the issue of which is well known.

Immediately after this affair, Governor St. Clair sent messages to the Wyandots and Delawares.

In February last, the Cornplanter, a Seneca chief, then in this city, was informed by a written speech, signed by the President's own hand, that the United States wanted nothing of the Miami Indians, excepting peace. The Cornplanter, impressed with a conviction of the truth of these declarations, offered to go to the Miami village. But, as some disturbances happened about the time of his arrival at fort Pitt, he was delayed.

Colonel Procter, March 12th, 1791, having in company Captain Houdin, was sent to push forward the Cornplanter, and to accompany him to the hostile Indians, with the speech No. 1, together with the speeches from Governor St. Clair, No. 2. But, on his arrival at the Cornplanter's, he found him indisposed to go forward to the Miami village, unless accompanied by some more of his tribe, residing at Buffalo creek. The colonel and the Cornplanter, therefore, repaired to Buffalo creek, and assembled the Indians. But the councils were tedious, although they finally agreed to accompany Colonel Procter, provided a vessel could be obtained to carry them across the lake; but, this being impracticable, the object failed.

In addition to these measures, Colonel Pickering assembled the Six Nations, at the Painted Post, in June last, for the purpose of conciliation; and Captain Hendricks was sent forward to the Miami Indians, but was frustrated in his object by causes unnecessary to be detailed.

All conciliatory measures, therefore, failing, it became necessary to try the effect of coercion; but this, too, proved abortive, and the army under General St. Clair was defeated.

As the sentiments of the United States remain the same, the efforts for peace are again to precede other measures.

Our forces have been defeated, and we have lost a number of brave men. But the numbers so defeated were indeed small, compared with the numbers we are able to send. No doubt can exist that our strength and our resources are abundant to conquer, and even extirpate the Indians, northwest of the Ohio. But this is not our object. We wish to be at peace with those Indians—to be their friends and protectors—to perpetuate them on the land.

The desire, therefore, that we have for peace, must not be inconsistent with the national reputation. We cannot ask the Indians to make peace with us, considering them as the aggressors: but they must ask a peace of us. To persuade them to this effect is the object of your mission.

Repair to Niagara and Detroit, without suffering your business to escape you, until the proper time. When at Detroit, assume the characters of traders with the Indians—a business Mr. Pond is well acquainted with. Mix with the Miami and Wabash Indians. Find their views and intentions, through such channels as your discretion shall direct. Learn the opinions of the more distant Indians. Insinuate, upon all favorable occasions, the humane disposition of the United States; and, if you can by any means ripen their judgment, so as to break forth openly, and declare the readiness of the United States to receive, with open arms, the Indians, notwithstanding all that is past, do it. If such declaration should be made, at the Miami or Wabash, and be well received, you might persuade some of the most influential chiefs to repair to our posts on the Ohio, and so, from post to post, to this place.

But, if you should be so fortunate as to succeed in persuading the chiefs of the Miami and hostile, and any other neighboring tribes, to repair here, every possible precaution must be taken by you, and by the commanding officer of the troops, who is hereby required to afford the necessary escorts, in order to guard the Indians from being injured by the whites.

While among the Indians, or at Niagara, or Detroit, endeavor to find out the numbers and tribes of the Indians who were in the attack of General St. Clair, and their loss, killed and wounded; what number of prisoners they took; and what they did with them; what disposition they made of the cannon taken, arms, tents, and other plunder; what are their intentions for the next year; the numbers of the association; how they are supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions.

You will readily perceive, that the information required must be given me at the earliest period possible. You will, therefore, let me know, by some means which you must devise, your arrival at Niagara, Detroit, and the Miami village; and, if possible, from thence, what are your prospects.

You have herewith delivered you eight hundred dollars—for this sum you will be held accountable, and for which you must produce vouchers. It is intended to defray your expenses, and to facilitate the great object of your mission. Your reputation will stand pledged that it be applied only on proper occasions.

Besides your reasonable expenses, while employed in this mission, you shall be paid, on your return, a liberal compensation for your services, by the United States. It is unnecessary, at this time, to say what the sum shall be; but, you may be assured, in any event, it shall be in proportion to the hazard and fatigue of the business; and, if successful, also in proportion to the services you may render.

You are hereby informed, that I have employed the Reverend Mr. Kirkland to persuade some of the chiefs of the Six Nations to repair to this place. You will probably see him at Genesee. But, although you may obtain as much information from him as possible, yet you must not discover the object of your mission to him, or any other mortal, until the proper time of its execution: if you do, you will ruin the plan, and, perhaps, lose your lives too.

I have been informed, that, at the decrease of this moon, there is to be a great council of the Senecas assembled at Buffalo creek, near fort Erie. It is important I should know the object of this council; endeavor, therefore, to find it out, and let me know, by an express: provided, however, that Mr. Kirkland should not be able to inform you. I have written to him upon this subject, which I deliver to you.

Your route will be from hence to Wyoming; thence to the Painted Post, and to Genesee, where you will obtain runners to go with you to Niagara.

Given, &c.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

To Captain Waterman Baldwin.—10th February, 1792.

SIR:

You have herewith delivered to you a message from me to the New Arrow, Cornplanter, and other chiefs of the Seneca Indians, residing on the Alleghany, which you are to deliver and explain to them.

The standing object of the United States, is, to be at peace with all the Indian tribes; but the bad conduct of the Western Indians renders it impracticable at present. In this situation of affairs, the Seneca Indians, at Buffalo creek, have been invited, and are expected in Philadelphia. As we depended on the attendance of the New Arrow, Cornplanter, and other chiefs, at the Alleghany, we did not send messages to them at the same time, more especially, as we understood that they had gone to the council at Buffalo. But, as they may possibly conceive themselves neglected, they are now invited. It is doubtful, however, whether they may think their families safe, during their absence, and therefore decline to come.

If this should be the case, you may assure them of the decided friendship of the United States. That, if they can be answerable for their young men not joining at all the war, they had better remain quiet. But if they think the young men will join one side or the other, they had better join ours; which conduct will cement our friendships, and render us one people. In this case, we will furnish them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and, besides, will pay them as shall be agreed upon.

But it is my desire that, if possible, the chiefs, Captain Snake included, should repair to this city, in order to make a general arrangement; if they will consent to this measure, you are to accompany them, together with Joseph Nicholson, the interpreter, to whom I have written.

If the said chiefs come here, you will pay their expenses on the road; and, in order to enable you so to do, I shall direct that, upon your return at fort Pitt, Major Craig shall furnish you with two hundred dollars, and I now give you one hundred dollars for your expenses. As soon as you get the answer, you are to return here to me with all possible despatch.

You will call at fort Pitt for Joseph Nicholson, and at fort Franklin, to let Lieutenant Jeffers know your business.

But you are to keep your business a secret from all other persons, excepting Captain Cass, at fort Pitt, to whom you are to communicate it in confidence.

Your activity and fidelity have been approved, your discretion and judgment are now to be tried. I hope they will be equal to the duty assigned you.

Message from the Secretary of War to the New-Arrow, Cornplanter, Big-Log, and other Seneca chiefs, to repair to Philadelphia—per Captain W. Baldwin. 10th February, 1792.

Brothers: I sent a message to you on the 7th day of last March, by Lieutenant Jeffers. I hope you received that message, and the goods therein mentioned.

Your situation is such, and the bad Indians are so hostile, that it is the desire of the President of the United States, that the New-Arrow, the Cornplanter, and two other principal chiefs, should immediately repair to Philadelphia, in order to decide on the measures which shall best promote the common good of the Senecas and the white people. This invitation is to extend to Captain Snake, and one or two other influential chiefs of his tribe, residing on the Alleghany.

We have invited the Farmers' Brother, and other chiefs, who reside at Buffalo creek, to repair here, in order to convince them how much it will be for their interest to consider themselves as the fast friends of the United States.

Although we have a full conviction of the friendship of the New-Arrow, the Cornplanter, and the other chiefs and warriors residing on the Alleghany, yet we should like them to be present at the proposed meeting with the chiefs from Buffalo creek, so that all our proceedings may be marked with the highest openness and truth.

But you are to judge how far you may with safety leave your families, for the time you must necessarily be absent, in order to repair here.

If you should judge your families would not be safe, then we will concur in the best arrangements to secure them, as we should to secure our own women and children.

Let us know, immediately, your intention, because, if you cannot come and receive the words which I have to speak to you in the name of the President of the United States, I must commission some person to repair to you with another message, and some further propositions concerning your own safety, and to cement our friendship.

I send you this message by Captain Waterman Baldwin, who will accompany you to this city; or who, in case of your declining to come, will be the bearer of your message.

Given, &c.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

To Captain Joseph Brandt—per Mr. James M. Reed, express. 25th February, 1792.

Sir:

Colonel Pickering, who had some communications with the Senecas, and others of the Six Nations, during the two last years, was duly authorized to invite you to visit this city, in order to consult you upon the best means of civilizing and advancing the happiness of the Indians. Some information has been recently received from Mr. Kirkland, intimating your disposition to perform the visit, but declining to do it upon the former invitation, as not being sufficiently explicit.

I now repeat to you this invitation, accompanied with a wish that you would repair to this city, which is the seat of the General Government; and I *can* assure you that the President of the United States will be highly gratified by receiving and conversing with a chief of such eminence as you are, on a subject so interesting and important to the human race.

This invitation is given to you from the fairest motives. The President of the United States is conscious of the purest dispositions to promote generally the welfare of the Indians, and he flatters himself that proper occasions only are wanting to impress them with the truth of this assertion. He considers your mind more enlightened than theirs, and he has hopes that your heart is filled with a true desire to serve the essential interests of yonr countrymen. The United States, much against the inclination of the Government, are engaged in hostilities with some of the Western Indians. We, on our parts, have entered into it with reluctance, and consider it as a war of necessity; and not, as is supposed and industriously propagated by many, for the purpose of accumulating more land than has been ceded by the treaty with the Indians, since the peace with Great Britain. We are desirous of bringing it to a conclusion, not from any apprehension as to a favorable result, because, by a comparison of forces and resources, however troublesome a perseverance therein may be to us, it must be utter destruction to the hostile Indians. We are desirous, for the sake of humanity, of avoiding such a catastrophe.

This is the main business which will be mentioned to you on the part of the United States; and it is an object worthy of the best cultivated head and heart. If you should enter into this view, Mr. Kirkland has directions to concert with you the most satisfactory mode of your performing the journey. The nature of the case will show the necessity of your coming without delay, if you incline to accept this invitation.

To the Rev. Samuel Kirkland—per Mr. James M. Reed, express. 25th February, 1792.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 13th, with its enclosures, by Mr. Reed.

I transmit you a letter for Captain Brandt, whose presence here is considered of great importance. You will, of course, spare no pains in endeavoring to induce him to come; the means you will carefully devise.

In case of his compliance, you will arrange with him the most satisfactory mode of travelling, which ought to be as flattering to him as may be; and you will accompany him.

It will be important that the Buffalo and Genesee Indians also come, particularly the former. In case of their journey, you will inform me duly thereof, and send them under the care of General Chapin, or such other person as you shall judge proper, with suitable interpreters, while you accompany Captain Brandt.

I have ordered Mr. Reed three hundred dollars, agreeably to your request.

The Secretary of War to the Rev. Samuel Kirkland—per Colonel Procter and Lieutenant Sedam.—7th March, 1792.

SIR:

I have received your favor of the 25th ultimo. I am heartily glad you have succeeded in obtaining the chiefs to come with you. I am sensible the number, with some people, will be considered as objectionable, but I am induced to believe that your prudence has been properly exercised on this point.

In order to secure the Indians from any insult, I have persuaded Colonel Procter and Lieutenant Sedam to meet and conduct you to this city.

It would be proper that I should be acquainted, at least a week before your arrival, how they are to be lodged, whether in one house, or any distinction made in the manner of their accommodation.

I would have them satisfactorily treated on the road; in order to this end, I have sent you, by Lieutenant Sedam, seven hundred dollars.

You will remember that duplicate vouchers must be produced for all expenditures.

It is the desire of the President of the United States that no pains, or even reasonable expense, should be spared to obtain a visit from Captain Brandt. You will therefore arrange this matter on the best possible footing, on receiving my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Speech of the President of the United States to the chiefs and representatives of the Five Nations of Indians, in Philadelphia.—23d March, 1792.

SACHEMS AND WARRIORS OF THE FIVE NATIONS: It affords me great satisfaction to see so many of you, who are the respectable chiefs and representatives of your several tribes; and I cordially bid you welcome to the seat of Government of the United States.

You have been invited to this place by Colonel Pickering, at my special request, in order to remove all causes of discontent, to devise and adopt plans to promote your welfare, and firmly to cement the peace between the United States and you, so as that, in future, we shall consider ourselves as brothers indeed.

I assure you that I am desirous that a firm peace should exist, not only between the United States and the Five Nations, but also between the United States and all the natives of this land; and that this peace should be founded upon the principles of justice and humanity, as upon an immoveable rock.

That you may partake of all the comforts of this earth, which can be derived from civilized life, enriched by the possession of industry, virtue, and knowledge; and I trust that such judicious measures will now be concerted to secure to you, and your children, these invaluable objects, as will afford you just cause of rejoicing while you live.

That these are the strong and sincere desires of my heart, I hope time and circumstances will convince you.

But, in order that our peace and friendship may forever be unclouded, we must forget the misunderstandings of past times. Let us now look forward and devise measures to render our friendship perpetual.

I am aware that the existing hostilities with some of the Western Indians have been ascribed to an unjust possession of their lands by the United States. But be assured, that this is not the case; we require no lands but those obtained by treaties, which we consider as fairly made, and particularly confirmed by the treaty of Muskingum, in the year 1789.

If the Western Indians should entertain the opinion that we want to wrest their lands from them, they are laboring under an error. If this error could be corrected, it would be for their happiness; and nothing would give me more pleasure, because it would open to both of us the door of peace.

I shall not enter into further particulars with you at present, but refer you to General Knox, the Secretary of War, and Colonel Pickering, who will communicate with you upon the objects of your journey, and inform me thereof.

As an evidence of the sincerity of the desires of the United States for perfect peace and friendship with you, I deliver you this white belt of wampum, which I request you will safely keep.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

[On the 13th of March, a deputation of the Five Nations, consisting of fifty, arrived in Philadelphia. They were invited through the agency of Mr. Kirkland, for the purpose of attaching them to, and convincing them of, the justice and humanity of the United States; and also, to influence them to repair to the hostile tribes, in order to use their efforts to bring about a peace. These objects appeared to be effected, and they departed to carry them into execution. Besides abundant presents, fifteen hundred dollars, annually, were stipulated to these Indians by the President and Senate of the United States, for the purpose of attempting to civilize them.

All the various speeches, to and from them, have not been deemed necessary to be here inserted. The speeches of the President of the United States to them, of the 23d of March, soon after their arrival, and of the 23d of April, before their departure, together with Colonel Pickering's speech to them, of the 30th of April, will show the general aspect of this conference.

They arrived at Buffalo creek in the beginning of June, but, owing to their frequent counselling, and dilatory manner of conducting business, they did not set out from fort Erie for the hostile Indians until the middle of September, when they were accompanied by the firm friend of the United States, the Cornplanter.

The result of their interference is not yet known, but may, with the determination of the hostile Indians, be daily expected.]

Instructions to Captain Alexander Trueman, of the First United States' Regiment.—3d April, 1792.

SIR:

Confiding in your judgment and abilities to execute the mission herein designated, I hereby request you, in the name of the President of the United States, to enter upon the duties thereof, with all possible despatch.

You will, therefore, immediately repair to Pittsburg. I have herewith given you an order to Captain Hughes, to furnish you with an escort, and a boat to transport you to fort Washington. On your arrival at that place, you will disclose to Lieutenant Colonel-commandant Wilkinson the object of your mission, and concert with him the proper means for carrying it into execution.

I have directed him, in a letter herewith delivered to you, to afford you all possible facility in pursuance of your orders.

I have also, herewith delivered you a speech for the Western Indians, with which you will repair to the Miami village, accompanied by such Indians, men or women, or both, as shall be judged best by you and Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson. This speech is also accompanied by a belt. It will be of the highest importance that you shall have an interpreter capable fully of explaining your ideas.

You will observe that the speech is designed to effect a peace with the hostile Indians, on the terms of humanity and justice; your language must all, therefore, be to the same effect.

As the confederacy of Indians is supposed to be extensive, it will require time to bring your negotiations to a favorable issue. Your patience, your fortitude, and your knowledge of the human character, will all be tested by the objects of your mission.

It may be said on all occasions, and the issue will justify the assertion, that nothing is more desired than to remove all causes of discontent, and to establish a peace upon a firm foundation.

But, that, in order to bring about an event so pregnant with happiness to the Indians, they must instantly abstain from all further hostilities, recall their parties if they have any out, as we shall do, and let every thing be settled amicably.

If the chiefs of the hostile tribes can be induced to repair here, it is conceived the view of the population of the country, and the improvements of all sorts, will exhibit to their minds, in strong colors, the futility of their continuing the war. As a further inducement to repairing here, presents of clothing and silver ornaments may be stipulated. The Creek treaty, the treaty with the Cherokees, and the present manner in which the deputation of the Six Nations, now in this city, are treated, may be cited as strong proofs of the pacific and liberal intentions of the General Government.

Impressed verbally, as you have been, of the importance of a peace being concluded with the hostile Indians, little more need be added. I shall only say, that it is an event most devoutly desired by the President of the United States, and the people generally. If you shall be the instrument of effecting it, much personal reputation and honor will be the result; besides which, I am authorized by the President of the United States, that your expenses, while in the employment, shall be supported by the public, and that you shall be liberally rewarded in a pecuniary manner.

It will be important that you take with you some white, or other persons, to serve as messengers between you and the commanding officer, so that he may be informed, and through him, me, of your prospects, from time to time. If you should succeed, you will please to accompany the chiefs to this place; but if you should fail, you will join the army under the commanding officer, after stating in the most ample manner the progress and result of your proceedings.

I am, sir, &c.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

Speech from the Secretary of War, to all the Sachems and Warriors of the tribes inhabiting the Miami river of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Wabash river, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and all other tribes residing to the southward of the lakes east of the Mississippi, and to the northward of the river Ohio, 4th April, 1792—per Captain Alexander Trueman.

Brothers:

The President of the United States, General Washington, the Great Chief of the nation, speaks to you by this address. Summon, therefore, your utmost powers of attention, and hear the important things which shall be spoken to you concerning your future welfare; and after having heard and well understood all things, invoke the Great Spirit above to give you due deliberation and wisdom, to decide upon a line of conduct that shall best promote your happiness, and the happiness of your children, and perpetuate you and them on the land of your forefathers.

Brothers: The President of the United States entertains the opinion, that the war which exists is founded in error and mistake on your parts. That you believe the United States want to deprive you of your lands and drive you out of the country. Be assured this is not so; on the contrary, that we should be greatly gratified with the opportunity of imparting to you all the blessings of civilized life, of teaching you to cultivate the earth, and raise corn; to raise oxen, sheep, and other domestic animals; to build comfortable houses, and to educate your children, so as ever to dwell upon the land.

Brothers: The President of the United States requests you to take this subject into your serious consideration, and to reflect how abundantly more it will be for your interest to be at peace with the United States, and to receive all the benefit, thereof, than to continue a war which, however flattering it may be to you for a moment, must in the end prove ruinous.

This desire of peace has not arisen in consequence of the late defeat of the troops under Major General St. Clair; because, in the beginning of the last year, a similar message was sent you by Colonel Procter, but who was prevented from reaching you by some insurmountable difficulties. All the Senecas at Buffalo creek can witness for the truth of this assertion, as he held, during the month of April last, long conferences with them, to devise the means of getting to you with safety.

War, at all times, is a dreadful evil to those who are engaged therein, and more particularly so where a few people engage to act against so great numbers as the people of the United States.

Brothers: Do not not suffer the advantages you have gained to mislead your judgment, and influence you to continue the war; but reflect upon the destructive consequences which must attend such a measure.

The President of the United States is highly desirous of seeing a number of your principal chiefs, and convincing you, in person, how much he wishes to avoid the evils of war for your sake, and the sake of humanity.

Consult, therefore, upon the great object of peace; call in your parties, and enjoin a cessation of all further depredations; and as many of the principal chiefs as shall choose, repair to Philadelphia, the seat of the General Government, and there make a peace, founded upon the principles of justice and humanity. Remember that no additional lands will be required of you, or any other tribe, to those that have been ceded by former treaties, particularly by the tribes who had a right to make the treaty of Muskingum in the year 1789.

But, if any of your tribes can prove that you have a fair right to any lands, comprehended by the said treaty, and have not been compensated therefor, you shall receive full satisfaction upon that head.

The chiefs you send shall be safely escorted to this city; and shall be well fed and provided with all things for their journey; and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to you for the true and liberal performance of every thing herein contained and suggested; and all this is confirmed, in your manner, by the great white belt, hereunto attached.

Captain Trueman, the bearer, will show you the treaties which the United States have made with the powerful tribes of Indians south of the Ohio—the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws. You will there have the most decisive proof of the justice and liberality of the United States towards the Indian tribes.

At present, there is in the city of Philadelphia, a deputation of fifty of the principal chiefs of the Five Nations, to wit: The Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Senecas. Were you to see, with your own eyes, the kind manner in which these chiefs are treated, you would never more think of lifting the hatchet against the United States, who are desirous of being your best friends.

Come, then, and be convinced for yourselves, of the beneficence of General Washington, the Great Chief of the United States, and afterwards return and spread the glad tidings of peace and prosperity of the Indians to the setting sun.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War, and Director of Indian Affairs.

The Secretary of War to Captain Joseph Brandt, 23d April, 1792, per Doctor Deodat Allen.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 27th of March, postponing your visit to this city until a period of thirty days after that date.

I regret exceedingly the existence of any circumstance which suspended your visit. But as the dispositions of the President of the United States remain the same, as to the objects mentioned in my former letter, I can with great truth assure you, that your visit at the time you proposed, will be cordially received.

General Chapin, who is appointed an agent to the Five Nations, will either accompany you to this city, or he will obtain some other person for that purpose, as shall be agreed upon between you and him.

The Secretary of War to General Israel Chapin, 23d April 1792, per Doctor Deodat Allen.

SIR:

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the President of the United States appoints you a deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations of Indians, until further directions, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

It will be necessary that you should take the oaths which are herein enclosed, before a magistrate, and transmit the same to me.

I herewith transmit you, by the hands of Doctor Deodat Allen, the sum of four hundred dollars.

The main object in placing this sum in your hands at present, is to enable you to make a suitable provision for Captain Joseph Brandt, who it is expected will shortly make a visit to this city, and to request that you would either accompany him to this city, or that you would otherwise provide for his journey in a manner perfectly agreeable to him; and that you would give me due notice of his approach at least five days previously to his arrival here.

I shall shortly transmit you particular rules for your conduct in this office.

In the meantime I observe that it is the firm determination of the President of the United States, that the utmost fairness and kindness shall be exhibited to the Indian tribes within the United States.

That it is not only his desire to be at peace with all the Indian tribes, but to be their guardians and protectors against all injustice.

You will please to observe, that a due accounting of all moneys or goods, placed in your hands, will be rigidly exacted, and that you must always produce vouchers for every dollar expended.

The Secretary of War to Doctor Deodat Allen, 25th April, 1792.

SIR:

I request that you will please to proceed with the letter herewith delivered to Captain Brandt, who is again invited to repair to this city.

I have written to General Israel Chapin, at Genesee, who is appointed deputy agent, to make a suitable provision for Captain Brandt's journey, and to accompany him to this city. If General Chapin should not be able to perform the journey, I should hope you will do it; for which I shall compensate, as well as for the performance of the business herein requested.

I have also delivered herewith, a letter to General Chapin, and a warrant for four hundred dollars, on which you will receive the money and deliver the same to General Chapin.

Message from the President of the United States to the delegation from the Five Nations of Indians in Philadelphia, 25th April, 1792.

MY CHILDREN OF THE FIVE NATIONS! You were invited here at my request, in order that measures should be concerted with you, to impart such of the blessings of civilization as may at present suit your condition, and give you further desires to improve your own happiness.

Colonel Pickering has made the particular arrangements with you, to carry into execution these objects, all of which I hereby approve and confirm.

And in order that the money necessary to defray the annual expenses of the arrangements which have been made, should be provided permanently, I now ratify an article which will secure the yearly appropriation of the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for the use and benefit of the Five Nations—the Stockbridge Indians included.

The United States having received and provided for you as for a part of themselves, will, I am persuaded, be strongly and gratefully impressed on your minds, and those of all your tribes.

Let it be spread abroad among all your villages, and throughout your land, that the United States are desirous not only of a general peace with all the Indian tribes, but of being their friends and protectors.

It has been my direction, and I hope it has been executed to your satisfaction, that during your residence here, you should be well fed, well lodged, and well clothed; and that presents should be furnished for your wives and families.

I partake of your sorrow on account that it has pleased the Great Spirit to take from you two of your number by death, since your residence in this city. I have ordered that your tears should be wiped away according to your custom, and that presents should be sent to the relations of the deceased.

Our lives are all in the hands of our Maker, and we must part with them whenever he shall demand them; and the survivors *must submit* to events they cannot prevent.

Having happily settled all your business, and being about to return to your own country, I wish you a pleasant journey, and that you may safely return to your families after so long a journey, and find them all in good health.

Given under my hand, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Instructions to General Israel Chapin, deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations of Indians—the Stockbridge Indians included, 28th April, 1792, per Joseph Smith.

SIR:

Having transmitted you the original of the enclosed duplicate on the 23d instant, by Doctor Deodat Allen, I now transmit you, by Mr. Joseph Smith, the following general rules and orders, for your government as deputy temporary agent for the Five Nations.

Enclosed you have a law of Congress relative to Indian affairs, and certain regulations which have been delivered to the superintendents; all of which you will observe, as far as the same shall be applicable to you as deputy agent.

Arthur St. Clair, Esq. the Governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, is the superintendent for the Northern district. You being, therefore, under him, will correspond with, and inform him of all general occurrences in your agency, and receive and obey his orders in all things relative thereto; and at the same time you will constantly correspond with me as Secretary of War, and receive and obey all orders I shall transmit to you, as the orders of the President of the United States.

It being important for the regular administration of the Departments of Government, that every transaction should be made with due form; you will, therefore, please to observe, that for all sums and effects you receive, you must credit the United States, by the department through which you have received the said sums and effects. That for all your deliveries you will debit the United States, noticing the cause of such deliveries, and to whom; and in all practicable cases, you will take receipts for the articles and sums delivered; and for all other cases, you will have certificates of respectable witnesses, of the deliveries.

By adhering to these general principles, and keeping your accounts in a perspicuous manner, they will he passed with ease, and much perplexity prevented on your part.

That it is the most ardent desire of the President of the United States, and the General Government, that a firm peace should be established with the neighboring tribes of Indians, on such pure principles of justice and moderation, as will enforce the approbation of the dispassionate and enlightened part of mankind.

That it is the intention of the President of the United States, that an adherence to this desire, as to a well founded maxim, shall be the leading feature in the administration of Indian affairs, while he is at the head of the government.

That he shall lament, exceedingly, all occasions which shall either suspend or impede the operations of those principles, which he considers essential to the reputation and dignity of the republic.

That in pursuance of these ideas, he endeavored that a genuine state of their situation, and of the general dispositions of the United States, upon this subject, should be brought home to the minds of the Western Indians, before any coercion was attempted.

That, although the essays to this end were then ineffectual, yet it has been his directions, that similar intimations shall be continued.

That, therefore, every effort is making, in order to impress the hostile Indians with their past errors. That the United States require nothing of them but peace, and a line of conduct tending to their own happiness.

That all which is passed, shall still be buried in oblivion, provided they will immediately agree to a treaty of peace, in which they will obtain all they can possibly desire, and relinquish nothing; for we demand none of their lands.

That we are not sensible the hostile Indians, that is, the Miami and Wabash Indians, have any just claims to lands comprehended in the former treaties. But, notwithstanding, if they show they possess a fair right to any of those lands, they shall receive a liberal compensation for the same.

It is presumed, if these sentiments could be fully impressed on the minds of the hostile Indians, (and measures are taking for that purpose) that the establishment of tranquillity on the frontiers, would be the probable consequence.

But if the hostile Indians should, after having these intentions of the government laid fully before them, still persist in their depredations on the frontiers, it will be considered as the dictates of humanity, to endeavor to punish, with exemplary severity, so incorrigible a race of men, in order to deter other tribes, in future, from a like conduct.

In pursuance of these friendly sentiments, the United States have stipulated with the Five Nations the following article, and have thereon made the arrangements contained in your special instructions of this date:

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

"*To all who shall see these presents, greeting:*

"Whereas an article has been stipulated with the Five Nations of Indians, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, which article is in the words following, to wit:

"'The President of the United States, by Henry Knox, Secretary for the Department of War, stipulates, in behalf of the United States, the following article, with the Five Nations of Indians, so called, being the Senecas, Oneidas, and the Stockbridge Indians, incorporated with them the Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Onondagas, to wit: the United States, in order to promote the happiness of the Five Nations of Indians, will cause to be expended, annually, the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars, in purchasing for them clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging useful artificers to reside in their villages.

"'In behalf of the United States: [L. S.] H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

"'Done in the presence of TOBIAS LEAR,
NATHAN JONES.'

"Now, KNOW YE, That I, having seen and considered the said article, do accept, ratify, and confirm the same.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the sixteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

"By the President:
THOMAS JEFFERSON."

You will clearly understand, that the United States have, under the constitution, the sole regulation of Indian affairs, in all matters whatsoever. You will, therefore, receive no orders but from me, in the name of the President, and from the superintendent.

In all your transactions, your conduct must be marked with economy, and a due regard to the public interests. Your permanent appointment and your reputation, will materially depend on your attention to this order.

It will, therefore, be your duty, not only to guard the public property from waste or embezzlement, but to prevent any other person from doing the same. Your accounts will be rigidly examined, and any deviations from this order will be in your own wrong.

You are to understand, that any improper assembling of the Indians, will be considered as a violation of your orders, and will be severely censured, besides the expenses disallowed.

It will be proper, that you establish some certain mode of communicating with me, by confiding your letters to some persons of reputation, on the route from Canandaigua to Philadelphia.

Colonel Pickering is of opinion that Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, Guy Maxwell, Esquire, at Tioga Point, and Mr. John Morris, at Newtown Point, would be proper persons for this purpose; I shall, accordingly, direct my letters to you through them, until I receive your further communications on the subject.

Given, &c.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

The speech of Timothy Pickering, commissioner, to the Sachems and Chiefs of the Five Nations.

As some of you propose to attend the great council of Western Indians, soon to be held near the west end of Lake Erie, you are hereby authorized to assure those Indians of the sincere disposition of the United States to make peace with them. That there has been, probably, an unhappy mistake prevailing among them, relative to the claims of the United States to the lands northwest of the Ohio, as though we extended them even to the Mississippi, and to all the country between the lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan. As you have in your hands the map of the country, you can explain it to them: and show what parts the United States have purchased at the treaties at fort M'Intosh and Muskingum, and at the mouth of the great Miami, which runs into the Ohio. That we claim no lands but what belong to the nations who sold to us, that we claim not a foot of the lands of any nation, with whom we have yet held no treaties. That if, at the treaties held with other nations, there has been any wrong doing, the United States will do what is right, and make ample compensation. That, if they are disposed to treat with the United States, in order to make peace, and settle all matters in dispute, and they will send runners to give notice thereof, to the commanding officers of any of our posts, orders will be given for their friendly reception, and measures taken to conduct the chiefs and all others, who shall come to the treaty, to fort Washington, on the Ohio, near the mouth of the little Miami, where provisions in abundance will be ready for their support. And as the long continued hostilities may have rendered them jealous, the United States will deliver into their hands a proper number of officers, as hostages for the safety of the chiefs, and all who shall attend them at the treaty. Fort Washington is proposed as the most suitable place for the treaty, because it is but a few steps from the country of the Western Indians; because provisions can be got there in plenty: and because there will be commissioners on the spot, to treat with them.

If they enter into a treaty, the Western Indians will experience the friendship of the United States, as you have done; and those who are the instruments in bringing about a peace, will be liberally rewarded, while they will receive the thanks and blessings of many nations.

In behalf of the United States:

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirtieth of April, 1792.

[The Five Nations, especially the Senecas, manifesting great uneasiness at the proposal of holding a treaty at fort Washington, whither they said the hostile Indians would not come, the passage here written, was added:]

"Although the Western Indians would be perfectly safe, in attending a treaty at fort Washington, yet, if they are unwilling to go to that place, we will meet them at some other, convenient to them and to us; as on the Muskingum, or Big Beaver creek, or twenty or thirty miles up French creek, above Venango, at places where there are no forts."

The Secretary of War to Colonel Timothy Pickering.—May 3d, 1792.

SIR:

I have received your letter of this date, relatively to the presents designed for the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Stockbridge Indians; all which shall be complied with.

Will you be so good as to stipulate with Captain Hendricks, and his brother, a satisfactory compensation for his journey? If the object shall be effected conspicuously by his means, he shall, in addition to the compensation, have five hundred dollars, his brother two hundred, and the Delaware the same.

Pray have the goodness this day to inform Colonel Louis, explicitly, of the intentions of the Government, and of the measures which will be proper for him to pursue in concurrence therewith. He ought to be well clothed, and have money, so that he *may* return immediately.

The Secretary of War to General Israel Chapin.—8th May, 1792.

SIR:

Captain Hendricks, the bearer, and his brother, having been themselves convinced of the moderation and justice of the intentions of the United States towards the hostile Indians, propose attempting to display the same to the said Indians.

Captain Hendricks proposes obtaining a passage in a canoe from Buffalo creek. He will show you his instructions. As it is of great importance there should be no delay or impediment in his going forward, I request that you would accompany him to Buffalo creek, and stimulate his instant departure.

The horses which Captain Hendricks and his brother ride will be delivered to you, together with the saddles and bridles, all of which you will sell for the most they will fetch, and charge yourself with the proceeds, and inform me of the amount thereof.

Instructions to Captain Hendrick Aupaumut, Chief of the Stockbridge Indians.—8th May, 1792.

You having agreed to repair to the great council of Indians, soon to be held at the Miami river of lake Erie, in order to convince them of the moderation, justice, and desire of the United States for peace, are to regard this letter as the general rule of your conduct.

You will immediately repair to General Israel Chapin, in the Genesee country, having the charge of Indian affairs in that district. He will accompany you to Buffalo creek, or such other place upon lake Erie as shall be agreed upon, and make arrangements for your immediate departure for the Miami river.

Upon your arrival at the assembled council, you will, in the manner you shall judge best, inform the said Indians of the desire of the United States for peace; that they claim no Indian lands but those purchased at a fair treaty.

That all the stories they have heard to the contrary must be disbelieved. You having been informed upon this subject, and being furnished with a map of our claims, will be able to be precise upon this subject.

They must be sensible, if they will reflect, that our desires of peace do not arise from any fear of a war, but for the sake of humanity.

Inform them that we have also despatched officers from the Ohio to them, in order to give them the same information, and that they must treat these officers kindly.

You will also inform them that General Putnam will be sent by the President of the United States to conclude a truce, and in order to this end, he will be at fort Jefferson, our advanced post, to which place they must send an escort to receive him, which escort you will accompany.

That, if they are desirous of peace, they must instantly despatch runners to call in all their war parties; and that, until the issue of these offers are made known, they may not be apprehensive of our striking their towns.

As General Putnam will be waiting at fort Jefferson, it will be absolutely necessary that you go personally and inform him of the dispositions of the council of Indians, whether favorable or otherwise.

The business on which you are employed is of high importance to the United States, and honorable to yourself. In order to execute it properly, will well deserve your highest exertions and perseverance. Let nothing, therefore, be wanting on your part, but push forward with all your might.

Given, &c.

H. KNOX.

The Secretary of War to Mr. John Heckenwelder.—18th May, 1792.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that the United States have for some time past been making pacific overtures to the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio. It is to be expected that these overtures will soon be brought to an issue, under the direction of Brigadier General Putnam, of Marietta, who is specially charged with this business.

He is now in this city, and will be in readiness to set out on Monday next; and being acquainted with you, he is extremely desirous that you should accompany him in the prosecution of this good work.

Being myself most cordially impressed with respect for your character and love for the Indians on the purest principles of justice and humanity, I have acquiesced cheerfully in the desire of General Putnam.

I hope sincerely it may be convenient for you to accompany or follow him soon, in order to execute a business which is not unpromising, and which, if accomplished, will redound to the credit of the individuals who shall perform it.

As to pecuniary considerations, I shall arrange them satisfactorily with you.

The Secretary of War to Mr. John Heckenwelder, at Bethlehem.—21st May, 1792.

Sir:

I was very much satisfied to receive your letter of the 19th. But, by some mistake, General Putnam was not informed of it until to-day. He will set out for Pittsburg to-morrow, and as he will travel slowly, he hopes you will arrive there about the same time with him. But, if not, he will wait for you.

Any sum you may require as an advance, shall be paid to your order.

The Secretary of War to Major Alexander Trueman.—22d May, 1792.

Sir:

This will be delivered you by Brigadier General Putnam. He has been charged by the President of the United States with a similar commission to the one given to you. This has not been done from any distrust of your zeal or exertion. But the importance of the object, and the contingencies to which the persons employed in the business are subject, have induced the President of the United States to employ General Putnam in addition to you. If you shall have succeeded, it will be a fortunate circumstance for you. If you should have entered upon the business, you will find great satisfaction in assisting General Putnam in its prosecution and termination.

It will ever afford me satisfaction to reflect on the patriotism and cheerfulness with which you undertook the mission, and I hope will redound greatly to your honor.

Instructions to Brigadier General Rufus Putnam.—22d May, 1792.

Sir:

As you have, at the request of the President of the United States, agreed to attempt to be present at the general council of the hostile Indians about to be held on the Miami river of lake Erie, in order to convince the said Indians of the humane dispositions of the United States, and thereby to make a truce or peace with them, it is proper that you should receive all due information and instructions relative to your mission.

You have herewith delivered to you—

First. A copy of the treaty of fort Stanwix, made on the 22d day of October, 1784.

Secondly. A copy of the treaty of fort McIntosh, made the 21st January, 1785.

Thirdly. A copy of the treaty with the Shawanese, made at the Miami, in January, 1786.

Fourthly. And of the treaties with the Six Nations, and with the Wyandots, &c. concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th of January, 1789.

These last mentioned treaties confirm nearly the bounds of the treaties made at fort Stanwix, in 1784, and fort McIntosh, in 1785.

And, that there should be no mistake as to the boundaries claimed by the United States, by virtue of the said several treaties, you have herewith delivered to you a map, whereon the boundaries are clearly marked. You will observe that there are several reservations to the United States marked within the Indian lands. Information has been received that the Indians consider these reservations with great uneasiness. If, upon your bringing this subject to view at the council, it should appear to be the case, you may express your opinion, that, upon an ultimate adjustment of differences, the said reservations may be relinquished by the United States, excepting for those parts about the fort at Detroit, which will be necessary for the garrison.

The chiefs of the Five Nations of Indians, who were so long in this city, lately, were astonished at the moderation of our claim of land, it being very different from what they have been taught, by designing people, to believe.

It would seem that the Indians have been misled with respect to our claims, by a certain map, published in Connecticut, wherein are laid out ten new States, agreeably to a report of a committee of Congress.

The United States are desirous, in any treaty which shall be formed in future, to avoid all causes of war, relatively to boundaries, by fixing the same in such a manner as not to be mistaken by the meanest capacity. As the basis, therefore, of your negotiation, you will, *in the strongest and most explicit terms*, renounce, on the part of the United States, all claim to any Indian land which shall not have been ceded by fair treaties, made with the Indian nations.

That we conceive the treaty of fort Harmar to have been formed by the tribes having a just right to make the same, and that it was done with their full understanding and free consent.

That if, however, the said tribes should judge the compensation to have been inadequate to the object, or that any other tribes have a just claim, in both cases they shall receive a liberal allowance, on their finally settling all disputes upon the subject.

That, with respect to the lands ceded or retained by the treaty with the Shawanese of the Miami of the Ohio, doubts are entertained of any rights possessed by the said Shawanese, excepting those of sufferance, by the tribes who justly claim the same. But, if the rights to the Shawanese should be conceded by the other neighboring tribes, who should think proper to confirm the boundaries marked for the said Shawanese, the United States will abide thereby.

As the United States have never made any treaties with the Wabash Indians, although the said Indians have been repeatedly invited thereto, their claims to the lands east and south of the said Wabash have not been defined.

This circumstance will be a subject of your inquiry with the assembled Indian tribes; and you may assure the parties concerned, that an equitable boundary shall be arranged with them.

You will make it clearly understood, that we want not a foot of their land, and that it is theirs, and theirs only; that they have the right to sell, and the right to refuse to sell, and that the United States will guaranty to them their said just right.

That all we require of the Indians is a peaceable demeanor; that they neither plunder the frontiers of their horses, or murder the inhabitants; that the United States are bound to protect the inhabitants at the risk of every inconvenience of men and money.

You will represent to them, that a new state of things has taken place in the United States; that, formerly, we were an association of several separate States, like their several separate tribes, and that there was no portion of union and strength sufficient to regulate the several parts, as belonging to the same machine.

But, that now we have a General Government, embracing all parts of the Union, as it respects foreign nations and Indian tribes. That General Washington is placed at the head of this government, and that he, or some person immediately authorized by him, must make all treaties with the Indian tribes.

That, therefore, in future, all the Indian nations may rest with great confidence upon the justice, the humanity, and the liberality of the United States.

That it is not only the sincere desire of the United States to be at peace with all the neighboring Indian tribes, but to protect them in their just rights, against lawless, violent white people. If such should commit any injury on the persons or properties of a peaceable Indian, they will be regarded equally as the enemies of the General Government, as the Indians, and will be punished accordingly.

Let the Indians at the said council know fully, that the United States are friends with the Creeks, to whom we give fifteen hundred dollars annually; with the Cherokees, (excepting a few outcasts, who have been leagued with the Shawanese) to whom we also give fifteen hundred dollars annually. That we have treaties of peace with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to whom we shall probably assign an annual allowance, as they have proved themselves our friends.

That we have, also, lately allowed the Five Nations, to wit: the Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, including the Stockbridge tribe, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, annually.

That the United States are highly desirous of imparting to all the Indian tribes the blessings of civilization, as the only mean of perpetuating them on the earth.

That we are willing to be at the expense of teaching them to read and write, to plough, and to sow, in order to raise their own bread and meat, with certainty, as the white people do.

In short, that the United States, willing to believe that the conduct of the hostile Indians hitherto, has been more the effect of misrepresentation of bad people, than any hardened malignity of the human heart, are desirous of forgetting, and burying deep forever, all the evils which have passed, and to administer such good things to the said Indians, as will make them rejoice forever, at the annual return of the day on which they may conclude a treaty with the United States.

You will inform the hostile Indians, that these sentiments are not the offspring of the defeat of the 4th of November last; but that they arise from the purest desires to avoid the further effusion of blood.

That our dispositions for peace are not the consequence of any apprehensions of the issue of the war, may be made apparent to the Indians by a comparison of *the strength and resources* of the United States and the Indians.

That we entertained these dispositions for peace early in the last year, and attempted to send various messengers accordingly, but who were prevented by unforeseen circumstances.

The Senecas, whom Colonel Procter persuaded to accompany him to the Miami village, will be a good witness to the truth of this; as will Captain Hendricks, the chief of the Stockbridge Indians, who also made considerable progress in his journey, but was stopped at the Grand river, north of lake Erie.

Two persons were engaged, in January last, to repair to the Miami village, and actually proceeded as far as Niagara, where they were stopped—their business not being known.

February 10th.

Brigadier General Wilkinson was directed, as you will particularly observe by the extract (A) of my letter, herewith delivered, to intimate, by himself and Major Hamtramck, our desire for peace.

Doctor Brown was chosen to repair to the Miami village, for this purpose, and it is probable that he is on his mission accordingly.

Major Hamtramck, in his letter of the 31st of March, a copy of which you have delivered you, states, that, besides making peace with the Wea and Eel River Indians, he has despatched agents to most of the hostile Indians west of the Wabash and Omee rivers.

You have, also, herewith delivered you, copies of the instructions to Major Trueman, and the speech with which he was charged to the hostile Indians, dated the 3d of April. Every thing which can be effected by an ardent zeal, may be expected from the major's mission; and you will please to confide in, and employ him in your business, agreeably to my letter to him, herewith delivered to you.

The chiefs of the Five Nations who were lately in this city, have agreed to repair to the Great Council about being held. They departed this city, apparently well impressed with the justice and humanity of the United States, and stipulated to use their highest exertions to effect a peace.

Colonel Louis ——, of the Caynawagas, also came here to inform the Government that the Seven Castles, so called, in Canada, had been invited to the council to be held at the Miami river of lake Erie. He being also convinced of the justice of the United States, promised to use his influence towards a peace.

Captain Hendrick Aupaumut, chief of the Stockbridge Indians, and his brother, have also gone specially charged to prepare the way for your reception, and to meet you at fort Jefferson. His instructions you have also delivered to you.

The recital of these several measures are made, in order to show you that the business is in a considerable degree matured.

I have written to Mr. John Heckenwelder, of Bethlehem, to accompany you, which he has promised to do, but he cannot set out from Bethlehem until the 25th instant; but he will probably overtake you at Pittsburg or Marietta. This person superintended one of the Moravian towns in the Muskingum, and has a general acquaintance with, and influence over, the Wyandots and Delawares.

Much good may be expected from the agreement made by Major Hamtramck with the Wabash Indians. It is hoped it will be a happy introduction to a general peace. Their influence and agency may be expected with the other Indians; and you may obtain from them escorts and messengers to the hostile Indians.

You have herewith delivered to you an invoice of Indian goods, at fort Washington, and an order for the same. These goods, or part thereof, may be presented to the Wabash Indians, who have agreed with Major Hamtramck, provided it should be the joint judgment of Brigadier General Wilkinson and yourself, but under such restrictions as to preclude all abuses.

Besides these goods, you have delivered to you twenty sets of silver ornaments for such of the principal chiefs as shall come to a pacific agreement, and also nose and ear jewels.

Besides the above, a further provision of goods will be made immediately, and forwarded to fort Pitt, to a considerable amount; the disposition of which will be hereafter directed.

Your first great object, upon meeting the Indians, will be to convince them that the United States require none of their lands.

The second, that we shall guaranty all that remain, and take the Indians under our protection.

Thirdly. They must agree to a truce, and immediately to call in all their war parties. It will be in vain to be negotiating with them while they shall be murdering the frontier citizens.

Having happily effected a truce, founded on the above assurances, it will then be your primary endeavor to obtain from each of the hostile and neighboring tribes two of the most respectable chiefs, to repair to the seat of the Government, and there conclude a treaty with the President of the United States, in which all causes of difference should be buried forever.

You will give the chiefs every assurance of personal protection while on their journey to Philadelphia, and, should they insist upon it, hostages of officers for the safe return of the chiefs, and, in case of their compliance, you will take every precaution by the troops for the protection of the said chiefs, which the nature of the case may require.

But if, after having used your utmost exertions, the chiefs should decline the journey to Philadelphia, then you will agree with them on a plan for a general treaty.

In considering upon this plan, perhaps Pittsburg, or its vicinity, would be as proper a place as could be decided upon. Provisions could be procured in abundance, and it would be the point to which the goods could be easily transported.

In this event, it will be necessary that I should be informed by the earliest opportunity, in order that the principles of, and arrangements for, the treaty, should be fixed.

It will also be of the highest importance that you keep General Wayne constantly informed of your progress and prospects, as his movements will be governed by your information.

As it may be necessary for you to conciliate some chiefs by money, and also to obtain runners, you have delivered you a warrant on the treasurer for one thousand dollars, for which you will be held accountable.

Of all your disbursements, either of money or goods, you will keep fair accounts, supported by vouchers, in all possible cases, or of witnesses as evidences of the delivery of goods.

As this will be considered as an extra service from your military employment, your expenses will be paid by the public; and, if you succeed in effecting a peace, you are hereby promised, in behalf of the United States, a handsome pecuniary reward.

In case any accident should happen to you, while employed in this mission, you may rest assured the Government will make a suitable provision for your family.

It has been conceived, that, were you to repair to fort Washington, and thence to fort Jefferson, you would, more readily than from any other point, find a communication with the hostile Indians. Upon a nearer approach, you will form your own judgment, and take your own measures. Having given you a view of the object, and the train in which things are, the rest must be left entirely to your discretion.

But I cannot close these instructions without urging you to the highest possible exertions in bringing the war to a close, and of devising every proper means for that purpose.

An Indian war is destructive to the interests of humanity, and an event from which neither dignity or profit can be reaped. It has been imposed on the Government by strong causes, which it could not control or prevent; and the sooner it is terminated the better.

You may be assured that all the stipulation of rewards you make shall be fully complied with, and they ought to be liberal.

On your arrival at fort Washington, all the women and children belonging to those tribes with whom Major Hamtramck has made peace, are to be well clad, and released from their captivity; the women to have some of the silver ornaments presented to them.

Enclosed you have a letter to Brigadier General Wilkinson, on the subject of the release of the above described prisoners.

These instructions are given by the authority of the President of the United States, and are to be regarded accordingly. Given, &c.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

(A.)

"The objects on which I now write, are of great importance.

"In the first place you will instruct Major Hamtramck that he send intelligent and confidential agents of the French inhabitants, as well as the friendly Indians among the hostile Indians, to endeavor to impress these sentiments on them: that the United States require nothing of them but to be at peace; that we wish for none of their lands; that we should be happy if they would afford us the opportunity of convincing them of the truth of these assertions. But, in order thereto, they must manifest sincere dispositions on their part, by a proper representation of all their tribes, who will be permitted to repair to fort Washington, to state any grievances under which they labor, or suppose they labor, from the United States.

"That, if they fail to give this proof of their desire for peace, the United States will be compelled to raise a sufficient force, to punish them for their past, and to prevent their future crimes.

"In order to enable the major to execute this business with effect, you will send him, with the instructions upon the subject, one thousand dollars, for which he will be held accountable. I have enclosed an order on Mr. Swan for this sum, and a further order for the same sum, to be delivered to you, for similar objects. You will endeavor, either by your prisoners, or such other means as you may devise, to send similar messages, independent of the messages through Major Hamtramck.

"I have, by the way of the lakes, also, sent similar messages, by two persons, whose names I am unwilling to commit to paper; but, if they come within your command, they will be sufficiently able to demonstrate the authenticity of their mission.

"The public mind has received strong impressions in favor of peace with the Indians, and a prejudicial clamor has been raised against the war. It is, therefore, the direction of the President of the United States, that every possible expedient be devised, to place before the hostile Indians their true situation.

"I rely, with great confidence, upon your endeavors on this head, so that the most unequivocal evidence may, hereafter, be exhibited, that every proper measure has been taken to produce a peace without further conflict."

The Secretary of War to Captain Joseph Brandt.—27th June, 1792.

SIR:

You have been invited to the seat of the General Government as a chief of the Six Nations, and one who has a general interest in the soil and the welfare of the Western Indians.

The main purpose of the invitation is to explain to you the humane disposition of the President of the United States, as well in regard to the hostile Indians as to the Indian tribes generally; hoping from your general character for intelligence and attachment to the Indian interest, that you will fully and truly unfold to them those things which may conduce to their happiness.

There are many circumstances which induce the opinion, that some of the hostile Indians are entirely mistaken as to the object of the war, and that they have joined therein from an apprehension and belief that the United States have formed the design of wresting their lands from them. As you have been fully informed on this subject, and as you have agreed to repair to the assembled nations at the Miami river of lake Erie, you may be able to convince them of the contrary.

The present Indian war commenced with the Miamies and Wabash Indians, and the Shawanese. With the two former nations the United States have never been able to form any treaties. Partial hostilities seem to have existed, without intermission, from the year 1776 to the present time.

You may truly assure the hostile Indians—

1st. That the United States are willing to bury the red hatchet forever, and to forget all past evils

2d. That the United States require no Indian lands but those which have been ceded by treaties, made with the full understanding and free consent of the chiefs, and will restrain the whites from settling upon them.

3d. That we have thus estimated the treaty of Muskingum, herewith delivered to you, made and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, agreeably to the map herewith delivered to you.

4th. That if, however, it should hereafter be made to appear, either that the compensation then given was inadequate, or that other than the parties who made it have any just claims on the lands ceded thereby, that we shall be willing to give them a just compensation.

5th. That any compensations which shall be agreed upon shall be furnished annually, in such goods as shall be most for the comfort of the Indian families.

6th. That the United States will make arrangements to teach the Indians, if agreeable to them, to raise their own bread and cattle, as the white people do.

But it will be necessary to have a treaty, at some place to be agreed upon, where these points, and all others, shall be examined and amicably adjusted. As Major Trueman and Brigadier General Putnam will probably repair to the assembled council of Indians at the Miami river, it is probable some place suitable will be agreed upon by the Indians.

But it is conceived that it would be more satisfactory to the Indians were the chiefs to repair to this city, and here conclude a treaty: provided they could be convinced of their safety while upon the business. On this point we shall be ready to afford them the most solid satisfaction, either by giving them hostages or any escorts necessary for their safety.

If the treaty should be had at the seat of the General Government, all claims or points of dispute could be adjusted as they arise. But if commissioners should be appointed to go a considerable distance, their authority must be limited, and, of course, claims which may arise from the Indians, either could not be granted, or much time must be expended in obtaining new instructions from the Government. Besides, if a treaty should be made in Philadelphia, the President would have the satisfaction of forming an acquaintance with the chiefs, and of knowing that the treaty should be adjusted exactly according to his wishes.

But, in case of agreeing upon a place of treaty, either at any spot northwest of the Ohio, or in this city, it will be indispensably necessary that there be a complete representation of all the parties, so that whatever shall be then concluded, shall be binding upon all concerned.

If the hostile Indians listen, and agree to a treaty, then they must call in all their war parties. We have restrained our warriors until the effect of our pacific overtures be known, and they must do so likewise.

To you, who possess the information, it would be unnecessary to say, that these overtures are the offspring of pure humanity, and not from any apprehension for the consequences of the war. Your own observation of our numbers will have convinced you, that, in a long and continued contest with the United States, the Indians must be utterly ruined.

But the President of the United States is anxiously desirous, for the sake of humanity, of avoiding so great an evil. He cannot but hope, that, when the Indians fully understand that all their lands not fairly ceded are their own, and that they cannot be dispossessed thereof, excepting by a fair and voluntary sale, made under the authority of the United States, they will accede to a treaty which will secure them the blessings of the earth.

I am well aware of the labor and trouble the request herein contained will create. But it is fairly inferred, from the interest you discovered in the year 1786, and at subsequent periods, for the welfare of the Western Indians, and from your being impressed that their happiness is materially involved in making peace with the United States, that you will zealously concur in accomplishing so just and so benevolent an object.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of War to General Israel Chapin, deputy temporary agent to the Five Nations of Indians. June 27th, 1792—per his son.

SIR:

I have received your letter of the second instant, by your son, who, with Doctor Allen and Captain Joseph Brandt, arrived in this city on the 20th instant.

Captain Brandt's visit will, I flatter myself, be productive of great satisfaction to himself, by being made acquainted with the humane views of the President of the United States.

It was well judged to deliver Captain Brandt's son the horse you mentioned.

Doctor Allen's account will be settled and paid here. For the sums you advanced him you will be credited.

No horses have been purchased on the way to this city, as the journey was mostly performed by water.

For the sums your son expended down here, you will be credited two hundred dollars. He has been paid here for his services from the time of his setting out until his return home, at the rate of two dollars per day. And he has advanced to him, on your account, the further sum of six hundred dollars, for which you will be held accountable. About two hundred dollars of this sum, at the excess, may be expended, in order to defray their expenses back; which will leave the sum of four hundred dollars in your hands, to be appropriated as the public interests may require.

I am sorry you did not find it convenient to repair to this city, as certain sentiments of economy and modes of management of the Indians, might have been more successfully impressed than may be done by letter.

But I beg leave to observe strongly, that the system of the Indian expenses and allowances are by no means to be measured by the helter-skelter conduct which was observed under the late management, which, in several instances, were unjustifiably expensive.

None but discreet men, having a proper regard to their own characters, and who will be content with reasonable compensations, are to be employed in the Indian department under your direction.

As you at present are regarded favorably, as well for your zeal as your economy, it will be important to you that these principles be manifest in all your future conduct; and while you continue to make the public good the rule of your action, you may proceed with confidence, as you may depend upon support.

As to your being allowed a clerk, there is no such establishment. You may, however, be allowed occasional assistance, at a reasonable compensation; but at present no fixed assistant can be allowed.

Messrs. Pierce and Danforth have no exclusive right to trade with the Indians. If they assert any such thing, they do no honor to their recommendations, and exhibit themselves in the first instance as unworthy of confidence.

This will be manifest when the enclosed copies of the permission be examined, and when you are informed that Governor Clinton has also recommended for the same trade Abraham Fowler, and John Kane, to whom permissions are also given.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of War to Israel Chapin, Junior.—27th June, 1792.

SIR:

The sum of six hundred dollars has been delivered to you, on the account of your father, Israel Chapin, deputy temporary agent to the Six Nations.

Out of this sum, you are to defray the expenses of Captain Brandt, his servant and two horses, from this city to Niagara; and, also, of yourself and Doctor Deodat Allen, with this exception, that Doctor Allen has received an allowance for horse hire, or the transportation of himself from this city to the Genesee country.

Captain Brandt will take two horses from this city. Upon your arrival at Albany or Schenectady, you will for yourself purchase a low priced horse to take you home, and deliver him to your father.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of War to his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York.—27th June, 1792.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant. Captain Brandt appears to be a judicious and sensible man. I flatter myself his journey will be satisfactory to himself and beneficial to the United States.

He appears anxious that his friend, the Fish Carrier, of the Cayugas, may be satisfied about their reservation. I have informed him that this affair is entirely under your Excellency's direction, who, I was persuaded, would do every thing in your power to accord to the reasonable desires of the Fish Carrier and his people. I have only to add that the Fish Carrier and his party seem at this moment to be a little ticklish, and that they, as a reason for their discontents, mention the affair of the reservation. It is well ascertained that a party of them were in the action of the fourth of November last.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of War to Brigadier General Rufus Putnam, Fort Washington, via Pittsburg.—August 7th, 1792.

SIR:

I have had the honor to receive your communications of the fifth, eighth, and ninth of July. I have no doubt but, that poor Trueman has been sacrificed by savage barbarity! But it is still questionable, whether the motive thereto has been the blood-thirstiness of an individual; the desire of the Shawanese, and other inveterate tribes, to frustrate a peace; or a dictate of the general council. If either of the two former, peace may be yet attainable.

Captain Hendricks, accompanied by three friendly Indians, probably set out from Buffalo for the Omee river about the eighteenth of June. The Senecas would be later; and Captain Brandt would probably be at au Glaze about the twentieth of the present month. It would be an uncommon assemblage of unfortunate circumstances, if all our overtures fail.

You will cultivate and make peace with the Wabash tribes, to the utmost of your power: and you will judge how far your going to Post Vincennes, or any other place, will facilitate the object. Extend your treaties with one tribe after another, as far as possible, always subjecting them to the ratification of the President and Senate of the United States.

The United States require no lands of the Wabash Indians, not heretofore ceded. Impress this idea upon all the tribes. Apply the goods at fort Washington to the purposes of the said treaties.

If it should so happen, that, in pursuance of your instructions, you should have an immediate opportunity of repairing to the hostile Indians, you will appoint such time for assembling, to the Wabash tribes, and all their connexions, as not to militate with the first object.

I will endeavor to have more Indian goods transported to fort Washington; and I hope that an opportunity, by a peace, will be presented you, of bestowing them to the benefit of the United States.

I have communicated a copy of your letter of the 8th ultimo to the President of the United States.

The advancement of the public interests being the sole object of my pursuit, and not the establishment of any particular opinions, I am sincerely obliged to you for the propositions relative to a different route by the Cayahoga.

No. II.

Information received relative to the pacific overtures, and the disposition of the Indians Northwest of the Ohio.

Letter from General Rufus Putnam to the Secretary of War.

Fort Washington, *July 5th*, 1792.

Sir:

My last letter was from Marietta, of the 23d ultimo. I was not able to leave that place until the 26th. I halted at Gallipolis one day, and arrived here the 2d instant, in the morning.

Soon after my arrival, General Wilkinson returned from Fort Jefferson, with the disagreeable news, that, on the 25th ultimo, about one hundred Indians made an attack on a party of our men, who were cutting hay, near fort Jefferson; that sixteen of our people were killed and missing; that four dead bodies only had been found. It is observable, that this happened the day (or at most but one day after the time) I had appointed to be at fort Jefferson, as notified to the Indians, in my speech sent them from Pittsburg, dated the 5th June.

It is said the Indians had three horses along; that they are generally dressed in white shirts, (one having a scarlet coat on;) that they came from, and returned towards, the lower part of the Tawa river.

On the 3d instant arrived here, Mr. Vego, and two other gentlemen from Vincennes, who report that, about the 28th of June, some Wea chiefs, sent by Major Hamtramck to Eel river, returned with news, that four men, going from some of our forts, with a flag, had been fired on by a party of Indians; that three of the men were killed on the spot; that the man who had the flag and papers was taken, and after keeping him one day they killed him also; that the Indians took the papers to some white man who could read; that the papers contained a long and good talk from a great chief; which, when the Indians understood, they were sorry for what they had done. If this account be true, there is little reason to doubt but Major Trueman, (if not Colonel Harden) has fallen a sacrifice, soon after they left fort Washington. These circumstances leave it very doubtful, in my mind, whether friend Hendricks will be permitted to come to fort Jefferson, or not; however, I think the matter will be reduced to a certainty in a short time.

With Mr. Vego came the Wea chief, whose wife and children are prisoners here; and with him three or four men whose relations are also prisoners. For the want of an interpreter, the affairs of these people have not been attended to yet; but an express is gone to Kentucky, for a man who understands their language, and expect him here in two days or three.

From Major Hamtramck's letter to General Wilkinson, and information by Mr. Vego, and others, the real intentions of the Wea and Eel river Indians appear to me very doubtful; to get back their prisoners, in the opinion of some gentlemen from Vincennes, is the principal object with them. But whatever their intentions may be, I think measures should be taken, as soon as possible, to complete a treaty with them, agreeably to the stipulations made with them by Major Hamtramck: for, however desirable an object it may be to bring their chiefs to Philadelphia, I believe it is at present altogether impracticable.

I am informed that they object strongly against the proposition made to them by Major Hamtramck, of coming to fort Washington; they say it is too far, and they were promised a treaty at fort Knox. It is my opinion that a person should be authorized to hold a treaty with them at fort Knox, (or at this place, if they will consent to come thus far) and complete the business as far as a commissioner can do it, agreeably to the articles stipulated with Hamtramck.

That some goods be given them, as an evidence of the ability and disposition of Government to serve them. That the boundaries of their lands be defined, but no proposition of purchase be made at present. That Government having by her justice (and a few acts of liberality, which will cost little) gained their confidence, their chiefs may afterwards be willing, and probably will be desirous, to make a visit to the seat of Government, and pay their respects to the Great Chief of the nation; and as to purchasing of their lands, you will find they will offer them for sale before the United States can have any occasion for them.

Beginning in this way with the tribes nearest to Vincennes, there is no doubt but others will soon follow their example; and probably in this way, most, if not all the tribes, westward of the Wabash, may be prevented joining, or soon detached from the more hostile nations.

The person to be employed on this business should be one well disposed towards the Indians, and against whom they entertain no particular prejudice; and it would be better still, if one can be found with whom they are acquainted, and for whom they have a particular kindness. But to return among the more hostile tribes: I do not yet despair of success; for although I have no doubt but many of the Shawanees, and others, at present shut their ears against, and reject every idea of peace; that they have murdered Major Trueman, and probably all the other white men that have been sent out; that it was a party of those fellows who came to fort Jefferson to take me off; yet I much doubt if those measures are countenanced by the chiefs in general; I rather believe they are the work of a few, who, by such means, endeavor to distract the councils of the more moderate, and thereby prevent a treaty's taking place, while a great majority are wishing for such an event. The same account that gives us reason to believe that Major Trueman, and others, are murdered, informs us, that the President's speech was preserved, and considered as a good one; and, if to murder me was the object of those who were lately at fort Jefferson, it proves that my speech had reached the Tawa river. Add to this, the influence that Captain Hendricks, with that of the deputy from the Six Nations, Colonel Lewis, and the deputies from the Seven Castles, may probably have when they arrive, and I think there is reason to hope the nations will yet consent to treat of peace.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Major General Knox, *Secretary of War.*

From the same to the same.

Fort Washington, *26th July*, 1792.

Sir:

I herewith enclose a duplicate of my letter to you of the 22d instant, (which I forwarded by way of the wilderness, with copies of some speeches, which are connected with the business of that letter. Despatches to Major Hamtramck, on the subject, went off yesterday by express. I have requested him to send the speech, a copy of which you have enclosed, to the Wabash Chiefs, and similar ones, in my name, to as many other tribes as he shall think proper. I have considerable expectations from this business. Mr. Wells, the interpreter, whom I mentioned to you in a former letter, tells me that Kaweahatta is a very sensible man; that the British account him the best speaker among all the Indian nations; that he is the greatest chief, and has more influence than any other man in the Wabash country; that when he, Mr. Wells, left Eel river, in June last, this chief was gone to the council on the Omee; but Mr. Wells thinks he is disposed for peace, although he declined to come down to the Post when invited by Major Hamtramck. He has two sisters, and other relations among the prisoners, and Mr. Wells thinks there is no doubt but on this message he will come down. Through the influence of this man, I am yet in some hopes to be admitted to speak with their high mightinesses the Shawanese, and other hostile chiefs.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Major General Knox, *Secretary of War.*

From the same to the same.

Fort Washington, *22d July*, 1792.

Sir:

Jean Krouch, the principal Wea chief, who arrived here the 3d instant with Mr. Vego, on a visit to his family, died on the 16th. The prisoners I mentioned in my letter of the 14th instant, having made their escape from the Indians, and being then at fort Hamilton, have since arrived here; and by the information they give, especially Schaffer. whose deposition General Wilkinson forwards to you by this conveyance, there is the highest reason to believe, that Freeman, Trueman, and Hardin, are all murdered, with all the people who went with them, except one, who they considered as a servant, or person of no consequence, and for that reason spared. And if the squaw told true, it appears that Trueman must be murdered by order of the council, as a confirmation of their resolution not to make peace. When I add to this the circumstance that I hear nothing of Captain Hendrick, I conclude the Indians met on the Omee, or Tawa river, have rejected the overtures made them by the United States, in the several speeches sent to them; and that the prospect of my speaking with them through the channel first proposed, is now at an end. That, from the information received from the Wabash, mentioned in my former letters, together with the information received from Mr. Wells, the interpreter, and the two old Wea men, who came with Jean Krouch on a visit to their families, I conceive there is very little reason to expect any more of the chiefs from that quarter; or if any should arrive, it will be only such as have relations among the prisoners, who are of the inferior grades, and a treaty with them will be of no consequence; wherefore, I conceive that my tarrying here much longer, can be of no service whatever, except to receive your further orders, which I should certainly wait for, or return up the river, but for the following reasons, viz: It appearing highly probable that the principal chiefs from nearly all the Western tribes, with a great number of warriors, and others, may be collected at Post Vincent, if the business is seasonably attended to, that by a proper management, there is a prospect that most, if not all the Western tribes, may be detached from those nations who have originated the war, and return to, or be kept in a state of peace. That this is the only remaining channel by which there is the least prospect of my being able to speak with the more hostile tribes. That it is essential to the success of the business, that these Western Indians be met as soon as possible; at all events, before their hunting season commences. That, if the day should not be fixed on, and the Indians advertised of it, without waiting your further orders, so much time will probably elapse before an answer to my letters on this subject, or any orders in consequence of them, can arrive in this quarter, as may render the whole business abortive.

For these reasons, sir, I have been induced to form the resolution of going to Post Vincent, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Western tribes, about the 20th of September, and shall take measures to have them invited to meet there for the purpose about that time.

Having communicated my resolution to General Wilkinson, and requested that an escort might be provided, and other arrangements made to enable me to prosecute the object, he has very politely assured me, that he "shall, with the utmost alacrity, make every practicable exertion for the accommodation of the movement."

I propose to leave this with Indian goods, Indian prisoners, &c. about the 15th of August. This delay is partly on the idea of a bare possibility that Captain Hendrick, or some other messengers of peace, may yet arrive from the north, and partly from the probability that some new orders may arrive from the War Office, as I find by some letters from Pittsburg, that you have been advertised of the murder of Trueman, and by a Pittsburg paper, I find Mr. Brandt has been with you in Philadelphia.

I hope that an answer to my letters respecting the business of the Wabash Indians, will arrive before the time proposed for holding the treaty; in which case, if Major Hamtramck is appointed the commissioner, I shall feel myself perfectly satisfied in being excused, and, at the same time, shall cheerfully afford him all the assistance in my power. But if I should be disappointed, and no further instructions or commission arrive, I shall, notwithstanding, prosecute the business of a truce, or peace, as far as circumstances and my present instructions will warrant me.

I have the honor to be, with the highest possible esteem and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Major General Knox, *Secretary of War.*

Indian Speech to General Putnam, and his answer.

The following speech was delivered by one of the Wea men to General Putnam, at fort Washington, July 19th, 1792:

Companion, or Confident Friend:

I call you so, because brothers may sometimes differ, but companions never do. I am no chief, nor do I know well how to speak. This man (pointing to one sitting by) is a chief, but not a great chief; nor can he speak. The man who is dead was a chief, but not the greatest chief, and could speak well.

I fear these women and children will all die, if they remain here much longer. I pray you will take us along to the O. Post as soon as possible. I fear very few of our chiefs, if any, will come to this place; but a great many chiefs will meet you there, who can speak well. I pray, therefore, that you will go along with us to the O. Post as soon as possible.—[A string of wampum with two branches.]

On the 20th of July, General Putnam made the following speech in answer to the foregoing:

Brother:

You call me confident friend, which name is very good, but I wish us to retain the name of brother, since we were born on one island, and are of one family. 'Tis true, brothers sometimes differ, yet they soon unite again.

Brother: I feel very sorry for the loss of your chief, who was a great man, and a good speaker, and who was to transact the business between you and me. You spoke to me yesterday with tears in your eyes; yet I understood you. I can't say all to you at this time that I wish to say; but when our mourning shall have ceased a little, I shall be able to speak cheerfully.

Brother: I wish to make you happy in every respect; your women and children are under my care and protection, and I am making the necessary arrangements for our journey to the O. Post, where I hope and expect to see all your chiefs and great men, there to consult on, and make a lasting peace between the Indian tribes inhabiting the Wabash country, and the people of the United States (or the Thirteen Great Fires.)

In thirty days I shall be ready to set out with you.—[A string of wampum of two branches.]

The speech of Rufus Putnam, agent of the Great Chief, General Washington.

To Kaweahatta, the Great Chief on the Eel river, and to all the chiefs and warriors of the Wyachtenos, and other Indian tribes living on the waters of the Wabash river.

BROTHERS: I am on my way to you from the great council fire of the United States, where the great and good chief, General Washington, resides. I am coming with the wishes of his heart to you, which are very good, and which I hope will make your hearts rejoice, when you hear them.

BROTHERS: Out of love to you I am come this long way. I wish you to become a happy people; and, believe me, nothing is wanting to make you so, but that you and the United States might once see and hear one another, and remove such obstacles against which we hitherto have stumbled. In order to obtain this end, I have appointed the twentieth day of September for us to meet each other at Post Vincent, there to consult each other in a friendly and brotherly manner: to wipe off all tears, to set our hearts aright, and to establish a lasting peace and friendship, taking one another by the hand as true brothers, and loving one another from all our hearts.

BROTHERS: You see something very good preparing for you; make yourselves ready, and come and see what it is. I expect to see you on the day appointed; your friends and relations I shall bring with me.—[A string of wampum with three branches.]

RUFUS PUTNAM, *Agent.*

FORT WASHINGTON, *July 24th*, 1792.

Letter from General Putnam to the Secretary of War.

FORT WASHINGTON, *August* 16, 1792.

SIR:

My last letter was dated July 26th, with which I enclosed a duplicate of one of the 22d of the same month, with copies of some speeches connected with the business of treating with the Indians at Post Vincent. I have been in anxious expectation to receive some information from you or General Wayne, before this time, that should have removed every doubt with respect to Major Trueman and the other messengers being murdered; as I conceive Captain Hendrick would ascertain that matter, and have it in his power to report to you or General Wayne, although he might not have it in his power to give me any information on the subject; but hearing nothing from Captain Hendrick, or any other quarter, to contradict the measure, I shall leave this to-morrow for Post Vincent, in pursuit of the object I wrote you in the letter above referred to.

The Indian prisoners, and goods for the treaty, started down the river this morning.

I flatter myself that a pretty large number of Indians will assemble, and accordingly have sent forward goods sufficient to supply about seven hundred, of different sexes and ages, with a blanket, stroud, or breech-clouts, leggins, and a shirt to each, besides thirty coats and thirty hats for chiefs, knives, looking glasses, and some other small articles; and I take with me some of the medals, arm and wrist-bands, and other jewels.

I feel exceedingly embarrassed on the occasion, lest, possibly, Captain Hendrick or some other friendly messenger should arrive from the north, in my absence, or that some instructions from the War Office may be issued, with which my visit to Post Vincent should be inconsistent. But the moral certainty of the murder of our flags, and so much time having elapsed without any intelligence relative to the primary object for which I came out, together with the prospect of rendering essential service to Government, by taking advantage of existing circumstances, which would probably be lost forever, if the present moment should not be embraced, I trust will render my conduct excusable, at least, if not commendable.

I mean such circumstances as these: That the chiefs have expressed a willingness to come to Post Vincent to treat, but no further; and if they are not soon gratified in this, they are every moment in danger, through the influence of bad neighbors, of forming worse resolutions; that, from the agreement of Major Hamtramck, they expect to be treated with at that place. and should Government not comply with that agreement, in what they consider as a reasonable time, the mischief might not easily be remedied. That the prisoners being taken along, will probably influence many to come to the treaty which otherwise would not.

And when they shall see these prisoners well clothed, and generously given up to their friends, with the report which they will make of their good usage whilst prisoners, it must have a very great and good effect with all who shall be present—a circumstance, this, which may never exist again. Besides, I am well assured, that some of the first characters among the Wabash chiefs refused to come in on Major Hamtramck's invitation, because he was no more than a war captain; and the further I have inquired into this business, the more I am convinced it is a matter of considerable consequence, and ought to be attended to: for I find they have no idea of war captains treating of peace—this province belongs to other characters, and it was for this reason that Kaweahatta, the great Eel river chief, refused to see Major Hamtramck last winter, but told his brother, who was a war captain, that he might go; that it was proper one war captain should speak with another.

To avoid this prejudice, and, also, that they might have an idea of the business I wish to speak with them upon, from their correspondence with the British, I have, in my speech sent among them, taken the character of agent of the great chief, General Washington, and that I may be consistent throughout, I have thrown by my uniform, and taken the habit of a citizen.

Such circumstances are trivial with us, and, perhaps, with some, may be thought laughable; but with this barbarous people, they are considered as matters of great moment; and if we mean to make a peace with them, we ought to accommodate ourselves to their ideas of propriety, especially those which they consider as essential to a treaty that is binding on them.

I shall make every possible exertion, in persuading these Western tribes to send a deputation to Philadelphia, and am not without hopes of prevailing with them on that head.

I presume that my letters, as late as the eleventh of July, must have reached you by the tenth instant, and if your answer is forwarded by express from Pittsburg, the despatches will reach fort Washington by the first of September, and General Wilkinson will immediately forward them to me at Post Vincent, where they cannot fail of arriving by the tenth or fifteenth of September. I made this calculation when I appointed the treaty, and I still hope to receive your instructions before the time of opening it.

August 17th.—I enclose you an abstract of Indian goods still remaining at fort Washington; some of these goods are much damaged, and, in my opinion, ought to be sold, and some others are not suitable for Indian purposes; there are four hundred and thirty-four and a half yards of lindsey, which is a darkish striped cloth, and which would answer very well for making into overalls and hunting shirts, to supply the riflemen and other scouting parties occasionally, when sent into the woods, as it is much more healthy than linen, and lighter than the common woollen, and, from the color, will serve for concealment much better than the common uniform.

I have the honor to be, &c.

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Major General KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

From the same to the same.

RAPIDS OF OHIO, *August 21st*, 1792.

SIR:

The escort with the Indian prisoners, &c. arrived here yesterday, without any accident. The low state of the water obliges us to haul the goods, provisions, and baggage, by the rapids in wagons, which will occasion some expense, and cause two or three days' detention.

I enclose an extract from Major Hamtramck's letter to me of the 9th instant.

I wrote you very particularly on the 16th instant, from fort Washington, and have nothing new to add, except, that I hear that a person by the name of Harden, who lives some where near the Ohio, on this side of Cumberland river, is meditating a stroke at the Indians, in some quarter or other. I am told, from good authority, that he advertises publicly for volunteers on the occasion. He is said to be the same man who murdered a number of friendly Indians near Post Vincent, about three years ago. Should this wretch be successful in raising his party, and fall on the Wabash Indians at this time, it must undoubtedly put an end to all prospect of peace in that quarter; and all expenses which Government are at on this occasion, will be worse than thrown away.

It is thought by some, that few men will join Harden in his proposed expedition, and that he will not be able to strike any blow of consequence. But shall the United States suffer an individual thus to insult her authority with impunity? I hope not; but that proper measures may be adopted to punish every one who shall endeavor to set on foot an expedition against any Indians whatever, without proper authority therefor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Major General Knox, *Secretary of War.*

[ENCLOSURE.]

Extract of a letter from Major Hamtramck to Rufus Putnam, dated Fort Knox, Post Vincennes, August 9th, 1792.

"I have to acknowledge your letter of July 24th. Every arrangement to promote the public service will be attended to, with all possible exactness; but I am afraid that the lowness of the water will make it difficult for any boats or pirogues to ascend the Wabash. Your speech to the Wabash Indians has already been delivered to two nations, and will be delivered to the others as soon as possible. They appeared to be well pleased, and every thing will work right, if they are but sincere. I have also sent your speech to the Pattawatamies, by the son to the first king to that nation, who has been with me for some time, (I suppose as a spy) and he assures me that he will bring his nation to see you, as they sincerely wish to be at peace with the United States. I shall have some difficulty to send to the Illinois country, owing to the extravagant price they ask. However, it must be done. If all the Indians attend, they will draw about seven or eight hundred rations per day."

Indian speech to Major Hamtramck.

My Father: Me, Lagesse, the first and great chief of the Pattawatamies, take upon myself to answer for all the nation here represented. We are very glad to hear from you, but sorry we cannot comply with your request; the situation of our affairs in this country prevents us. We are every day threatened by the other Indians, that if we do not take a part with them against the Americans, they will destroy our villages. This alone, my Father, makes it necessary for all the chiefs to remain at home.

Was we called to Post Vincennes, it might be done with ease and safety; but to go to Rocky river, on the Ohio, (meaning head-quarters) is at too great a distance from us.

My Father: You tell us you are ignorant why the red people makes war on your white people; we are as ignorant of it as you are: for, ever since the beginning of the war, we have laid still in our villages, although we have repeatedly been invited to go to war; but, my Father, the confidence we have in you has prevented us from making war against you, and we hold you by the hand with a stronger gripe than ever.

My Father: Keep up your spirits more than ever, for you have this year more red people to fight than you have had yet. Do your best to chastise the nation this year: for, if you do not, we shall have no more hopes, and we will be obliged to abandon our villages to the prey of our enemies.

If I could give you a hand I would do it, but I cannot; and I am glad if me and my people can have a quiet life this summer. If I had been disposed to believe all the reports I have heard, I would have made your messengers prisoners; for we are told they are spies, and that you have an army coming against us; but I am deaf to every thing that comes from the Miami. Every day we receive messengers from those people, but we have been deaf to them, and will remain so.

My Father: It would be very necessary that you should have a garrison at Kahokia; it would be a convenient place for all the Indians of this country to speak at. A Father should be near his children, and it would give terror to the bad Indians.

We now all of us take you by the hand, and wish you success.

LAGESSE.

General Israel Chapin to the Secretary of War.

Canandaqua, *July 17th,* 1792.

Sir:

Agreeably to the directions I received for the purpose, I set out for Buffalo creek the 9th ultimo. It was out of my power to despatch Captain Hendricks as soon as I could have wished.

The chiefs of the Five Nations at first peremptorily insisted on his waiting to accompany them, and it was not without difficulty that they were induced to relinquish the point. After a council, which was protracted for several days, they, however, gave their consent. He set out in a bark canoe on the eighteenth, with suitable attendants and provisions. It was the opinion of the Indians, he would reach the place of destination in eight days. As I had possessed myself with all the information I expected, I would have returned home after the departure of Captain Hendrick, but the chiefs would by no means consent to my leaving them, while the treaty continued. And, indeed, I have not since been sorry, as I have reason to believe that my continuance has been the means of more perfectly reconciling the Onondagas and Cayugas. The far greater part of both nations, have resided at Buffalo creek, ever since the last war. On my first arrival, the principal chief of the Cayuga nation, commonly known by the name of the Fish Carrier, and, indeed, the whole of both nations, were extremely disaffected. For the grounds of their disaffection, I must refer you, sir, to the speeches delivered to me on the occasion, which I ordered to be taken down in writing on the spot, and transmit to you by this despatch. After several conferences with the Fish Carrier, in which I was greatly assisted by several chiefs who attended Congress, he gradually relaxed in his severity, and at last became perfectly friendly. A number of young warriors had gone off in the spring, to join the hostile Indians: the Fish Carrier promised me that he would not only recall the party, but would go in person to the Southern treaty, and use every exertion to bring about a general pacification between Congress and the Southern Indians. That, after he had been useful, he would go and see General Washington; and could then take him by the hand with confidence and pleasure. Few Indian chiefs have a more extensive influence than the Fish Carrier. The alteration, therefore, of his sentiments, could not but afford me the highest pleasure. I can only express it as my private wish, that all his reasonable requests might be gratified. You have no doubt heard, sir, that a number of the Senecas were concerned with our people in cutting off a scout of hostile Indians. This event has occasioned a good deal of uneasiness among the Five Nations. Their resentment is peculiarly excited against the commander of fort Jefferson. They say, that, contrary to the advice he has received from Congress, he has excited some of their thoughtless young men to strike the tomahawk into the heads of their brothers; that it has occasioned an uneasiness towards the whole of their nation, and thrown obstacles in the way of their influence in favor of their friends. The chiefs from Oneida did not arrive during the council: I should otherwise have been able to have despatched the chiefs of the Five Nations to the Southern treaty, previously to my leaving Buffalo creek. Two of the Massasoiga chiefs attended council with the Five Nations: their appearance was perfectly friendly. They expressed a wish to be made acquainted with our great men. The Mohawks were sent for from the Grand river; but, as Captain Brandt was absent, and their principal chief sick, they did not attend. Colonel Butler, the British superintendent of the Six Nations, was also requested to attend. He came as far as the garrison: the commanding officer would not permit him to proceed further. He, however, sent a speech to the Indians, in which he told them they were in the right path, and advised them to continue in it. I was visited by several British officers and gentlemen from the settlement of Niagara; they behaved with a politeness that seemed nearly to approach to real friendship. On the whole, every circumstance that respects the Six Nations, wears, at present, a most flattering appearance. The chiefs that went to Congress are our zealous friends: they particularly explained to the nations, who convened for the purpose, the speeches they had made and received while absent; the reception and treatment they received at Philadelphia: and I had the pleasure of observing, that they met with universal approbation.

From the best intelligence I could procure, the Southern nations rest in quiet, except the Delawares and Shawanese: neither can I learn that they at present have any thoughts of sending out war parties; but are very attentive lest an enemy should surprise their villages. The grand council of Indian nations are now convening at the falls of the Big Miami. It is thought it will be the largest ever known. The Indians from Canada are invited, and every day expected at Niagara. No offensive step will be probably taken until after the general deliberation; and, from the number of friends we shall have there, I am induced to expect a favorable issue. The Five Nations manifested gratitude to Congress for their intention of erecting schools among them, and providing them with blacksmiths. I would, however, inform you, sir, that it will be out of my power to do either, except greater encouragement is given; and, if I may be permitted to give my private judgment, if Congress would establish at present only one school to the west of Genesee river, and endow it with a stipend that would make it an object for a gentleman of character, it might prove of infinite service, both in conciliating the affections of the Indians, and in laying a foundation for their civilization. I would wish, sir, some direction, how far I am to distribute to the Indians. I am continually surrounded by a crowd of them, since my appointment: They all expect to be fed from my table, and made glad from my cellar. Some instances, too, of clothing, I have not been able to deny. I would suggest the idea, whether a small store of provisions and goods, to be distributed on necessary occasions, might not be a saving to the public.

I am, with respect, your most humble servant,

ISRAEL CHAPIN.

Extract of a letter from Israel Chapin to the Secretary of War.

Canandaigua, *August* 14, 1792.

Sir:

Since I had the honor to write you, on the 17th instant, Captain Brandt, together with Doctor Allen and my son, have arrived at this place. The former appeared highly gratified with the attention paid him during his stay in Philadelphia, and appears to speak of it with pleasure; and I flatter myself his visit to that place will produce the desired effect. He made but a short stay at this place, being very unwell. He was anxious to proceed on his journey with as much speed as possible, and was desirous to have Doctor Allen accompany him as far as Niagara: and I wishing to have a continuance of his friendly disposition readily complied, and they arrived at Niagara the 24th ultimo, as Captain Brandt has informed me by letter, a copy of which I do myself the honor to enclose.

Doctor Allen proceeded on to fort Erie, at which place he was taken with a violent bilious fever, and at present remains there very sick. I think it may be depended on, that the Canada Indians, to the number of fifty or sixty, have gone on to the Miamis to attend the general council; and by the latest information I have obtained, the chiefs of the Six Nations were at fort Erie, waiting for a vessel to carry them on to attend the council with their brethren, and I sincerely hope the result of their deliberations will be a general and lasting peace.

The Governor of Upper Canada, after perusing the papers the Indians brought from Philadelphia, encouraged them to pursue the good work they had begun, and he would grant them every assistance in his power.

From the same to the same.

Canandaigua, *24th September*, 1792.

Sir:

I wrote you on the 14th and 25th ultimo, to which letters I have not received any answer, neither have I received any despatches from you since the 27th of June. Nothing material has transpired in this quarter, except the intelligence received from the Farmer's Brother is so considered. He informs, that, on his arrival at Detroit, he despatched two of the Seneca Indians who had accompanied the Canada Indians to that place, to Buffalo creek, (where they arrived about the 16th instant, and on the 22d two others arrived at this place, with a string of wampum from him) and informed that the Canada Indians, after their arrival at Detroit, saw a large collection of the hostile Indians; they remained at that place some days, without having any conference with them; that two of the Canada Indians went to the camp of the hostile Indians, and related to them the business which had brought them into their country. The hostile Indians informed them that their requests would not be granted, and any overtures for peace they would not listen to.

On the return of the Canada Indians to Detroit, the conversation among them was as follows:

What shall we do? We expected we were sent for to attend a treaty of peace. Why did they not, when they sent for us, request us to bring our guns with us? We should then have known what they wanted of us.

The next morning, the Canada Indians left Detroit, to repair to the place appointed to kindle the council fire at the rapids of the Miami. On their route they met an Indian on horseback, who informed them that he was sent to call all the Western nations to war, and was directed to call them timely, as they complained of being neglected, and that timely notice had never been given. At the rapids of the Miami, they were told, by Colonel Magee, the British agent, that it was unfortunate for them they had come so far from home to attend the council which was intended to have been held at that place; but that it was determined it should be removed to the mouth of the river Muskingum; that the Shawanese and Delaware tribes were the cause of a removal, and all his influence could not prevent it. Had it been held at that place he intended to have supplied all the Indians bountifully with provisions and clothing, but it would not now be in his power.

They also inform, that scouts were daily going out and returning with prisoners, scalps, &c.

That the hostile Indians reported, that the American army were within three days' march of the rapids of the Miami; that, on the return of the two Senecas to Detroit, they had met the Farmer's Brother, who had that day arrived with the other chiefs of the Five Nations, amounting to forty-two, at that place.

That Simon Girty addressed them thus: You suppose you have come to attend a treaty of peace; you are mistaken—the tomahawk will be presented to you. The Farmer's Brother then directed the two Senecas abovementioned to return to Buffalo creek, and give particular information to the tribes at that place; and likewise to give me information of their reception in that country, where he would remain, and should any thing of consequence take place, he would despatch another runner.

I have not heard any thing of Captain Hendrick since he left Buffalo creek; hope he is safe. Captain Brandt is recovering his health, and, from information, I think it will be re-established in a short time.

I leave this place this day for the Oneida and Stockbridge villages; and should nothing extraordinary take place, I intend being in Philadelphia by the 20th of next month, unless I should receive your directions to the contrary.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL CHAPIN.

Copy of a letter of Jsoeph Brandt to Israel Chapin.

Niagara, *July 28th*, 1792.

Sir:

I arrived here on the 24th instant, without any thing remarkable occurring on the way, and only have to say that the Seven Nations of Canada and the Senecas are now waiting at fort Erie for the arrival of a vessel to take them to Detroit, on their way to the Miamis, at which place numbers of Indians are already collected, and others joining daily. From every information I can get, they all seem determined upon a new boundary line, without which I am apprehensive difficulties will be found before a peace will be established. From some conversation with the Fish Carrier and the Onondaga Chief, they wish much that justice may be done relative to the lands, which business has already been explained, and to you they look as a person in authority. I expect to be able to go up by the next return of the vessel, and hope the route will in future be taken that I pointed out as the safest for messengers in future to be sent. Major Trueman, I am sorry to have to say, is no more; being going with a message, was met by an Indian man and boy a hunting, the latter of whom killed him; a circumstance I much regret.

I am, &c.

Pittsburg, *ss.*

Personally appeared before me, a certain William May, a private soldier belonging to Captain Armstrong's company, of the late first regiment; was born at Dover, in the State of Delaware, aged about thirty-one years, who, upon oath, saith: That, on or about the 13th of April, he was sent from fort Hamilton, with orders to follow on the trail of Trueman, who, with a French baker, and another man, were sent as a flag to the Indians. That, after passing Four-mile creek, he steered a north course, by a pocket compass, to General Harmar's route, which he reached the seventh day, and followed it about eleven miles, where he discovered Trueman, and the two other men, lying dead, scalped and stripped. He then steered west for General St. Clair's route. After travelling twelve or fourteen miles on that course, he fell in with three Mingoes, and soon after with eleven Chippewas, who took him prisoner about eleven o'clock the same day; and the next, at three o'clock, reached Gen. St. Clair's field of battle, where they remained two or three hours, and took a straight course, frequently falling in with the same Indian path which Gen. St. Clair followed. He knows it to be the same; and that, from the field of battle to a little village, burned by General Harmar, situate on the St. Josephs, is fifty-seven miles; from thence, they struck across the country for about fifty miles, when they fell in with a Delaware town, on the Tawa river, where he was much beat; from thence he was carried down the side of the said river, passing through several little villages, about ten miles, to a trading town, where many of the principal traders live, among whom are Messrs. McKenzie and McDonald, Robert Wilson, and two by the name of *Abbet*, to whose father, and to Simon Girty, it is said, Major Trueman had letters, which mentioned his name, as Captain Armstrong had requested the major to make inquiries after him in particular, which had nearly occasioned his being put to death. At this place the river Glaze forms a junction with the Tawa, and is the principal town, or Indian head-quarters, where there were 3,600 warriors. These men draw daily rations to that amount, which is sent them from Detroit. That he was employed three months in the transport service, on board of a schooner that carried about 160 barrels. That he made a trip generally once in eight, ten, or twelve days. That he had often loaded the vessel, and had the direction of her. That he had formerly followed the sea, and shalloping, and made the sails for the schooner. That from his knowledge of shalloping, &c. he was purchased by Mathew Elliot. That Alexander McKee is the principal Indian agent, and keeps his stores at the rapids, sixteen miles above the mouth of the river. From the mouth of the river to Detroit is one hundred and eight miles, or ninety miles along the lake, and eighteen miles up the river to Detroit. That he was condemned to die, but saved by Simon Girty, and sent to war with twenty-two Indians, on or about the beginning of May, and reached fort St. Clair in eight days, where they killed one man, and returned through the field of battle, where he discovered the cannon, two of them in Hiskee creek, one of them a six-pounder; that he put his hand into it; the other three are under a fallen hollow tree, on the opposite side of the creek from the field of battle. Just at the rising of the hill there is a hollow tree standing close by the fallen tree; these three were given to Simon Girty by the Wyandots, whom he commanded on the day of battle. The Shawanese did not behave well on the day of action, and were called cowards by the Wyandots and Mingoes; but that the Wyandots made them a present of two cannon in the creek. That in the latter end of June, some Indians came on board the vessel for provisions; among whom was one who had two scalps upon a small stick, one of them he knew to be William Lynch, Major Trueman's waiter, with whom he was well acquainted; he had light hair. That he mentioned at once whose scalp it was, the other they said was Major Trueman's; it was darker than Lynch's; the manner in which Trueman was killed, was mentioned by the Indian who killed him, to an Indian who used to go in the vessel with May, in his presence, and immediately interpreted, viz: This Indian, and an Indian boy, having met with Trueman, his waiter Lynch, and the interpreter, William Smally, that Major Trueman gave the Indian a belt; that after being together three or four hours, the Indians were going to leave them. Trueman inquired the reason from the interpreter, who answered, that the Indians were alarmed, lest, there being three to two, they might injure them in the night. Upon which, Trueman told them they might tie both his servant and himself. That his boy Lynch was first tied, and then Trueman. The moment Trueman was tied, the Indian tomakawked and scalped him, and then the boy. That the papers in possession of Major Trueman were given to Mr. McKee, who sent them by a Frenchman, called Captain Le Motte, to Detroit, on board the schooner of which he, May, had the charge. That upon his return from Detroit, to the rapids, he saw a scalp said to be Captain Hardin's; that he also saw a flag by the route of Sandusky, and that the hair was dark brown, but don't know by what nation he was killed; these papers were also sent to Detroit, on board the schooner, by Mr. Elliott; that a Captain Brumley, of the fifth British regiment, was in the action, but did not learn that he took any command; that Lieutenant Sylvy, of the same regiment, was on his march with three hundred Indians, but did not get up in time to participate in the action; that Simon Girty told him, there were twelve hundred Indians at the place, but three hundred of them did not engage, who were taking care of the horses, exclusive of the three hundred with Lieutenant Sylvey, in all fifteen hundred. That the hostile Indians say they are to be joined by seventeen nations, in case of war, among whom are now at the Glaze, the Pattawatames, Shawanese, Miamies, Tawas, Wyandots, Delawares, Munsees, Ottawas, and Chippewas; that ten chosen Indians were sent to accompany three Creeks, to the Creek nation, with seven horses loaded with presents, among which, were a great many suits of gold and silver laced clothes, sent on board the schooner from Detroit; that these Creeks were in the late action, and it was expected they would be joined by great numbers from the Creek nation.

That it was the common opinion, and the common conversation, that no peace would take place, unless the Ohio river be established as the boundary line, between the Indians and Americans; that this was the general and unanimous sentiments of all the Canada and other Indian nations, who were assembled and assembling at au Glaze, to hold the grand treaty; and that all the Indian nations are determined to join the confederacy against us, unless we consent to that boundary, nor would they return till they compelled the Americans to agree to it; having brought their families with them or sent for them. That he arrived at fort Erie about the 5th of September, where the Cornplanter, with about three hundred and eleven Indians, from Canada and the Six Nations, were, about one hundred of whom were Senecas; he don't think they will let the Cornplanter return, unless he agrees to join them, should they determine for war.

That Captain Brandt returned from fort Erie to Niagara in a chair; that he went to fort Erie, with a view of going to the treaty, but said he was too sick to go on; that he met Brandt at Niagara, two days after he returned from fort Erie; that he did not look like a sick man, and that it was the opinion of the people at Niagara, that he never intended to go to the council; that he was afraid of the hostile Indians.

That on Saturday, the 25th of September, Simon Girty, with two hundred and forty-seven Wyandots and Mingoes, and two guides, Darling of Captain Strong's company, and William Smalley the interpreter, with an intention to strike at the pack-horses, at a place called the Fallentimber, between forts St. Clair, and Hamilton; that if he missed them he would go to Columbia, and do every mischief in his power, before the meeting of the Council; that he would raise hell to prevent a peace; that Girty was sent upon that business by Colonel McKee, the Indian Agent. That he returned to Detroit on Sunday evening, and got a pass from the commandant of the fort, and sailed next day for fort Erie, where he arrived on the 5th of September as aforesaid; on the ninth he got a pass from the commandant of Niagara, and on the seventeenth from General Chapin.

WILLIAM MAY.

Sworn before me, at Pittsburg, this 11th day of October, 1792.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Information given by Sergeant Reuben Reynolds, of Connecticut, belonging to Captain Buel's company of the second regiment.

He says he was sent by General Wilkinson to visit the hostile tribes of Indians, in quality of a deserter, to explore the waters in the country, and make what observations he could.

That he left fort St. Clair on the 12th of May last; that on the third day after, he reached the old Miami towns, which he conjectures to be about eighty or ninety miles from fort St. Clair; that he tarried at these towns three nights, and then set off towards the river St. Josephs, and after travelling three days more, in which he supposes he went about fifty miles, he fell in with a hunting party of Miami Indians, consisting of fourteen families; these at first threatened to kill him, but afterwards laid aside that intention, and treated him well. The place where he met with these Indians, was on a branch of the river St. Josephs, between two towns of the Miami Indians, about thirty miles from that river as the branch runs; but not more than eight miles in a direct line.

That after being with these Indians about three weeks, he was sold to a family of Wyandots, with whom he continued but three days, when he was again sold to the Miamies, and returned to the party by which he was first taken. He descended the St. Josephs with them to a town of the Pattawatamies, about one hundred and fifty miles from where he entered the St. Josephs, and about sixty or seventy from its mouth.

At this place he stayed about fourteen or fifteen days, and from thence went to the British post, called fort Michilimackinac, where he continued twenty days, and lived in capacity of a kitchen servant, in the family of a Mr. Champion.

Observations made from the time of leaving fort St. Clair, till he reached fort Michilimackinac.

He left fort Jefferson about one mile and a half on the left hand, and fell into the track from that fort to the ground on which the battle was fought on the fourth of November; crossed that ground, and went to the old Miami towns; the travelling very good. From these towns to the place where he fell in with the Indians, the travelling not so good, interrupted by swamps, and the country level and the lands good. The nearest village to the Miami towns, forty-five or fifty miles.

The width of the branch on which he met the Indians, was about six rods, and about two or three feet deep; the navigation tolerable to the St. Joseph, and after entering the latter river, the navigation is good to its mouth for canoes and large flat bottomed boats, and the St. Josephs is likewise navigable for the like craft, fifty miles above the mouth of the creek on which he met with the Indians.

The St. Josephs is about as wide as the branch mentioned above, and holds about the same width to its mouth, but it is much deeper than the branch.

The British fort, Michilimackinac, is garrisoned by a company of sixty men, commanded by Captain William Doyle, of the twenty-fourth regiment. The fortification is of stone, and of a circular form, with two bastions at each corner of the front. He was not allowed to go within the fort.

Indians were daily coming in and going from the forts; he saw arms, ammunition, scalping knives, provisions, &c. given to them; but whether sold as from the traders, or given on other accounts, he could not learn.

The soldiers of the garrison appeared to be inveterate against the Indians; he heard nothing of the grand council to be held. Fourteen chiefs went down to Canada, it was said, for the purpose of consulting the Governor with respect to the war with the Americans. After remaining at Michilimackinac twenty days, as before noted, he had a passport given him, by Captain Doyle, to go to Montreal in a boat of Mr. Champion's; and, accordingly, he set out, and went along lake Huron, two hundred and forty miles to the French river, from thence into a lake, called, by the French, lake Nipsang, afterwards into the Grand river, and down to Montreal, from which place he came through Vermont to the city of Philadelphia.

He observes, that the Grand river is nearly half a mile broad, and very rapid; that it has many carrying places, one of three miles; that some parts of the river are broad, and appear like lakes, and other parts narrow.

That the trade from Montreal is carried through that river by bark canoes; that there are several trading parts along the Grand river, and the nearest settlements to Montreal, about eighty miles, &c.

He knew not the strength of the different tribes which he was among. The Indians, living about lake Superior, had joined the hostile tribes; and it was said that there had never before been known such a confederacy of Indians against any nation: that they expected to have three thousand or three thousand five hundred Indians in the field against the Americans. He saw several of the prisoners, taken on the fourth of November; they were slaves; some were treated well, others ill. He could get no information, from these prisoners, of the designs of the Indians, as they could not speak their language.

The Indians which he met with, in the course of his tour, were the Miami, Sciota, Chippewas, Wyandots, Ottawas, Nipsang, from the French name of the lake mentioned above.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 19th*, 1792.

The foregoing information of Sergeant Reynolds was taken by Mr. LEAR.

Captain Joseph Brandt to the Secretary of War.

NASSAU, *27th March*, 1792.

SIR:

Yours, of the 25th of February, I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of, and entertain the highest sense of the honor done me by the invitation, and flattering compliment contained therein. It is a visit I have long been desirous of making, and the time now seems not to be far distant, when that desire will be accomplished. Visiting you, as an individual, would be by no means tending to the accomplishing any good end; as those meetings must show, that have hitherto been held with people not deputized by the nations, in general, to transact business. I should, therefore, wish to visit you vested with some power that will enable me to speak with certainty to what I may assert, and not assert what I, at the same time, must well know would be by no means approved of. This has been too much the case, of late years, and, in my opinion, principally the cause of the present disturbances.

An explanation of grievances, it is absolutely necessary should be made, and that to the head of the United States, from whom, I entertain not the smallest doubt, but justice will be given when due. To accomplish such desirable ends as civilization and peace-making, no exertions on my part shall be wanting; and though circumstances render it impossible for me to do myself the honor of accepting the invitation at present, as I cannot say whether the Western nations would approve of it, I shall, therefore, despatch messengers immediately to the Miamies, with your invitation, to have the opinion of the people there, who I have no great reason to suppose otherwise than that they will approve of my going, and, very possibly, invest me with such powers as will give energy to what I may do.

My messengers, I suppose, will return here in about thirty days, until when, I shall remain at home; if visiting you, after that, would not be too late to answer the good end intended, I shall endeavor to accomplish my wished for journey, at least if I may hear from you, in answer to this, ere that period.

I am, sir, with esteeem, yours, &c.

JOSEPH BRANDT.

NIAGARA, *26th July*, 1792.

SIR:

Since my arrival here, I am sorry to have to say, that intelligence respecting Major Trueman's being killed, by an Indian boy, who met with him a hunting, has arrived. This will induce you to recollect what passed between us, relative to messages being sent. The route, Presqu' Isle, I again recommend as the most eligible, from thence, keeping along the lake to Miamis, at which place the chiefs are aptest to be met with, and, when once there, they are safe; sending such a number of messages, rather makes the Indians suspicious of your intentions; and, by any other route, they are much more liable to meet with hunters. There are now great numbers of Indians collected; and, from all their councils, seem determined upon a new boundary line. In short, they are all sensible, that what has hitherto been done, which I fully explained to you, was unfair; and, I am of opinion, peace will not be easily established, without relinquishing part of your claim. The purchases were all made from men who had no right to sell, and who are now to be thanked for the present difficulties. The Senecas, and Seven Nations of Canada, are now waiting at fort Erie for a passage for Detroit, on their way to the Miamis. I shall be able to go up, by the next trip of the vessel; my intention and wish is still for the accomplishment of peace; 'tis a business will require time; things, too rashly or hastily agreed upon, seldom have the effect of those seriously and coolly reflected on; knowing the foundation to be just, and the benefits that will arise therefrom, afford a greater space for forwarding the business. After leaving your place, until my arrival here, I had a tedious journey; the fatigue is done away by the recollection of the politeness and attention shewn me by your officers of Government, for which I cannot but return my warmest thanks, and request you to communicate the same. If any return should be in my power to make, I shall think myself particularly happy, and am, sir,

Your most ob't servant, **JOS. BRANDT.**

No. III.

Statement of the measures which have been taken to conciliate and quiet the Southern Indians.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.—31st January, 1792.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of December, by Mr. Allison, and enclose a duplicate of mine to you, of the 10th December last.

The militia must not be called out, excepting in cases of real danger. I am confident, that this power will be used by you with a just regard to the interest of the United States.

It is important that the line should be run; but, perhaps, as there may be some misconception on that head, although I know of none, yet, as we may want the assistance of the Cherokees in our military operations, perhaps there may be a greater degree of delicacy in having the line ascertained previously than subsequent to the campaign.

I am impressed with the importance of having some of all the Sourthern tribes with our troops in the field; because, I am apprehensive, that their passion for war will constrain them to join the other side, if they do not ours. However, both the point of time, and the characters you propose for running the line, will be left to your discretion.

Captain Roberts will not be with you, and, therefore, the money intended for his rations, you will be at liberty to apply to the use of the Indian department. I presume your accounts are altogether satisfactory, and that they have passed the offices. Mr. Allison, who is an amiable and interesting character, will take with him the money for the militia guard, who attended at the treaty, and, also, the amount for the rangers of the county of Summer; the money for the counties of Davidson and Hawkins shall also be paid, as soon as they shall be received and passed. We have been surprised with a visit of the following Cherokees: *Nenetooyah*, or Bloody Fellow, *Chutloh* or King Fisher, *Nontuaka*, or the Northward, *Teesteke*, or the Disturber, *Kuthagusta*, or the Prince, *Schucwegee*, or George Miller, the squaw Jane Dougherty, and James Carey, the Interpreter. They have stated the following objects as their business, the most material of which will be complied with, especially the additional annuity.

1st. To obtain a higher compensation for the lands they relinquished by the treaty with Governor Blount, on the 2d July, 1791.

2d. That the white people, who are settled southward of the ridge which divides the waters of the Tennessee from those of Little River, should be removed; and, that the said ridge should be the barrier.

3d. That a person of reputation should be commissioned, in behalf of the General Government, to reside in the Cherokee nation, who should at once be their counsellor and protector.

4th. That the projected settlement of the Tennessee company at the Muscle Shoals, should be prevented.

5th. That the annual allowance of goods should be now furnished, together with some ploughs and other implements of husbandry, as mentioned in the treaty.

6th. That James Carey, and such other person as the nation shall hereafter choose, shall be appointed interpreters.

They will return in a few days, enriched with presents, personally, and carrying with them fifteen hundred dollars' worth of goods. They will return by the way of Charleston, by which route they came. It would appear, that General Pickens endeavored to prevent their journey, but in vain. They will be accompanied, on their return, by a worthy young gentleman, Mr. Leonard Shaw, who has been educated at Princeton college, and who, from the purest motives, is desirous of being employed in the Indian department. He is to reside with the Cherokees, and correspond with you regularly. I shall broach to the Cherokees the idea of their joining our army, but I have not yet fully done it.

I have been extremely desirous that all the proceedings which have taken place with these Indians, should have been transmitted to you, by Mr. Allison. But the particular circumstances which compel him to return by a given day, will prevent. But I shall do it, as soon as possible. You will then find, what you will always find, that, although this particular affair has been, and others which may occur hereafter may be, transacted separately from you, yet, that the whole will tend to induce a more perfect confidence on the part of the Indians, in your character, and, of course, will confirm you in an entire reliance upon the candor and uprightness of the Executive of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Dear Joseph

I send you as a most acceptable token of my good wishes and remembrance a double-barrel'd Rifle. and I trust you will make proper use of it against all invaders of what with the record of ~~27~~ 1727. respecting the lands bordering on the Ontario as far as presque isle in the Lake. and what passed in Congress in 1764. between the Governors & the Indians & which was confirmed by the legislature here before me I shall always consider as an invasion of your right. These limits are not given you as authorities, but merely as hints you must seek out the truth. & if this is truth I hope those whose protection you have a claim to will see it & give it effectually.

my friend and yours the [illegible] would have
sent you the token of his remembrance also
but he is I am sorry to say on account of
his health now at Lisbon, may you &
may you all be happy & free. that you
& all of [illegible]
would have been both had not some [illegible],
gone in to Virginia contrary to orders &
all joined
formed Operation here, or hope Lord Rodney
with his whole fleet
supported with Operation according to
orders) there is not I believe now the least
that
doubt. once more farewell — may you
conquer all those who wantonly attack
you is the sincere wish of your friend.

Al.

Dear Joseph

I send you as the most acceptable Token of my Remembrance a double barrel Rifle-Gun: & I trust, in the hope you will make proper use of it against all invaders of your property whether from the West or the South. Sir John Johnson will remind you that in 1764 all the Governors in America met by themselves or their Deputies and he attended on the part of the Indians and it was there determined to prevent fraudulent partial purchases that in future no lands to the northward of Canada Creek & between that Creek in a Strait line to Fort Pitt should ever be purchased of the Indians unless with the general consent of the nations & confirmed by the Legislature of this Country. If therefore any such partial purchases took place before 83 they are in my opinion to all intents and

purchases Void an Null.. if any such have taken Place
since the Scandalous Peace we made in 1783
you I hope will never ratify & confirm such purchases;
I consider them as robberies. We wantonly abandoned
our numerous friends on the Atlantic. I say
wantonly, for tho we were almost reduced to
extremity by Lord Cornwallis coming in to
Virginia contrary to my orders, & joining ~~[illegible] about [illegible] operation~~
~~[illegible] joins~~ ~~[illegible]~~ operation: there at a time when I had determined
~~operation~~ tion
to ~~carry~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in conjunction with~~ ~~Operation~~ on
a co-operation with [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ Canada & in which I had ~~[illegible]~~ allotted
an important share to our friends of the
Thomas Howe & Hutchet. I say that at the former
we gave America Peace the war being [illegible]
on terms most favourable to all our allies of all
[illegible] it is said the American claim all the right
we have to ~~the [illegible]~~ of Niagara. ~~[illegible]~~ all of Detroit river, I am
yet to learn what that right was, the land on which the
posts were built was ours having been before purchased
of the Indians by the French, & our Hundred Cont: when they

made peace thought those posts had been on the left instead of the right of that river; by that blunder we have perhaps resigned our right to these posts. but not one with can they American claim from any of us same except the posts | to be withdrawn of the above line. & by their debates in Congress it is blunder that till they have fulfilled their part of the treaty we may withhold ours. but they have not fulfilled their part save in [illegible]; they have confiscated my [illegible]; they have denied me justice. & many others. they have not paid their debts to British subjects nor permitted them to sue in their courts except partially. nay the very act which has produced the war is a breach of the treaty inasmuch as they claim as a right from you what was not yours to give.

[Sir Henry Clinton to Joseph Brant]

Dear Joseph

I send you as the most acceptable Token of my Remembrance a double barrel Rifle Gun. & in the hope I trust you will make proper use of it against all invaders of your property. whether from the West or the south. Sir John Johnson will remind you that in 1764 all the Governors in America met by themselves or their Deputies and He attended on the part of the Indians and it was there determined to prevent Fraudulent partial purchases that in future no lands to the Northward of Canada Creek & between that Creek in a strait [!] line to Fort Pitt should ever be purchased of the Indians unless with the general Consent of the Nation, & confirmed by the Legislature of this Country. if therefore any such partial purchases took place before 83 they are in my opinion to all intents and purposes Void an[d] Null. if any such have taken Place Since the Scandelous [!] Peace we made in 1783 you I hope will never ratify & confirm such purchases. I consider them as roberies [!]. We wantonly abandoned our Numerous Friends on the Atlantick. I say Wantonly, for tho we were almost reduced to Extremity by Lord Cornwallis coming in to Virginia Contrary to my orders & forcing operations there at a time when I had determined to cooperate with G[eneral] H[aldimand]. from Canada & in which I had allotted an important share to our friends of the Thommy Hauc [!] & Hatchet. I say that at the Season we gave America Peace she was suing for it on terms Most favorable to all our Allies of all descriptions. tis said the American [!] claim all the right we have to the left of Detroit river, I am yet to learn what that right was, the land on which the Forts were built was ours having been before purchased of the Indians by the french, & our blundering Com[missione]rs. when they Made peace thought those forts had been on the left

COPY

[Page 2 -- Sir Henry Clinton to Joseph Brant]

instead of the right of that river. by that blunder we have perhaps resigned our right to these forts. but not one inch can these Americans claim from any Cession of ours (except the Forts) to the Northward of the above line. & by their debates in Congress tis concluded [?] that till they have fulfilled their part of the treaty we may withhold ours. that they have not fulfilled their part I am an Instance; they have Confiscated my Estates; they have denied me Justice; & many others. they have not paid their debts to British Merchants nor permitted them to sue in their Courts except partially. nay the very act which has produced the war is a breach of the treaty inasmuch as they claim as a right from you what was not yours to give.

COPY

Oneida Jany 5th 1792

Sir,

I have the Honor to acquaint you of my arrival here, with a number of the Oneida Chiefs, whom I conducted back from Albany of which General Schuyler to whom I was much obliged has doubtless given you information. After holding several Councils with ~~the~~ ~~Oneidas~~ & their allies_agreeably to Indian usages the ~~two~~ Runners Capt. John & Peter Otsequette set out with Col. Pickerings invitation speech yesterday morning for Buffaloe Creek_ after dispatching them was obliged to sit in Council the rest of the day. _ ~~By~~ By the accounts which the Oneidas & others have rec'd from the westward_the defeat of our Army has very much alarmed the Senekas, & even the whole six Nations. _ A message has been sent to the Senekas & Capt. Brant from the western Indians ~~that~~ importing their intention to visit the six Nations the ensuing spring unless they join the western Confederacy. They have particularly ~~threatened~~ denounced vengeance against Capt. Brant & his village, for refusing to join them against ~~dash~~ with them the last fall, which they say he had [illegible] before the _ And now having come off victorious, over the Americans they begin to insult the six Nations. - They have likewise expressed their disapprobation of the treaty at Newtown Point - as its tendency & Object was to attach the Six nations to the Interest of the White people - & to dissuade them from joining the western Confederacy. -

It is reported that Capt. Brant intends to put himself under the protection of Congress. But notwithstanding this is a fact - that he has privately sent to some principal families in the Six nations, to sound them & find ~~which way~~ what course they intend to take for ~~the interest~~ their own interest of ~~Indians~~ & safety

On Monday next ~~are to set out~~ Good Peter, Skenondogh - Capt Hendrick & several others are to set out with me from Oneida, for Genesee - the place appointed for our rendezvous and to take Kahhiktoten, the Onondaga - by way. So soon as I ~~shall~~ without perceived injustice ~~actually~~ see them actually started - I shall go forward & make the necessary preparations, & be ready for any occurrences. -

I ~~mentioned~~ observed to Col. Pickering before I left Philadelphia that it would be difficult for me to be limited to the precise number of Chiefs mentioned in his invitation Speech - & that several others should be added - to make the representation complete, otherwise jealousies would be excited. -

He gave me liberty to make such additions, as I should find neceſsary & unavoidable. - Good Peter is very helpful to me in this matter - altho' he is fearful it will not be in my power (from the force of ancient usage) to deny ~~some~~ many applicants, to join the expreſs delegation of the Six Nations to Congreſs. - It is considered by the Indians, as some great & extraordinary affair to be invited to see ~~Cong~~ the Great Council of the 13 fires, & to get a peep at the great American Chief. - Many of the Indians would perform the whole route, only for the sake of gratifying their curiosity, in having one look at the President. -

Genl. Schuyler, is fully of opinion that their visit to the Seat of Government will ~~do~~ conduce more to fix them in their attachments to us & our interest - than half a dozen treaties - & he advised me by no means to be sparing of expence, to effect it, & said he would write you upon the subject. - I shall act my best judgement - & cannot but flatter myself - that my conduct herein will meet your approbation, which will contribute no small share of happineſs to him who subscribes, with great truth & esteem

Sir

Honble Genl. Knox. Your obed humble Servt

S. Kirkland

P.S. By direct intelligence from Grand River —
Am informed, that Capt Brant was dangerously
sick, the last of November, for several days had
been given over by his Physicians — but just before the Informant ~~at last~~
left Niagara
his recovery was announced to be probable ~~as hopeful~~.

To Genl Knox
Oneida Jany 5 1792

War-department,

January 7th 1792.

Sir.

I have received a letter from General Schuyler, dated the 1st inſtant informing me that he had perſuaded good Peter and French Peter to return with you. I therefore expect this letter will reach you at Geneſee -I hope this ardently becauſe Captain Hoops who left the Geneſee country, ſaw there the Farmer's brother with whom he had much converſation.

The farmer's brother informed of a great council about to be held at Buffaloe creek the decreaſe of the preſent moon. It is all important to know the object of this council. I conjure you therefore to ſpare no pains nor expence to gain this information, and let me know the reſult by an expreſs — I hope you will go to that council and knowing the ~~kindneſs~~ intentions of the general government that you will exert yourſelf that no wrong meaſures be taken.

I hope earneſtly that you will ſucceed and bring the chiefs to this city with you — I conſider this as highly important at this time — I know when the indians are perſuaded of the good intentions of the United States to them, that they will uſe their higheſt exertions for peace — Let me hear from you as early as poſsible.

I am Sir,
with great eſteem,
Your very humble Servt.
H Knox

Revd. Saml. Kirkland.

Jan. 18, 1792

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Kanandaigque particularly the Traders & Innkeepers of the same — I am authorised to conduct, a represent^n from the five nations to Congress —

Gentlemen — ~~I hereby~~ I think it my duty to acquaint you, that a council will be held here this day with the deputies from the five nations on public business — of ~~very~~ importance to the U.S. — I must request you, to withhold the sale of sp^t. liquors on any consideration to the Indians — ~~during~~ during the present council, that the business be not retarded — ~~or~~ that the business of the proposed delegation to Congress may not be retarded —

Gent^n. — I think it my duty to inform you, that I am authorized by the President of ~~the~~ U.S — to bring down a representation of the five Nations to Congress — agreeably to ~~the~~ the invitation given them by Col^o. Pickering Super^t Inted. of Ind^n Aff^rs — at the treaty held at Newtown last summer — — They are now arrived here with many others of their respective nations & wish to hold a council, ~~for arranging their business~~ here, to arrange their affairs, previous ~~to~~ to their setting out — I must request you as lovers of order, & friends to the interest & peace of ~~of~~ these frontiers especially, to withhold the sale of spirit^s liquors ~~to~~ either directly or indirectly to ye Ind^s

During the said council

1792 Jany 15

Sir January 15th 1792 — Prospect — ac. 2074

As our military Expedition against the western Indians has terminated in the Disgrace I foretold in my Letter dated the 1st of last May, and it may become the Wish of Government to adopt just and peaceable Measures; and you may be desirous to know my Sentiments thereon I think proper to commit them to paper without further Preface as follows.

First. As the Manner in which we have unhappily conducted our Indian Business has multiplied our Enemies, the first necessary Step toward a Negociation will be to resolve on ample Preperations to pursue the War in Case of Necessity for this purpose I suppose the following Force to be ~~requisite~~

Vizt. 4 Regements of Infantry }
2 ditto Cavalry } 1200 Men each.
1 ditto Artillery

And some Engineers whose Characters should be responsible for their Works.

Second. An immediate Cessasion of Offensive Hostilities ought to be declared by Proclamation: Assigning the Reasons wherefore Vizt.

Our Desire 1st to do Justice to the Indian Nations.
" 2d to enter into fair & equitable Terms with them.
" 3d to correct all Impositions in former Treaties.
" 4th to stop the Effusion of human Blood.
" 5th to evidence our Resolution to enter into a sincere Friendship with all the Indian Nations, and our Determination to preserve the same to the End of Time by a faithful, just, & honest, Adherence to our Engagements.

For these purposes it will be necessary to appoint a Plenepotentiary, well versed in the Manners, Ceremonies, & Customs of Indians (to which they are ~~enthusiastically~~ superstitiously attached) a Neglect whereof with them is an evident Mark of Ignoran or Insincerity & Disrespect. *He* should dictate t Ways & Means proper for further Proceeding in the Bus-ness so as to induce the Indians to listen to our Propo He will know how to make the first Communications to the different Nations, and through what Channels to make them, which none but those long versed in Indian Affairs are likely to know. On this every hope of a confidential & favourable Treaty depends. It is an important point in treating with these Nations, not to hold up to them any Threat, as has been our Practice of late Years.

Here give me leave to remark that the Speec made at the Treaties at Beaver Creek & the Miami have not been faithfully reported: and I aver that had the Advice of the Indians there been attended to, the *present* War would not have taken place. It would have been our true Interest to have adopted thei Opinions: had we done so all the Western and Northern Nations would have been faithful & affectionate Frien and Allies to the United States at this Moment. Thei Advice was to withdraw all our Forts & Settlements to th East Side of the Ohio & to make that with the Western Line of ~~& the~~ Pennsylvania ~~Western Boun~~ ~~ry~~ the permanent Boundary between them & the United States until Necessity should compell us to ask for more Lands; when they would not be backward to give, On these Terms they wished for perpetual Peace & declar that no other would ensure it for our Claims of Conquest th said were idle & they would not submit to them; and i persisted in would flow the Rivers with Blood,

After this we attempted to patch the Business at Fort Harmar, where but few Nations attended & none were fully represented: here the Treaty was materially negociated ~~[illegible]~~ and the Speeches & Explanations to the Indians made by th Superintendant, in the French Language through a Canadia Interpreter, who had to guess at ~~the Superintendants~~ his Meaning

Powers to extirpate the original & rightful Owners of the Soil; from the Pretext too, that we stand in Need of their Lands, for our encreased Population.

2 An Agreement that no future Purchase nor Treaty shall be binding unless the same shall be made & ratified at A——— in the Indian Country, where "the grand Council Fire ought to be kept burning bright "& clear for all Nations; and proper Persons appointed to "to preserve it".

3 As it is an Injustice to the Indian Nations to dictate to them whether they shall or shall not dispose of any particular Piece or Tract of Land, or to whom they shall or shall not sell or give; let it be agreed that all Sales Gifts, or Grants from them made at A—— aforesaid, during a general Treaty, openly & notoriously avowed & agreed upon by all the Nations duly represented; and afterwards confirmed or acknowledged by them to be just & valid at the next public Treaty to be holden at the same Place, after due Explanation of the Deed, shall be valid ever after, and as such shall be admitted on Record; but not otherways. It will be of Importance to explain to the Indians our Reason for this Precaution— Vizt. To prevent Impositions on them, and future Misunderstandings on the Subject of Boundary.

4th The Superintendant of Indian Affairs or Plenepotentiary from the United States should reside at least Months in the Year at A—— and he should have the Appointment of Deputies or Consuls among the respective Nations with small Salaries for the express purposes of Conciliation & Information.

5th. A Store-keeper should be appointed by the President of the United States to reside at A— whose sole Business it should be to provide & issue out, on the written Orders of

for he can neither write nor speak the Language so
as to make himself understood in any Matter of that Im-
portance. It is true this is not the Superintendants Fault
but it was our Misfortune, for he could find no other
Medium.

But to return to the Business of a future Negociation

3 The Plenepotentiary should have the Means of
obtaining the most respectable Company, Advice and
Assistance.

4th The Negociations should be opened & the Agreement
made in some One of the Indian Towns, or in such part
of the Country as the Plenepo, by the Advice of confiden-
tial Indians might think proper.

5th The Plenepo should have ample Credit to draw on
the Treasury of the United States for all necessary
Monies.

58 6th In regard to Boundary; let us make an equitable
One such as it will be the Interest of the Parties to
observe with Fidelity. Suppose for Instance, it
were to be so established that

7th In regard to a future System for Indian Affairs
the following Particulars are worthy Attention; for you
may have an Indian War whenever you please to dis-
regard them.

1st Justice & Liberality as to the Rights & Necessities
of the Natives, without grasping at their Lands as we
have done — It is a curious Pheonomenon, that the
United States should hold forth Encouragement to
all the ~~Nations~~ People of Europe to come & increase our
Numbers or Population whilst we are exerting our

the Superintendant all such Articles as Government may make Provision for, to supply the Necessities of Indians who may be employed in preserving public Tranquility, & of their Women and Children; or such others as he may deem proper Objects for the Conciliation of the Affections of the Nations. Instead of Rum &c – these Articles should consist generally of such Things as might tend to promote their Happiness.

6th Let it be mutually agreed and well understood that in Cases of Complaints from the United States of any plundering or offensive Parties of Indians contrary to Treaty, they shall be made Officially by Magistrates on the Oath of Witnesses as to the Time, Place, Fact & Circumstances, to the President of the United States; and from him to the Superintendant who shall lay them before the Deputies of the Nations to be appointed by them to assist him to take Care of the Council Fire; whose Business it shall be to find out the Offenders and to call the Chiefs of that Nation together to enquire into and punish the Offence, according to the Nature of it, or to make Compensation through the Superintendant –

7th In like manner, let it be agreed that all Complaints of Offences which our Citizens shall commit against the Peace & Rights of the Indians, shall be represented by the Indian Deputies at A——, to our Superintendant, & through him to the President of the United States, with the necessary Proofs thereof: Whereupon Satisfaction shall be given as early as possible.

Regulations in Trade

This is an important Point for the Preservation of Peace & Harmony with the different Nations – but we have hitherto been governed by false Principles.

It is the Indian Councils, which ought to lay dow Regulations for the Trade within their own Territory Or, they ought at least to be consulted therein. We have heretofore attempted not only to dictate to them in this respect but we have presumed to say they shall hold no Communication with this, that, or the other Man, without the Permission of our Superintendant; And we have declared to be nul & void their Gra of Lands to Individuals, whom they have chosen to compensate in this Manner, for Injuries done to them; And this too when made part of the most important Treaty ever held with them by the Crown of England or under its Authority. We have done more i the Case of Captain White Eyes; although possessed of th fullest Information, we have taken the Lands belonge to his Widow & Children; we have declared them to b conquered by the United States, and we have appropriated them as Bounties to our Officers & Soldiers, Notwithstanding this White Eyes lived & died in the Service of the United States, their firm Friend.

It will be found that the Peace, Interest & Happiness of the Indian Nations & of the United States are intimately blended — And the Moment our Policy, Avari or Injustice infringe on their Rights, that Moment we dev from our true Interest & risque the Peace & Happiness of o frontier Settlements — The Principles which ever actuated the Crown of England toward the American Indian Na were honest & Noble & no Example to the contrary can be adduced — They were never cunning, fraudulent; the Provincial Treaties at Lancaster, the Logs Town & Fort Pitt were what the Indians have ever complained of. Let us adopt like Principles with the British, pursue th steadily, & convince the Nations that we resolve so to do, As we shall have them to be our faithful Friends & Allies. Unfortunately for the Nation ~~Our~~ present Minister at War knows not the Means of accomplishing a general Peace I have told him so, & have offered to inform him i Writing,

on his making written Application to me — but this perhaps he thinks would be improper — so let him rest —
By the by — The Indian Ideas of Propriety & Wisdom are broken in upon ~~to see a Head Warrior appointed to~~ ~~manage~~ when the Affairs of Peace are committed to War Leaders. — It is a contradiction to their Understanding & contrary to every thing they have been used to — Would it not be good Policy to conform to their Prejudices? —

You are already possessed of my Ideas how an inevitable War with the Indian Nations should be carried on — As the present is an unnecessary One, I make no Observations on it — We Might & ought to have avoided it — Our Hostilities in 1790, threw Difficulties in our Way to Peace, but these might have been overcome had our Minister been well informed — The late Campaign has increased those Difficulties by multiplying our Enemies Yet I say an honourable Peace is practicable if immediately attended to, without further Effusion of Blood — I wish such Measures may be adopted as will produce it — Should we however persist in aiming to chastise the Nations for defending their Lands, Lives & Liberties, the more absurdly we pursue the War, the more consistent will be our Conduct: And if they are united in their Councils, all ~~our~~ Efforts in an unjust War will be vain —

I am respectfully Sir
Your obedient huml Servant
George Morgan

To
The honble Saml Adams
Lt Governor of Massachusetts
Boston —

SIR, UNITED STATES, January the 16th, 1792.

AS the circumſtances which have engaged the United States in the preſent Indian War may ſome of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps be unknown, it may appear adviſable that you prepare and publiſh, from authentic documents, a ſtatement of thoſe circumſtances, as well as of the meaſures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and friendſhip.

When the Community are called upon for conſiderable exertions to relieve a part which is ſuffering under the hand of an enemy, it is deſirable to manifeſt that due pains have been taken by thoſe entruſted with the adminiſtration of their affairs to avoid the evil. (Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the Department of War.

The CAUSES *of the exiſting* HOSTILITIES *between the* UNITED STATES, *and certain Tribes of* INDIANS *North-Weſt of the* OHIO, *ſtated and explained from official and authentic Documents, and publiſhed in obedience to the orders of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the early ſtages of the late war, will evince the public ſolicitude to preſerve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a conteſt in which they were no wiſe intereſted.

But although partial treaties or conventions were formed with ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776; yet thoſe treaties were too feeble to reſiſt the powerful impulſes of a contrary nature, ariſing from a combination of circumſtances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuſcaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed againſt us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffenſive men, women and children, fell a ſacrifice to the barbarous warfare practiſed by the Indians, and that many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithſtanding that theſe aggreſſions were entirely unprovoked, yet as ſoon as the war ceaſed with Great-Britain, the United States, inſtead of indulging any reſentments againſt the Indian nations, ſought only how to eſtabliſh a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early meaſures were accordingly taken for this purpoſe. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded, in the year 1784, with the hoſtile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the weſtern tribes, at Fort M'Intoſh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas.

During the ſame year, treaties were formed at Hopewell on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the ſouth, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Chickaſaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawaneſe, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulent and malignant characters, reſiding among ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intoſh, excited uneaſineſs and complaints againſt thoſe treaties. In conſequence of repreſentations upon this ſubject, on the 5th of October 1787, Congreſs directed, "That a general treaty ſhould be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country north-weſt of the Ohio and about Lake Erie, as ſoon after the firſt of April next as conveniently might be, and at ſuch place and at ſuch particular time as the Governor of the Weſtern Territory ſhould appoint, for the purpoſe of knowing the cauſes of uneaſineſs among the ſaid tribes, and hearing their complaints; of regulating trade, and amicably ſettling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the 2d day of July, 1788, Congreſs appropriated "the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, in addition to fourteen thouſand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expences of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then preſent year with the ſeveral Indian tribes in the Northern Department, and for extinguiſhing the Indian claims; the whole of the ſaid twenty thouſand dollars, together with ſix thouſand dollars of the ſaid fourteen thouſand dollars, to be applied ſolely to the purpoſe of extinguiſhing Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the ſame, and for extending a purchaſe beyond the limits theretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the ſaid ſums ſhould be applied for any purpoſe other than thoſe above mentioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a repreſentation of all the Six or Northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted—and with a repreſentation of the following tribes, to wit: the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippawas, Pattiwatamas, and Sacs.—By theſe treaties, nearly the ſame boundaries were recognized and eſtabliſhed by *a principle of purchaſe*, as had been ſtipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intoſh.

Thus careful and attentive was the Government of the United States to ſettle a boundary with the Indians on the baſis of fair treaty, to obviate the diſſatisfactions which had been excited, and to eſtabliſh its claim to the lands relinquiſhed on the principle of equitable purchaſe.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Weſtern Indians, who formed the ſeveral before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquiſhed to the United States, has been queſtioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the preſent war has been occaſioned by any diſpute relatively to the boundaries eſtabliſhed by the ſaid treaties.

But on the contrary it appears, that the unprovoked aggreſſions of the Miami and Wabaſh Indians upon Kentucky and other parts of the frontiers, together with their aſſociates, a banditti, formed of Shawaneſe and outcaſt Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thouſand two hundred men, are ſolely the cauſes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct ſhould be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when meſſages were ſent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the Commiſſioners, firſt at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intoſh, their neighbours the *Miami Indians* were alſo included in the ſaid invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785 theſe *invitations were repeated*; but the meſſengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horſes ſtolen, were otherwiſe treated with inſolence, and *prevented fulfilling their miſſion*.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavors were uſed to bring thoſe Indians to treat: they were urged to be preſent at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but theſe endeavors proved as fruitleſs as all the former.

"At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the MIAMI and WABASH Indians were preſſed to repair to the treaty with great earneſtneſs by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares: the Wyandot chiefs particularly preſented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themſelves, and offering the other to the hoſtile Indians, which was refuſed. The Wyandots then laid it on the ſhoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any anſwer, he leaned himſelf and let it fall to the ground: this ſo diſpleaſed the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council houſe."

In the mean time the frontier ſettlements were diſquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of their inhabitants, (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and diſtreſſing—their calls for protection inceſſant—till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavor to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this ſtate of things it was indiſpenſible for the Government to make ſome deciſive exertion for the peace and ſecurity of the frontier.

But notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of former experiments, and the invincible ſpirit of animoſity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to juſtify a perſuaſion that no impreſſion could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was ſtill deemed adviſeable to make one more eſſay.

Accordingly in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Poſt Vincennes, and a man of good character, was diſpatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabaſh river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a meſſage purporting, that the United States were deſirous of eſtabliſhing a general peace with all the neighboring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all reſpects with perfect humanity and kindneſs, and at the ſame time warning them to abſtain from further depredations.

The Indians in ſome of the villages on the lower part of the Wabaſh, appeared to liſten to him, others manifeſted a different diſpoſition, others confeſſed their inability to reſtrain their young warriors, and all referred the meſſenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At that village ſome appeared well diſpoſed, but the chiefs of the Shawaneſe returned the meſſages and belts, informing the meſſenger however, that they would, after conſultation, within thirty nights, ſend an anſwer to Poſt Vincennes—The promiſed anſwer was never received. While the meſſenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our ſettlements, priſoners; and upon his return to L'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of ſeventy warriors, from the more diſtant Indians, had arrived, and were gone againſt the ſettlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a priſoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exerciſed at the Ouittanon towns, about the ſame time; and in the courſe of the three months immediately after the laſt mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred perſons were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners upon the Ohio, and in the diſtrict of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previouſly to the laſt invitation, the people of Kentucky who, in conſequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow againſt the hoſtile Indians (as before intimated) were reſtrained by the Preſident of the United States, from croſſing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made ſhould be known.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitleſsly endeavored to influence the MIAMI and WABASH Indians to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hoſtile Indians has been occaſioned by other motives than a claim relatively to boundaries—it is to be obſerved, that their depredations have been principally upon the diſtrict of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the ſouth ſide of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by reſpectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offenſive operations againſt the ſaid Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the ſouth ſide thereof; they killed, wounded and took priſoners, about one thouſand five hundred men, women and children; beſides carrying off upwards of two thouſand horſes, and other property to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exerciſed upon many of their priſoners, of different ages and ſexes, although ſupported by indiſputable evidence, are of too ſhocking a nature to be preſented to the public. It is ſufficient upon this head to obſerve, that the tomahawk and ſcalping-knife have been the mildeſt inſtruments of death. That in ſome caſes torture of by fire, and other execrable means have been uſed.

But the outrages which were committed upon the Frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were ſuſtained: repeated attacks upon detachments of the troops of the United States were, at different times, made. The following from its peculiar enormity deſerves recital.—In April, 1790, Major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickaſaws on public buſineſs. He performed this duty in a boat, having with him Enſign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While aſcending the Teneſſee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, conſiſting principally of the aforeſaid banditti of Shawaneſe, and outcaſt Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his preſents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the moſt friendly manner. But, they had ſcarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as ſoon as circumſtances would permit, and a moſt unequal combat was ſuſtained for ſeveral hours, when they abandoned their deſign, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary puniſhment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations ſtill continuing, an attempt at coercion became indiſpenſible. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted, to effect a peace without further conflict, did, on his arrival at Fort Harmar, in December, 1790, ſend through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory meſſages to the Miamies, but ſtill without effect.

The Cornplanter, a war Chief of the Senekas and other Indians of the ſame tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to impreſs the hoſtile Indians with the conſequences of their perſiſting in hoſtilities, and alſo of the juſtice and moderation of the United States.

In purſuance of this deſign Col. Procter, on the fourteenth of March, was ſent to the Cornplanter to haſten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and meſſages were ſent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific ſentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Procter and the Cornplanter, although zealouſly deſirous of executing their miſſion, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were inſurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major General St. Clair, in the month of April, ſent meſſages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares, expreſſive of the pacific deſigns of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted-Poſt by Colonel Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the General Government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Captain Hendricks, a reſpectable Indian reſiding with the Oneidas, appearing zealouſly diſpoſed to attempt convincing the hoſtile Indians of their miſtaken conduct, was accordingly ſent for that purpoſe, but was fruſtrated by unforeſeen obſtacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different meaſures which have been recited muſt evince, that notwithſtanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in queſtion, the government of the United States, uninfluenced by reſentment, or any falſe principles which might ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hoſtilities, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity; and, after being compelled to reſort to it, has ſtill kept ſteadily in view the re-eſtabliſhment of peace as its primary and ſole object.

Were it neceſſary to add proofs of the pacific and humane diſpoſitions of the General Government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonſtrative of its moderation and liberality.

The preſent partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of ſeparate banditti, who, by the inceſſant practice of fifteen years, ſeem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection againſt lawleſs violence, was a main object for which the preſent government was inſtituted. It is, indeed, a main object of all government. A frontier citizen poſſeſſes as ſtrong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requiſite protection, cannot be leſs ſacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Weſtern, than to thoſe of their Atlantic Frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this ſubject, that the General Government could no longer abſtain from attempting to puniſh the hoſtile Indians.

The ill ſucceſs of the attempts for this purpoſe, is entirely unconnected with the juſtice or policy of the meaſure. A perſeverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at laſt ſenſible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indiſpenſible, in the exiſting poſture of things, as it will be adviſeable, whenever they ſhall manifeſt ſymptoms of a more amicable diſpoſition, to convince them, by deciſive proofs, that nothing is ſo much deſired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat them with kindneſs and beneficence.

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

War Department, Jan. 26, 1792.

Philadelphia, Printed by D. C. CLAYPO E.

forever. That this is well known to the other chiefs of their two nations, and that they never heard one of them say any thing to the contrary. Then, when at Konondaque about two years ago, they, with other chiefs of their nation, and of the Mohawks and Tuscaroras, signed a paper to confirm the bargain which had been made with Mr Phelps at Buffalo Creek.

Joseph Smith and Jasper Parrish, my interpreters, inform me, that the Onondago chief and the Fish Carrier, above named, are the head chiefs of their two nations.

Timothy Pickering,
Commissioner in behalf of the United States, for holding a treaty with the Six Nations.

Timothy Pickering's certificate.

I certify that Oliver Phelps, Esq. has shown me a number of depositions &c
(as on fol. 256 of Vol. 61, of T.P's MSS.)

Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, January 18th, 1792.

Mr Phelps asks me if I remember ſome conversation which I had with Big Log (otherwise called Great ~~Big~~ Tree) last July, at the treaty held by me with the Five Nations of Indians at Newtown, relative to the Cornplanter's complaints made last winter to the President, respecting his purchase of Seneca lands? I do. I repeated the ſubstance of it to-day to Mr Sherman and Mr Wingate, upon their ſaying that the Cornplanter's speech had been read in the Senate, and Mr Wingate's noticing that part of it which referred to Mr Phelps.

I asked Big Log if he was present with the Cornplanter when he spoke to the President? He answered that he was. I asked him if the Cornplanter, in his speech, said that Mr Phelps had threatened his nation with immediate war, if they did not let him have their lands? Big Log, with apparent ſurprize in his countenance, answered, No! but that John Livingston had threatened them.

Timothy Pickering.

Kanandaigue 19th Jany 1792
within 38 miles of Big Trees town on
the Genesee—

Sir,

From Kanadasegea I took the liberty of addressing you, by a hasty letter — but containing some necessary information. — I arrived here with the Oneida Chiefs &c the night before last. On my way from Kanadasegea, recd a message from the Farmers Brother, (The Seneka Chief, so called) — acquainting me, that he had seen the Runners, with Coll. Pickerings Invitation speech — & should reside at his hunting quarters within six miles of this place till my arrival ~~within six miles~~ of ~~near this place~~ — upon which he wished me to send for him. — I accordingly sent a Slay ~~there~~ yesterday morning to bring him in, also notified Big Tree & several others of the Senekas & Cayuga's who were hunting in this vicinity & anxiously waiting for my arrival, to meet meet me at the house of Gen. Israel Chapin in Kanandaigue by the middle of the day ~~by yesterday~~ ~~noon~~ where I would acquaint them with my business, & the friendly disposition of ~~Congress towards the peaceable~~ Indians

So soon as they all were collected ~~came~~, ~~& were~~ introduced to the Oneida Chiefs, I addressed them upon the business ~~subject~~ of my coming ~~journey~~ — with assurances of the friendship ~~disposition~~ & protection of the President — of the United States — & the determination & readiness of Congress to fulfill all their promises to the six nations, & give them the strongest — practical ~~most unequivocal~~ evidence, of their disposition to be

my the

I myself ~~was~~ very intimate with him during the whole business of this treaty. I watched him attentively, because he was ye representative of the Great American Chiefs, at ye treaty. every part of his conduct & speeches bore ye marks of sameness or uniformity minister of good to all ~~peaceable Indians~~ Indians who love peace throughout their jurisdiction — I was particular upon this head, as I found ~~it~~ a report had been industriously propagated among the Buffaloes, & thro' all the settlements of the Genesee that Congress did not regard any promises made to Indians – & that there was no dependence upon what Colᵒ. Pickering had said to them the last summer, or ~~they would~~ a proper messenger would have been dispatched ~~long ago~~ at the time appointed & agreeably to ancient usage to have conducted them down. – Black Smith ~~should~~ should have been sent ~~all~~ from the vicinity of Niagara. ~~This other~~ this report was circulated to prevent the Genesee & more particularly the Buffaloes going down to Congress.

Great pains has been taken since the defeat of our army to divert the Farmers Brother & Red Jacket of the Senekas & Fish carrier of the Cayugas from their promised & intended visit to Philadelphia. —

& even some of the Indians themselves have discernment enough, to foresee, that such a respectable delegation to Congress from the six Nations, will fix their fate with the western Confederacy. —

At the first meeting of the Senekas & Oneida Chiefs, they appeared to be very shy & jealous of each other – ~~after~~ the few introductory Speeches on the purport of Colᵒ. Pickering's repeated invitation ~~which~~ were ~~made~~ delivered with ~~an degree of often~~ openness & frankness by Good Peter & myself; The ~~answers~~ replies made since then from the ~~fa[illegible] Farmers Brother~~ were ~~made~~ with great caution & formality – after this Good Peter gave me, the hint ~~privately~~, to bring forward a little of the west-Indian Animating Spirit – to drink the health of the President ~~with~~

of U S together
~~[illegible]~~ with that of each others nations they drank
with great Caution & not a single Indian of either
we continued our Conference till near midnight.
nation ye least disquieted — all jealousies subsided.
~~[illegible]~~
ingenious
Good Peter, made an ~~[illegible]~~ apology for Coll
Pickering — in not sending a messenger at the time
appointed to conduct them down to the seat of govert:
not
He observed — "That Col. Pickering was acquainted with
Indian
all their Ancient Customs — & one part of his long talk
at Newtown some of
with them was ~~to~~ introduce the Customs of white people
he thot
which would conduce more to the happiness of Indians from
the change of circumstances they were now in — That
it was agreed upon that
Col. Pickering supposed — they would come down at
viz &
the time appointed, after corn harvest; without
a messenger to be sent expressly for that purpose.
~~but the [illegible] now sent even our Father the minister~~ =
we Oneidas, said he, understood him in this light,
therefore we set out ~~upon the~~ after waiting a
long time to hear from our. Brothers the
It is true, we understood him to mean or intend ~~[illegible]~~ that ye
Senekas; — As to the integrity & uprightness of
~~each nation~~, because ye words were spoken in ye name of ye ~~now~~ 1 Chief 135th
intention in Col. Pickering, none of us can
I myself He now only wishes to see his words made good;
doubt, who were at Newtown treaty; — The
& loves
President of the U.S, is a Man, who fears the
Great Spirit above — & he means to conduct in such
a manner towards Indians, as the Great Spirit above
alone
looking on, shall say, Thanadagaryax, alias
in
Washington, has done right! — whether ~~be~~ protecting
the lovers of peace, or punishing the disobedient —
The President knows, undoubtedly, what kind of a heart

+ — the face of ys has since greatly changed; for he has now sent even our Father the minister.
7 The delegation should consist of six chiefs from each nation of our Confederacy instead of six individuals
~~which would be only five or six chiefs in the~~ from the whole. ~~He did not think~~ of treating ye Chiefs with
although it could not have entered his mind
disrespect — or neglecting their comfort or safety; by not sending a proper messenger at ye time appointed +

Coll Pickering ~~[illegible]~~ proposed - therefore he chose the man in his own stead - to come & brighten the chain!! - my ~~Brothers~~ - it is our own Interest & principally concerned in this business.

after various conversations - the Farmers Brother made a very handsome speech in the close of it ~~spoke~~, & gave me his word, that he would not return to Buffaloe, but immediately attend to the import of Coll Pickerings Message & accompany the delegation of the six Nations to Congress - He ~~then~~ requested two things of me, to assist him with a sley in ~~moving~~ back his family & baggage as far as Genesee ~~where he would leave them till his return from~~ Philadelphia - & then after our arrival at Genesee to ~~commence~~ the several settlements on that River ~~on Genesee River~~ - & in full Council - make declaring the disposition & friendly intentions of Congress towards the Indians - particularly the Six Nations - ~~This~~ I readily agreed to his proposal & request. which was much approved of by the Oneida Chiefs. -

I consider it as a matter of great importance to the peace & security of this whole Country, that ~~the~~ the proposed Delegation from the six nations should go down to the seat of Government - & the present critical juncture, will justify me in any additional expence, with which it may be attended. ~~&~~ unless the five Nations are ~~prevented~~ kept from [illegible] a junction with the western Confederacy there is great probability, that the Indian war may turn this way & ~~that~~ the Genesee Settlement ~~will~~ be ~~abandoned~~ or desolated in the course of the present year. It seems to ~~[illegible]~~ a great Council is called at Buffaloe ~~by~~ the opinion of some of the Indians themselves. a Creek - This I must prevent if possible X -

I am

Kanandaigue Jany 19 - ~~[illegible]~~ 1792 -
To Genl Knox

My dear Friend,, Kanawagoas Jany. 25th 1792.

I arrived here last Saturday ~~but~~ much fatigued my Journey & have suffered a little by the extreme coldweather. I had the honor to write you a long letter from Oneidea the 3d Inst. in which I acknowledged the receipt of your last favor, written in the Indian Language from Grand River. — I had the pleasure also of informing you that the civilization of the various Indian tribes, had become an Object of attention with the General Government of the United States — & for this establishment. we were ~~not~~ principally indebted to the humanity & wisdom of the illustrious President washington — Col. Pickering Agent of Indian affairs, has requested ~~you that~~ you should accompany a delegation from the Six nations, which he has invited to the seat of Government, in persuance of the ~~to complete to the plans~~ proposals made ~~to them~~ in the treaty held with them at Newtown ~~point~~ last summer. —

I wrote you lately upon the subject of your long expected & intended visit to the ~~south~~ Eastward, which I know you have for some years ~~time~~ had in contemplation. & I intreated you as a friend to Indians to improve this favourable

this favourable juncture – as I know of
no person who is under equal advantages
& more capable of contributing to the
happiness & real interest of the poor Indians
than you are. – that they are an injured
& much neglected people, we very well
know – however, should your situation at this season of year,
forbid your undertaking so long a journey,
I requested a personal interview, & proposed
to meet you about the 20th Inst. at Genesee
or any place in its vicinity that you might
appoint, that should be more convenient.
There are many things of importance relative
to the Indians upon which I am very desirous

~~of a conference with you.~~

As I have recd no returns – & hearing that
one of the Runners was taken sick at the Taghne-
wande, I am apprehensive that Col. Pickering's ~~the~~ Invitation
Speech, with my letter may not have reached
you – to discharge my duty in the trust
committed to me, as well as ~~my~~ from motives of personal friendship
I am induced to hire Dr. Allen, ~~a particu-
lar friend of Dr. Rogers~~, to go express with
this to Niagara ~~& from thence~~ ~~to forward~~ & on condition you should not be at the garrison ~~[illegible]~~ going to Grand River
to convey it ~~with~~ to you by a careful, that I may
have an explicit answer —

Sir,, Genesee 27th Jany 1792

Since the date of the above, which is wrote partly journey wise* I have had very little leisure or rest. ~~I have now~~ an opportunity ~~now~~ presents unexpectedly of conveying a letter with some degree of safety & with a small expence from this to albany, if I can be ready within half an hour, - Both duty & inclination oblige me to give you every necessary & seasonable information in respect to the success of my Embassy - & the disposition of the Indians in this vicinity. I consider it as a matter of great importance to the peace & security of the Genesee Country & adjacent settlements of white people, that the proposed delegation from the six nations should go down to the seat of Government as soon as possible. and the present critical juncture, will justify me in any additional expence with which it may be attended, & fully exculpate me from blame in that article. - It is my duty to inform you, that great Efforts have been, & will still be made from the vicinity of Niagara to prevent the Indians going down ×, particularly. the Farmers Brother & Fish carrier. The night before last a Runner came from the Fish carrier, to the Farmers Brother, demanding his immediate attendance at

× Just after all our affairs were well adjusted & arranged on this River,

at an Indian Council, at the Buffaloe from which
all white persons were to be excluded. after this
he would take into consideration Col. Pickerings
Message, — in the mean while the Fish Carrier
would send & fetch Capt Brant — to be present
at this private Indian council — whether this
has originated from Col. Butler, — or the western
Indians or Fish carrier himself, is uncertain. — It is privately suggested
that the Fish Carrier, is afraid to come down
on account of his young warriors having
been with the western hostile Indians the last fall & some still remaining among them. —
But the whole settlement of Buffaloe, I believe,
can attest, that the chiefs & female governesses
agreeably to ancient custom made use of every
~~effort~~ address in their power to prevent their going
~~that the~~ Fish carrier will, in a good measure be clear of
blame in this matter. —
The defeat of our Army, I find has excited a
~~prodigious~~ strong & evident passion for war, among almost all the young
men, — & if a peace should not be made with
the western Indians the ensuing Spring — I know
not what will restrain them. — I observed to you
in my last letter, which I had the honour of
addressing to you —

that they were much divided — & had become very jealous
of each other. — many have moved from this River
to the southward & westward; some from Buffaloe
Creek to this place, but intend to leave it next
spring. — Those who appear most friendly to the
Americans, were afraid, the defeat of our Army,
would ~~in~~ kindle the ~~wrath~~ of Congress into such a flame ~~inflame the Resentment of Congress~~ —
that they would never speak any more in peace
to Indians × ~~the~~ ~~a majority~~. Others consider the defeat, as an Evidence ~~a testimony~~
that ~~the~~ great spirit is on the side of the Indians
& inspired them with courage to gain such a signal ~~the~~ victory.
— & that all Indians now ought to join the victors.
Some of our most judicious friends among the Indians have observed ~~it~~ to me, that if Congress should send out another 7
I say nothing of my business, only in general
terms — to any white people; I write you in Con-
fidence, — nor would it be well that the Indians
should know of all my communications for some
of them place an entire Confidence in me on ws score of friendship.
The Farmers Brother, at parting last evening —
told me, in a Council of the Chiefs, that he thought
on the whole it was best for him to comply with
Fish Carriers request or sovereign mandate — He
would return from the Buffaloe in seven nights ~~from~~ & he believed he
could prevail on the Fish Carrier to come down
with him. Not having rec^d any returns from Cap^t.
Brant I have sent another Express to him ~~Brant~~, that
I may have an explicit answer, ~~not having~~
yet

7 Army, they hope it will be large enough to maintain its ground — ~~for the~~ consequence and [illegible] would be ~~[illegible]~~

× a Majority ~~of the Indians~~

I offered to send Jones with one or two of their Runners to the Fish-Carrier with a Message from the Farmers Brother, & save him the fatigue of the Journey, if ~~it want~~ ~~they~~ he desired it – Good Peter advised me not to urge the matter. but after giving my opinion & making so generous a proposal let them take their own way, – I ~~have an exceeding~~ can have no better Indian Councellor than Good Peter – they all stand in fear of him – he is very prudent, & friendly to ~~the last degree~~ – It is a happy circumstance that the Oneida Chiefs have come up to Genesee – Their presence animates the friends to America, & It gives a dignity & weight to the message

Covers of Peace. – see page 99 From the intelligence Capt. Hendrick gives me, of his conversation with the western Indians at Niagara, & some other Information, I believe that a treaty may be brought about with the hostile Tribes ~~the~~ ensuing Spring. notwithstanding the defeat our army has given in 5 different battles. I ~~sometimes~~ consider it ~~as a matter~~ of so much importance, that Corn planter should be present at Philadelphia, with the expected delegation from the six Nations that I believe I shall be justified in sending an Express for him. – I am not without hopes of obtaining both Fish Carrier & Capt. Brant, ~~about ten days~~ will determine – – all, except Clear Sky & ~~the two~~ above mentioned, have concluded to go – Red Jacket must have one or two of his young warriors to wait

on him Down –

27 Jan 1792

From the acct page 9 ~~intelligence~~ Capt Hendrick gives me of his conversation with a number of the western Indians at Niagara, & some other information, I believe a treaty may be brought about with the hostile Tribes the ensuing spring, unless the defeat of our Army has given them different feelings.

I consider it of so much importance that Cornplanter should be present at Philadelphia, with the expected delegation from the six Nations, that I am persuaded, I shall be justified in sending an express for him. I am not without hopes of obtaining both Fish Carrier & Capt Brant - about ten days will determine - All except Clearsky, & the two above mentioned, have concluded to go - Red-Jacket must have one or two of his young warriors to wait upon him - otherwise, he says, he shall not appear in character. - I have consented to his taking one - & the Farmers Brother Another. - They are two fine young men - I am afraid by augmenting expense of the expence on the one hand & on the other - afraid of missing the object by withholding ~~being too sparing~~. - As to myself. I have no object whatever, but the good of my Country in the present Embassy - I shall act my best judgement & cannot but persuade myself that my well-meant endeavours will meet your approbation

You will excuse my writing - I have had in [illegible] scarcely ~~no room~~ nor accommodation till within this hour past - nor can I be retire unless in the dead of night - One or another will bee continually with me - the house I have just now. for hired for my own lodgings & ~~the~~ Council-fire (as they call it) has but one room - & no glass - that it ~~is as dark~~ ~~ras~~ resembles a dungeon a~~lmost at midnight~~. Nor is there a single house or wigwam with two rooms or fire places, in all the vicinity - my company & self have suffered much by the extreme cold weather - very unusual in these parts. - I hope my next will announce to you some better tidings - in haste I subscribe myself, with greatest sentiments of respect

& esteem

Hon.d Sir,

Your obed.t hum Serv.t

S Kirkland

To Genl Knox
Genese Jany 27 1792

Hon.ble Gen.l Knox. S.W.

Copy Foot of the Miami Rapids
28th Jan 1792

Sir

I did myself the honor of writing to you by De Caugne in the begining of December last & at the same time inclosed Copies of several Official papers, taken by the Indians in the Engagement of the 14th of November, all of which I hope you have long ago received, I have since received several more papers copies of which are prepared & will be sent with this as I mean to be in Detroit before the express goes off. but I considered it my duty to see & know the temper & disposition of the Indians after their recent success, that you Sir, & the Government through you, should be informed thereof; & I have the highest satisfaction in being enabled to communicate, that they appear more & more attached to the British ~~[illegible]~~ Interest in due proportion to the extreme hatred & antipathy, which they bear their Enemies; they express great satisfaction that the great Spirit has permitted them to free their women & Children from the apprehension of any immediate invasion.

The ~~scarcity~~ scarcity of Corn among the Shawanese, Miamis, & Delawares, owing to the great consumption when the different Nations assembled at their Villages in the fall; & also to the loss of great part of their crops by the overflowing of the River, has compelled these tribes to Hunt, for the support of their families at a time when their services were wanted by the other Nations to reduce the Forts which were built by their Enemies as they advanced; they are however now

To Sir J. Johnson Baronet

collecting & I do not doubt of their success, if they go sufficiently strong; they mean also to hide or otherwise secure, the Cannon which were left on the field of Battle.

In order that they may in future be more collected & less subject to a surprize, they have resolved to abandon their old Villages called the Miamis Towns, & are preparing to fix themselves, within half a days march of this place & their most earnest request to me is that a sufficient quantity of corn may be provided, for the support of their families untill they get Crops from the lands in the vicinity of this place which they mean to plant in the Spring.

On this subject I must request your early attention as I shall be under the necessity of making a requisition for five hundred Bushels for their immediate subsistance & seed corn, before I can receive ~~any~~ your directions on this head

By the information of several deserters from Fort Jefferson, they were in great distress for provisions, but a supply has has since found means to get into the Fort, owing to the Indians being obliged to hunt for the support of their families.

Should I recollect any thing, which you ought to be informed of, and which is omitted in this letter I shall write again on my arrival in Detroit, being with the highest respect Sir your most obedient & faithful Humble Ser

Montreal 2d april 1792
a copy of a letter from Col. Alex M. Kee
to Sr John Johnson Bart.

Captain Hendrick's Narrative(1) of his journey to Niagara & Grand River, in February 1792.

I left Geneseo the 18th of February, to go to Niagara, where I arrived in three days and a half. There I found three Indians who arrived the day before from the Westward. They told me they brought letters from Detroit, addreſsed to the Commanding Officer, colonel Gordon. One was a Delaware, & the other two were Chippawas. When they found to what nation I belonged, they were very glad to see me. — They told me that in three moons [that is, in May] they were to have a great treaty at the Miami of the Lake, where their nations & others of the hostile Indians now reside. — Last Winter they sent a meſsage to the Seven Nations in Canada, to attend the treaty, and to bring the Five Nations along with them. — They said there were two powerful nations who had proposed the holding of this treaty. The firſt said — "I will arise and go to this Council Fire. Hitherto I have been silent: but now I will ſpeak, and the nations shall hear my Voice." — The other said — "I hear the white people are very fat. I will arise & go to the place where they come, & then I shall begin to eat." — The latter nation are called Mhooaws — that is Eaters of Men.

They told me it was the opinion of the hostile Indians, that as they had so beaten the Big Knives, they should hold their intended treaty undisturbed.

In the battle of November, they said a young Indian, of the party which had joined Genl. St. Clair, was taken priſoner, whom they burnt to death. He told them he was of that party. Then the Shawanees said — "It is a ſmall nation, having but about 120 warriors. We will ask them why they joined the Big Knife? If they answer — because of their women & children who are in captivity — we will forgive them: — Otherwiſe we will destroy them. They are but a ſmall nation. — They have a very ſmall neck. We will not ſtrike it: but thus we will break it off." — ~~Making~~ Putting the thumb & finger together, & flipping one by the other, to indicate the ease with which their small neck might be broken.

In my conversation with these three men, I told them ~~that~~ the United States had not ~~yet~~ made war. That ~~they~~ were only a few people in the Western quarter who had made war. That the United States desired to live in peace with all the Indian Nations. That as soon as the warm weather came, the Thirteen Chiefs would let them know that they desired to live in peace; and that then they would take hold of the Big Knife, and keep him quiet. Upon hearing this, the ~~three~~ Indians were very glad. "They wished it might be so. They had been obliged to fight, for the white people came into their country; and they had cut them off." They added, "that ~~the~~ now they should expect a message of peace, ~~as I had told them~~ according to my words."

Having spent the best part of a day with them, the next morning I set off for Grand River, accompanied by my friend the Little Doctor, brother of Capt. Isaac the Oneida. The doctor went with me from Geneseo. — The third day we arrived at Grand River. Here I found that Brant had received a letter from the Commanding Officer at Detroit, written in the name of the hostile Indians, and demanding — Whether the Five Nations intended to join them, or the United States? ! — Brant had sent a runner with this message to Buffalo Creek; and as he did not return as soon as ~~they~~ he expected, ~~they~~ he sent another: but when he arrived there, the Chiefs were gone, being then on their way to Philadelphia. — This letter was brought from Detroit by the White Man who accompanied Lieutenant Turner; and I believe the three Indians before mentioned were of the same party.

I delivered to Brant Mr. Kirkland's letter, & one concerning Mr. Turner. — Brant then told me the reasons why he should not come to Philadelphia. He said he was not properly invited: pointing me to the place in the invitation in which his name was introduced. He said also that the buſineſs mentioned in the invitation (~~[illegible]~~ advertising particularly to plowing & ſowing) was not important to him; for he already knew how to plough & to ſow. "If (said he) ~~the~~ I had been desired to be an instrument for the purpose of making peace with the Western Indians – I would go to Philadelphia: But the UStates are too proud to ask aſsiſtance of the English". At the ſame time he said he wished for peace. But the hostile Indians were looking at him; and if he should go to Philadelphia, they would ſee and blame him. – Besides, he daily expected ~~[illegible]~~ to receive a meſsage from the Westward; and early in the Spring that he ſhould be invited to see the New Governor on buſineſs; when he expected to obtain a proper deed of the land where the Mohawks dwell.

In the course of our conversation, I asked Brant if he saw any danger to the Five Nations, in going to Philadelphia? – He paused a while, and answered "I see no danger, except in this way – that the United States will *harden the Chiefs on their ſide*. That is always the way of the White people; to disunite the Indians, and ſet them to fighting one with another."

I was Six days at Grand River. The Mohawks held a grand council, in concert with the Onondagas, Cayugas, & Oneidas there present, and in behalf of the village of Senekas who lived about 30 miles down, near the mouth of Grand-River. These call themselves The Five Nations. All the Chiefs ſtrongly invited me (my nation) to quit Oneida, & come and dwell with them. They gave me a belt to present to my nation with the invitation. – Afterwards, as I was returning, I stopped at the Delaware Castle, about 20 miles from the Mohawk Castle. The Delawares aſsembled in Council; and gave me the ſame invitation which I had received of the Mohawks; ~~and~~ confirming it also with a belt.

In both cases I answered, That I would lay the belts and invitations before my Councillors, ~~and~~ whose voic they ſhould hear in the Spring.

At the Mohawk Castle I have a cousin, a man of my nation, called Captain Aaron. He has been with Brant as his Interpreter with the Western Indians, by whom my cousin is much respected. With him I left a belt and meſsage to be ſent by the firſt good conveyance, to those Indians. The meſsage was to inform them, That I underſtood the United States mean to ſettle a peace with them when the warm weather came; and that they muſt expect & prepare themſelves for it.

Captain Hendricks's
Narrative of his journey
from Genesco to Grand River,
commencing Feby 18. 1792.

When I was leaving Niagara to go to Grand-River, Col^o Butler told me I must call & see him as I returned. We called accordingly. — He told us they had received letters from the U States, informing that a counterfeiter of money had come to seek shelter among them (at Niagara) and desiring he might be apprehended. The man, says he, is at Buffaloe Creek, and you must go that way and take him. A reward of one hundred pounds is offered. — I told Col^o Butler, if the Magistrates at Niagara would apprehend and deliver the man to us, we would take him along. He answered, that he was not within the Kings government; & they could not touch him. — Speaking of the man, Butler said — We do not want him here: We have villains enough already.

Col^o Butler told us we must apply at Buffaloe Creek to The Fish Carrier, and to the Onondaga Chief. As this, I thought, would give me an opportunity of knowing their mind, especially the mind of the Fish Carrier, I determined to go that way.

We went to Buffaloe Creek, — found the man, who was called Doctor Clarkson — sometimes Freeman. He, after once running away, & being retaken, told us he had a great deal of money (100 half joes) at Niagara, which he wished to get. I doubted whether he had any; and told him to send for it and we would wait. He wrote a proper order, and a man went off with it. In two days and a half he returned, with an answer in writing, that the person would deliver the money to no man but the Doctor. This induced a belief that the man had money. So I and, my companion & another Indian set out to go to Niagara: but that night six men (tories) painted and armed, came and rescued him, and for a while kept us prisoners. They said the man was their friend, and very useful as a physician. That if he was carried to the UStates he would certainly be hanged and they were determined to keep him alive as long as they could.

We went to Niagara, & reported to Coll Butler what had passed; and that the villain was now on the Kings ground, and they must take him. Both he & Coll. Gordon declared the fellow should be taken, and all those who had rescued him be punished.

~~Col. Butler~~ Col. Gordon now asked me, why, when I was at Niagara last summer, I had not told him my business — that it was to make peace between the United States & the Indians? He added — A few days after you were here, I received letters, and understood all your business. He added — There are so many people acquainted with the business of the UStates, they can hide nothing from me.* — Then ~~he~~ said — If you had told me your business, I would have helped you to the utmost of my power. ~~[illegible]~~ I would have sent a letter to the commanding officer of the shipping at fort Erie, to have furnished ~~you with~~ a vessel and provisions to ~~have~~ carry you to Detroit; and to the Commanding Officer there to supply you with provisions for your journey thence to the hostile Indians. — We wish (said he) that the Indians may have peace with the

* Then he mentioned the letter written by Col. Pickering to Genl. St Clair, ~~and then~~ with which he might compare any letter received from me, from the Country of the hostile Indians; and that the letter had been sent from Philadelphia to Genl. St Clair.

the United States; for we are at peace with them. We have ſent out Brant several times, at a great expense; for that purpose. But the U States act ſtrangely. Col. Pickering laſt ſummer called a treaty at the Painted Poſt, for peace. At the ſame time Gen. St. Clair ſent a letter to the Five Nations to take up the hatchet. They can never establish peace, while they act thus. Why do they not call a general treaty, and let the English Commiſsioners be preſent; that justice may be done to the Indians?" Suddenly he ~~[illegible]~~ changed the ſubject, and said - "How can the Americans pretend that at the treaty of Peace the King of Great Britain gave up to them all the Indian Country; ſeeing we never poſseſsed that land? How then could we give it away? - True, We gave up all the States: but we never gave up the Indian lands. Indians themſelves know we cannot give away their lands. - It is true we desire the Indians to be at peace: but how can we ſtop them, when the Americans march ~~in~~ and build forts in their country? - We love peace: and all the ſpeeches which our commanding officers, at one place and another, have delivered to the Indians, have been printed in Philadelphia; and are well known to the Congreſs-Men.

He closed his ſpeech with this remark. - I like all the Indian nations: they are all friendly to us: they all attend treaties here, when they have any business to do. But perhaps you are not friendly: for you never attend our treaties.

To this I answered – That I had never been invited
attend any of their treaties; which was a ſufficien
reason for my not attending them. – That it was tru
there were ſuch letters written as he mentioned – that th
object of my journey laſt ſummer was to make pea
with the Western Indians – and that I then told Co
Butler my buſineſs was for peace. He is here pr
ſent and knows it.

Being in the Garriſon when this conversation
paſsed, I did not choose to say much; nor complain
at my being ſtopped. – Butler knows that the
Western Indians who came to Niagara, as well
as ſome of the Mohawks, were diſpleased at my
being prevented from purſuing my journey to the [illegible]
Westward.

I should have observed, That when I saw Fish Car
and the Onondaga Chief at Buffalo Creek, the latter ſpoke
very well, and said he could not go to Philadelphia, becaus
he was ſick. But Fish Carrier said – He would once more
take up the hatchet againſt the U.States: for they were all
liars. – He then mentioned, what he & his friends had
done at the treaty at Newtown laſt ſummer, and tha
he had believed it would all ſtand firm: [meaning the
leaſe of the Cayuga Reservation:] but he saw that he
was deceived.

Dartmouth College Feb: 4th 1792

Dear Sir

I received with great pleasure the letter with which you favoured me by your Son. and rejoice to be informed of your and your family's comfortable situation after the cares & toils of a removal to so distant a place. There must have been a self denial in removing from the centre of a civilized country, and old acquaintence. But these considerations are more than balanced by the prospect of extending light into the western shades, and of expelling the errors of ignorance & the folly of superstition by the truths of the gospel.

You have greatly obliged me by the written remarks you made in the course of your tours among the Savages - and particularly by those sketches which respect the natural history of the country and the traditional memoirs of the Tribes. My gratitude will rival your benevolence, if you would at any time take the trouble of favouring me with any accounts or occurances that may in future arise on the preceeding subjects -

Your dear Son conducts much to my satisfaction I am greatly pleased with his spirit his improvements and his laudible ambition — On account of his merit I have, with the concurrence of the Officers appointed him to make the Salutatory oration at our next commencement. when we hope for the favour of your company. ——

It will make me truly happy to hear from you, whenever you can find it convenient, and opportunity presents. & I should write much oftener, were conveyances less seldom.

Accept my fervent wishes that the best blessings of divine providence may attend you; and believe me to be most sincerely Dear Sir!

Your very affectionate
& respectful friend.
John Wheelock

The reverend
S. Kirkland.

P. S. Please to remember me very affectionately to your dear family — I receive very thankfully the cordial mention which the Sachems have made of me at the Seminary — It will make me glad to see the two, who propose to accompany you at our commencement.

ed
Salamea
A

Pres. Wheelock
Feb.y 14. 1792

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The reverend
Samuel Kirkland A.M.
at
Clinton

Pres.t Wheelock

My dear Friend Niagara 4th Feby 1792

Your long Epistle of the 3d ult. I six days agone received & of one of ye 25th ult. by Doctor Allen, I yesterday was favoured with. You'll perceive yt it would have been impossible for me to have met you at the Genesee the 20th ult. agreable to your proposal (not having recd yours untill eight days after the time you limited) even would circumstances have permitted; - for this instant I must relinquish the thought of visiting your seat of Goverment & great warrior President Washington. but shall probably ere long perform my promise, & make ye tour I much wish for, the pleasure of being accompanied by so worthy a friend will add to the satisfaction & the information I shall receive from one so well calculated, & so willing to communicate to the unlightend as yourself. Am particularly happy to hear yt you are settled to your satisfaction in the Oneida Country & that you mean still to persevere in good works. the accomplishing which will require patience & perseverance both of which I must say you are remarked for, Since your General Goverment has founded ye Establishment & are anxious of succeeding in civilization, I have no doubt of their success, it may at first seem a difficult task particularly so to those who may be set over us unacquainted in any wise with our manners, or Customs, but this is a circumstance easily surmounted, as there may always be found some well acquainted with us, with whom our Pastors might advise, if themselves were uninformed. - As ye plan for this Civilization has been drafted by you (so well acquainted with us, & approved of by your Goverment as the Patrons of this good work, the assistance that will be rendered I suppose will enable you to begin the ~~work~~ undertaking in person, with your usual alacrity, spirit & perseverance, there can be no doubt but ye end intended will be answered. The good effects you mention that the Creeks & Cherokees begin to feel from the establishment will be an incentive to pursue ye great, this praiseworthy work, the accomplishing which must ever redound to ye credit of ye U.S, & mark ye first Promoter with the highest public applause: The secret pleasing satisfaction that the undertaker, will be afforded, in reflecting on the good works in which he will be daily employed, must be such as none but those in a similar pursuit, will be able to judge of, if doing good deeds will render a person fit for ye Kingdom of Heaven, accomplishing this Xtn like desireable business of civilization must, & will render his (or their names famous to posterity; Should you be enabled to persue your intentions, you shall find every assistance yt I can any ways afford & shall ever be happy whenever opportunity, may serve, to join my poor Endeavors, with yours in forwarding wt we both seemingly wish for. — - You assure me of personal safety & good usage, Should I be able to visit your seat of Government, This I doubt not, The invitation coming from a Superintendt of Indn Affrs - who acts by public Authority. we must certainly know yt the Faith of your Nation is pledged for our good treatment. but without your friendly assurances I should be no ways apprehensive (though without any kind of invitation) of venturing myself amongst you, & have no doubt of meeting with many friends.

Relative to what agreements were made at Newtown Council, as I was not there, the business being then transacted without me, I should suppose yt those who were there active, & acquainted with the business yt passed, wd be ye most proper people now to attend in order to settle what further arrangements may be necessary. Those people are more pointedly mentioned in your superintendants invitation, had I recd so particular a message to have attended at ye last treaty, & likewise at the one now intended to be held, I should no doubt have done myself ye pleasure of being amongst them. - Should there be any other business to be done at this treaty than at those hitherto, some mention ought to be made of what is intended yt we might be prepared. The present situation of affairs require yt a candid & just statement of facts be made on behalf of our Indian Tribes, in order yt ye people of ye U.S. & us might understand each other fully. This has never yet been ye case, those of our people who have attended your councils being swayed by private interested motives - so long as they can get their own ends answered, care little of what becomes of our Confederacy in General. - Troubling you longer on this Subject is needless, as I wrote you my opinion very fully last winter & have only now to say, yt your Superintendants proposal of introducing Agriculture, & the Mechanic Arts &c was to have been considered of by the different nations, whose deputies were necessary but which y^e proposal was made; Five Nations Great & small propose holding a council at Buffaloe Creek (when ever our Runner returns) where they request my attendance, if you could make it convenient to yourself I should be very happy in meeting you, we might then have y^e pleasure of explaining matters personally, & perhaps to the satisfaction of each other —

I cannot think of accompanying some of those who I dare say will agreeable to invitation go down. differing widely in opinion from each other, this would in some manner make my jaunt perhaps disagreeable, & must further say that the invitation ~~disagreeable~~ to me was rather ~~dis~~ ~~in my opinion~~ ~~agreeable to me~~ ~~cool~~ in my opinion in a cool kind of stile (such as even w^d circumstances admit of my now attending) my honor would forbid it. I am ex~~ceedingly~~ tremely sorry to be for the present deprived of the pleasure of visiting your President, who I dare say is as fine a looking man as you describe him to be, & might in the foreigners opinion (you mention) been a much finer man than either the King of England, or King of France — I have had the honour to be introduced to the King of England - a finer man than whom I think ~~never~~ it w^d be a truly difficult task to find. — No doubt but you have long ere this heard of the unfortunate affair in the Miamis Country, the consequence being what I expected, when I last wrote you. Steps may perhaps now be taken towards an accommodation which I much wish for, & am my dear friend with compliments to my friends ~~to~~ my friends. Your friend & well wisher

Jos. Brant —

Rev Sam Kirkland —

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser.

(*Price Four-pence.*) *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 4, 1792. (No. 4064

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

Mr. Woods,

We frequently hear of the robberies and murders committed by the Indians—that there is neither faith nor honeſty among them—that notwithſtanding their continued intercourſe with thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians, they ſtill remain uncivilized and ignorant of the great duties of ſociety. How far an acquaintance with their civilized neighbours, who boaſt of ſuperior knowledge and virtue, will have a tendency to reform their morals, and teach them leſſons of probity, will in ſome meaſure appear from the complaints contained in the ſpeeches of ſome of their Chiefs, delivered in Philadelphia October, 1790, herewith ſent you. In theſe ſpeeches there are many ſentiments, which would do honor to a Cato; as they have not been publiſhed, I wiſh to ſee them in your uſeful paper, and I doubt not they will afford pleaſure to many of your readers.

Your's,

CIVIS.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

OBEALE or CORNPLANT returns thanks to God for the pleaſure he has in meeting you this day with ſix of his people.

Fathers,

SIX years ago I had the pleaſure of making peace with you, and at that time a hole was dug in the earth, and all contentions between my nation and you ceaſed, and were buried there.

At a Treaty then held at Fort Stanwix, between the Six Nations of Indians and the Thirteen Fires, three men from the Quaker State came to me, and treated with me for the purchaſe of a large tract of land, upon the northern boundary of Pennſylvania, extending from Tioga to Lake Erie, for the uſe of their warriors. I agreed for the ſale of the ſame, and ſold it to them for four thouſand dollars. I begged of them to take pity on my nation, and not buy it forever. They ſaid they would purchaſe it for ever; but that they would give me further, one thouſand dollars in goods when the leaves were ready to fall: And when I found that they were determined to have it, I agreed that they ſhould have it. I then requeſted, as they were determined to have the land, to permit my people to have the game, and to hunt upon the ſame; which requeſt they complied with, and promiſed me to have it put on record, that I and my people ſhould have that privilege.

Fathers,

The Six Nations then requeſted that another talk might be held with the Thirteen Fires; which was agreed to, and a talk was afterwards held between them at Muſkingum. Myſelf with three of my Chiefs attended punctually, and were much fatigued in endeavouring to procure the attendance of the other Nations; but none of them came to the Council Fire except the Delawares and the Wyandots,

Fathers,

At the ſame treaty the Thirteen Fires aſked me on which ſide I would die; whether on their ſide, or on the ſide of thoſe Nations who did not attend the Council Fire? I replied, liſten to me, Fathers of the Thirteen Fires; I hope you will conſider how kindly your Fathers were treated by our Fathers the Six Nations, when they firſt came into this country: ſince which time you have become ſtrong, inſomuch that I now call you Father. In former days, when you were young and weak I uſed to call you Brother, but now I call you Father.

Father,

I hope you will take pity on one of your children, for I now inform you that I will die on your ſide: Now Father I hope you wil make my bed ſtrong.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

I ſpeak but little now, but will ſpeak more when the Thirteen Fires meet. I will only inform you further, that when I had finiſhed my talk with the Thirteen Fires, General Gibſon, who was ſent by the Quaker State, came to the Fire, and ſaid, that the Quaker State had bought of the Thirteen Fires, a tract of land, extending from the northern boundary of Pennſylvania at Connewaugo River, to Buffaloe Creek, on Lake Erie; and thence along the ſaid Lake to the northern boundary of Pennſylvania aforeſaid. Hearing this, I ran to my Father, and ſaid to him, Father, have you ſold this land to the Quaker State? and he ſaid, he did not know; it might have been done ſince he came there. I then diſputed it with Gibſon and Mr Butler, who was with him, about the ſame, and told them I would be ſatisfied if the line was run from Connewaugo River, through Chataughque Lake, to Lake Erie; for Gibſon and Butler had told me, that the Quaker State had purchaſed the land from the Thirteen Fires; but that notwithſtanding the Quaker State had given to me one thouſand dollars, in fine prime goods, which were ready for me and my people at Fort Pitt. We then agreed that the line ſhould be run from Connewaugo River, thro' Chataughque Lake, into Lake Erie; and that one half of the fiſh in Chataughque Lake ſhould be mine, and one half their's. They then ſaid, as the Quaker State had purchaſed the whole from the Thirteen Fires, that the Thirteen Fires muſt pay back to the Quaker State, the value of the remaining land. When I heard this, my mind was at eaſe and I was ſatisfied. I then propoſed to give a half a mile ſquare of land upon the line ſo agreed on, to a Mr Hartſhorne, who was an Enſign in General Harmer's army, and to a Mr. Britt, a Cadet, who acted as Clerk upon the occaſion, and who I well knew by the name of Half Town, for the purpoſe of their ſettling there, to prevent any miſchief being committed in future upon my people's lands. And I hope that the Quaker State, would, in addition thereto, give them another half mile ſquare, on their ſide of the line, ſo agreed on, for the ſame purpoſe; expecting thereby, that the line ſo agreed upon would be known with ſufficient certainty; and that no diſputes would thereafter ariſe between my people and the Quaker State concerning it. I then went to my Father of the Thirteen Fires, and told him I was ſatisfied: And the fire being covered up, I ſaid to my Children, you muſt take your courſe right through the woods to Fort Pitt.

When I was leaving Muſkingum, my own [illegible] remained a little while behind to warm [illegible] by the fire, was robbed of a rifle by [illegible] the white men, who I believe to have [illegible] Yankey. Myſelf with Mr. Joſeph Nicholſon, and a Mr. Morgan, then travelled [illegible] together through the wilderneſs [illegible] weather being very ſevere, they were [illegible] ſeparate from me, and I ſent ſome [illegible] people along with Mr. Nicholſon [illegible] Morgan, as guides to conduct to Wheelen. [illegible] I had ſeparated from Mr. Nicholſon [illegible] Mr. Morgan, I had under my charge [illegible] and ſeventy perſons of my own Nation, conſiſting of men, women and children, to conduct through the wilderneſs, through heaps of briars, and having loſt our way, we, with great difficulty reached Wheelen.

When we arrived there, being out of proviſions, I requeſted of a Mr. Zane to furniſh me and my people with bacon and flour to the amount of ſeventeen dollars, to be paid for out of the goods belonging to me and my people at Fort Pitt. Having obtained my requeſt, I proceeded on my journey for Pittſburg, and about ten miles from Wheelen my party were fired upon by three white men, and one of my people in the rear of my party received two ſhot through his blanket.

Fathers,

It was a conſtant practice with me, throughout the whole of my journey, to take great care of my people, and not ſuffer them to commit any outrages, or drink more than what their neceſſities required. During the whole of my journey only one accident happened, which was owing to the kindneſs of the people of the town called Catfiſh, in the Quaker ſtate: who, while I was talking with the head men of the town, gave to my people more liquor than was proper, and ſome of them got drunk, which obliged me to continue there with my people all night; and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and one ſhot gun; and though every endeavour was uſed by the head men of the town, upon complaint made to them, to diſcover the perpetrators of the robbery, they could not be found; and on my people's complaining to me, I told them it was their own fault by getting drunk.

Fathers,

Upon my arrival at Fort-Pitt, I ſaw the goods which I had been informed of at Muſkingum, and one hundred of the blankets were all moth-eaten and good for nothing. I was adviſed not to take the blankets, but the blankets which I and my people then had, being all torn by the briars in our paſſage through the wilderneſs, we were under the neceſſity of taking them to keep ourſelves warm;—and what moſt ſurpriſed me was, that after I had received the goods, they extinguiſhed the fire, and ſwept away the aſhes; and having no interpreter there, I could talk to no one upon the ſubject.

Feeling myſelf much hurt upon the occaſion I wrote a letter to you, Fathers of the Quaker State, complaining of the injury, but never received any anſwer. Having waited a conſiderable time, and having heard that my letter got loſt, I wrote a ſecond time to you, Fathers of the Quaker State and then I received an anſwer. I am very thankful to have received this anſwer; and as the anſwer entreated me to come and ſpeak for myſelf, I thank God that I have this opportunity. I therefore ſpeak to you as follows:

I hope that you, Fathers of the Quaker ſtate, will fix ſome perſon at Fort Pitt to take care of me and my people. I wiſh, and it is the wiſh of my people, if agreeable to you that my preſent Interpreter, Joſeph Nicholſon, may be the perſon; as I and my people have a confidence in him, and are ſatisfied that he will always exert himſelf to preſerve peace and harmony between you and us. My reaſons for wiſhing an Interpreter to be placed there, are, that often times when any hunters and people come there, their canoes and other things are ſtolen, and they can obtain no redreſs, not having any perſon there on whom they can rely to interpret for them, and ſee juſtice done to them.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

About a year ago, a young man, one of my tribe, who lived among the Shawaneſe, was on a party who had committed ſome outrages and ſtolen a quantity of ſkins, the property of a David Duncan, being at Fort Pitt, was ſeized by the white people there, who would have put him in confinement and perhaps to death, had not ſome of the chiefs of the Seneca Nation interfered and bound themſelves to the ſaid David Duncan, who inſiſted upon ſatisfaction for the payment of the ſum of five hundred and thirty dollars for the ſaid ſkins ſo ſtolen; upon which the young man was releaſed and delivered up to them.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

I wiſh now to acquaint you with what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort Pitt. A young man who was married to my wife's ſiſter, when he was a hunting was murdered by a white man: There were three reaſons for his being killed: In the firſt place, he had a fine riding horſe: Secondly, he was richly dreſſed, and had about him a good deal of ſilver: And thirdly, he had with him a very fine rifle. The white man invited him to his houſe, to alight from his horſe; and he was getting off his horſe, his head being rather down, the white man ſtruck him with a tomahawk and killed him; and having plundered him, dragged him into the river. Upon the diſcovery of the murder, my people with Mr. Nicholſon and Mr. Duncan had a great deal of trouble, and took a great deal of pains to find out the perſon who had committed the murder, and after three days ſearching, diſcovered him.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

About five years ago, one of my Chiefs, named Half Town, was ſent to Fort Pitt, to deliver up into your hands your own fleſh and blood, who had been taken in the war; and before he returned, two horſes were ſtolen from him by the white people.

Now Fathers, I wiſh to inform you of another accident which happened to my people laſt winter, fifteen miles below Fort Pitt: My nephew with a hunting party being there was ſhot through the head in Mr. Nicholſon's camp; the particulars of which Mr Nicholſon, who is here preſent, can inform you of.

Fathers,

I beg of you once more, not to let ſuch bad people be near me. And Fathers, you muſt not think that I or any of my people are bad or wiſh evil to you or yours; nor muſt you blame us for miſchiefs that have been committed by the other nations.

Fathers,

Conſider me and my people, and the many injuries we have ſuſtained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders and depredations committed by the whites againſt us.

It is my wiſh, and the wiſh of my people, to live peaceably and quietly with you and yours; but the loſſes we have ſuſtained require ſome compenſation. I have, with the conſent of my people, agreed to receive from you, eight hundred and thirty dollars, as a ſatiſfaction for all loſſes and injuries, I and my people have ſuſtained; and this being paid me by you, to enable me to ſatiſfy ſuch of my people as have ſuſtained thoſe loſſes and ſuffered thoſe injuries, we ſhall, I hope, in future live peaceably together, and bury in the earth all ill will and enmity to each other.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

I have now had the pleaſure to meet you with ſix of my people; we have come a great way by your deſire to talk with you, and to ſhew you the many injuries my nation has ſuſtained. It now remains with you to do with me and my people what you pleaſe, on account of the preſent trouble which I and my people have taken for your ſatiſfaction, and in compliance with your requeſt.

Fathers,

Having come this great way at your requeſt, and as it is neceſſary for ſome of us to remain here to talk with the Thirteen Fires when they meet, I have concluded to ſend back four of my people, and to remain here myſelf, with Half Town and my Interpreter Mr. Nicholſon, until that time, which I hope you will approve of; but ſhould you not approve of it, I muſt be under the neceſſity of returning with the whole of my people, which will be attended with conſiderable expence.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

You have now got the moſt of our lands, and have taken the game upon the ſame; we have only the privilege of hunting and fiſhing thereon. I therefore would make this further requeſt, That a ſtore may be eſtabliſhed at Fort Pitt for the accommodation of my people and the other nations when they go out to hunt, and where they may purchaſe goods at a reaſonable price; for believe me, Fathers, you yourſelves would be frightened were you to know the extravagant prices we are obliged to pay for the goods we purchaſe.

There is a man ('Squire Wilkie) in Pittſburg who has taken a great deal of pains to ſave my people, and has pitied them; my people, when there, are very kindly treated by him, and give him a great deal of trouble; but he thinks nothing of it: He is the man my people wiſh ſhould have the charge of the ſtore.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

I have heard that you have been pleaſed to preſent to me a tract of land, but as yet I have ſeen no writings for the ſame. Well Fathers, if it be true that you have given me this tract of land, I can only thank you for the ſame, but I hope you will alſo give me tools and materials for working the ſame.

Fathers of the Quaker State,

Five years ago, when I uſed to be with my preſent interpreter, Joſeph Nicholſon, he took care of me and my people. Conſidering his ſervices, and the difficulties he underwent in his journey from Muſkingum to Fort Pitt, the Six Nations wiſhed to have him ſeated upon a tract of land ſix miles ſquare, lying in the forks of Alleghany river and Broken Straw creek; and accordingly patented the ſame to him: This being the place where a battle was fought between my people and yours; and where about thirty of my people were beaten by him and twenty-five of your people; and where he was ſhot through the thigh.

Now, Fathers, it is my wiſh, and I tell you it is the wiſh of the whole Six Nations in behalf of whom, and myſelf, I requeſt that you would grant and confirm to our brother and friend, the before named Joſeph Nicholſon, the aforeſaid tract of land, as deſcribed in our patent or grant to him.

This, Fathers, is all I have to ſay to the Quaker State, and I hope you will conſider well of all that I have mentioned.

his
CORN † PLANT,
mark.
his
HALF † TOWN,
mark.
his
BIG † TREE,
mark.
his
JAMES † HUTCHINS,
mark.
his
SENECA † BILLY,
mark,
his
JOHN † DUKERT,
mark.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1790.

The Reply of the Governor and Council of Pennſylvania, to the Speech of Corn Plant and other Seneca Chiefs and Warriors now in the City of Philadelphia.

Brothers

COUNCIL have ſeriouſly conſidered the ſeveral matters which you laid before them yeſterday morning, and aſſure you that it is their ſincere deſire to have all your complaints examined into, and ſatisfactorily and ſpeedily removed.

But the change which has been made in the government of this State, puts it out of the power of this Council to give ſpecial anſwers to the moſt material parts of your ſpeech.

On the firſt Tueſday of next December, the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania will meet under the new form of government, and on the twenty-fourth of the ſame month the new governor will commence his adminiſtration.

When theſe events take place, your ſpeech, together with ſuch future repreſentation of a public nature which you may think proper to make to us, ſhall be faithfully communicated to the new government for their conſideration and deciſion.

There are, however, two points on which we may with propriety now decide.

The firſt, the grant to the Corn Plant, of one thouſand five hundred acres of land, by the General Aſſembly, on the twenty fourth day of March, 1789.

We would, long ago, have ordered the ſurvey of the land for the Corn Plant, but being willing to gratify him in his choice of a tract we inſtructed Gen. Butler to conſult with him on that ſubject and have waited to this time for an anſwer. If he will inform us in what part of the unlocated lands of the State he wiſhes his ſurvey to be made, we will order the Surveyor General to have the tract laid out without further delay.

The ſecond point on which we ſhall decide, is, the Corn Plant's requeſt, that Half Town and Nicholſon may remain with him in Philadelphia until the meeting of the Legiſlature of the United States, or until the Preſident ſhall arrive here.

We cheerfully comply with that requeſt, and approve of his ſending back the chiefs and warriors.

And in order to make the reſidence of Corn Plant, Half Town and Mr. Nicholſon, in Philadelphia, as convenient and agreeable as poſſible, Council will inſtruct their ſecretary to provide ſuitable lodgings for them in a private family.

Chiefs and Warriors who are to return to the Seneca Nation,

We deſire you to inform the Seneca Nation, that the government of Pennſylvania entertains ſentiments of the moſt ſincere friendſhip for them, and are anxious to prevent injuries being done by its citizens, to their perſons and property.

But, as evil diſpoſed men exiſt in every ſociety, and as violence may ſometimes be committed by ſuch men, upon the perſons and property of the Indians, the government will think it their duty, upon complaint being made of ſuch violence having been committed, to endeavour to have the offenders apprehended and brought to juſtice.

In the inſtance of the Walkers and Doyle, this Council has done every thing in its power to have them ſecured and brought to trial; they have ſucceeded only with reſpect to Doyle, but will continue their exertions for the ſecuring of the Walkers. Doyle will be conveyed next week under a ſtrong guard to Sunbury, to ſtand trial; Should he be convicted, there is little doubt of his being capitally puniſhed.

We wiſh you may arrive at your homes in good health, and find your families in poſſeſſion of the ſame bleſſing.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, in Council, Oct. 1790,

In Council, Philadelphia, *Nov.* 3d, 1790.

Brothers,

COUNCIL have conſidered the requeſt made by Corn Plant, that one hundred and ninety dollars ſhould be advanced to him, and to the chiefs and warriors who have accompanied him to Philadelphia, to procure ſupplies of cloathing and other neceſſaries for their families.

However deſirous Council may be of complying with every reaſonable deſire of the Corn Plant, we conceive that it is not in our power, for reaſons ſtated to him in our anſwer to his ſpeech of the 30th day of October laſt, to comply with his preſent requeſt; at the ſame time, we declare it to be our determination, to allow to him and to his companions, every thing which can be conſidered as eſſential to their comfortable reſidence in this city, and to their ſafe and happy return home to their families.

But, whatever relates to any demand of the Corn Plant againſt the ſtate or to any advance of money on account, muſt be deferred until the meeting of the Legiſlature in December next.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To the Great Council of the Thirteen Fires. The Speech of Corn Plant, Half Town and Big Tree, Chiefs and Councellors of the Seneca Nation. Vol. 6 l. 8

X *Fathers,*

THE voice of the Seneca Nation ſpeaks to you—the great Councellor, in whoſe heart the wiſe men of all the Thirteen Fires have placed their wiſdom; it may be very ſmall in your ears, and we therefore entreat you to hearken with attention, for we are about to ſpeak of things which are, to us, very great.

When your army entered the country of the Six Nations, we called you the Town Deſtroyer, and to this day, when your name is heard, our women look behind them and turn pale, and our children cling cloſe to the necks of their mothers. Our counſellors and warriors are men and cannot be afraid; but their hearts are grieved with the fears of our women and children, and deſire that it may be buried ſo deep, as to be heard no more.

When you gave us peace, we called you Father, becauſe you promiſed to ſecure us in the poſſeſſion of our lands. Do this, and ſo long as the land ſhall remain, that beloved name will be in the heart of every Seneca.

Fathers,

We mean to open our hearts before you, and we earneſtly deſire that you will let us clearly underſtand what you reſolve to do.

When our chiefs returned from the treaty at Fort Stanwix, and laid before our council what had been done there, our nation was ſurpriſed to hear how great a country you had compelled them to give up to you, without your paying to us any thing for it. Every one ſaid that your hearts were yet ſwelled with reſentment againſt us for what had happened during the war, but that one day you would conſider it with more kindneſs. We aſked each other, what have we done to deſerve ſuch ſevere chaſtiſement?

Father,

When you kindled your Thirteen Fires ſeperately, the wiſe men aſſembled at them told us, that you were all brothers—the children of one Great Father—who regarded the red people as his children.—They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us that he reſided beyond the great water, where the ſun firſt riſes—that he was a king whoſe power no people could reſiſt, and that his goodneſs was bright as the Sun—what they ſaid went to our hearts. We accepted the invitation and promiſed to obey him. What the Seneca Nation promiſes they faithfully perform; and when you refuſed obedience to that king, he commanded us to aſſiſt his beloved men in making you ſober.—In obeying him, we did no more than yourſelves had led us to promiſe. The men who claimed this promiſe, told us that you were children and had no guns—that when they had ſhaken you, you would ſubmit. We hearkened unto them, and were deceived until your army approached our towns. We were deceived, but your people teaching us to confide in that King, had helped to deceive us, and we now appeal to your heart.—Is all the blame ours?

Father,

When we ſaw that we had been deceived, and heard the invitation which you gave us to draw near to the fire which you had kindled, and talk with you concerning peace, we made haſte toward it. You then told us, you could cruſh us to nothing, and you demanded from us a great country, as the price of that peace which you had offered to us; as if our want of ſtrength had deſtroyed our rights. Our chiefs had felt your power, and were unable to contend againſt you, and they therefore gave up X that country. What they agreed to has bound our nation—but your anger againſt us muſt, by this time, be cooled, and altho' our ſtrength has not increaſed, nor your power become leſs, we aſk you to conſider calmly Were the terms dictated to us by your commiſſioners reaſonable and juſt?

Father,

Your commiſſioners, when they drew the line which ſeparated the land then given up to you from that which you agreed ſhould remain to be ours, did moſt ſolemnly promiſe, that we ſhould be ſecured in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the land which we inhabited Eaſt and North of that line. Does this promiſe bind you?

Hear now, we entreat you, what has ſince happened concerning that land. On the day we finiſhed the treaty at Fort Stanwix, commiſſioners from Pennſylvania told our chiefs, that they had come there to purchaſe from us all the lands belonging to us within the lines of their ſtate; and they told us that their ~~us, all the lands belonging to us within the~~ line would ſtrike the river Suſquehanna below Tioga branch. They then left us to conſider of the bargain until next day. The next day we let them know, that we were unwilling to ſell all the land within their ſtate, and propoſed to let them have a part of it, which we pointed out to them in their map. They told us that *they muſt have the whole*, that it was already ceded to them by the Great King at the time of making peace with you, and was then their own; but they ſaid that they would not take advantage of that, and were willing to pay us for it, after the manner of their anceſtors. Our chiefs were unable to contend at that time, and therefore they ſold the lands up to the line, which was then ſhown them, as the line of that ſtate.—What the commiſſioners had ſaid about the land having been ceded to them at the peace, they conſidered as intended only to leſſen the price, and they paſſed it by with very little notice; but ſince that time, we have heard ſo much from others about the right to our lands, which the King gave when you made peace with him, that it is our earneſt deſire that you will tell us what it means.

Our nation empowered J L. to let out a part of our lands—he told us that he was ſent by Congreſs to do this for us, and we fear he has deceived us in the writing he obtained from us: for ſince the time of our giving that power, a man named P——, has come and claimed our whole country Northward of the line of Pennſylvania, under a purchaſe from that L. to whom he ſaid he had paid twenty thouſand dollars for it—he alſo ſaid that he had bought it from the council of the Thirteen Fires, and paid them twenty thouſand more for the ſame—and he alſo ſaid that it did not belong to us, for that the Great King had ceded the whole of it when you made peace with him. Thus he claimed the whole country North of Pennſylvania, and Weſt of the lands belonging to the Cayugas. He demanded it—he inſiſted on his demand, and declared to us that he would have it all. It was impoſſible for us to grant him this, and we immediately refuſed it. After ſome days he propoſed to run a line a ſmall diſtance Eaſtward of our Weſtern boundary, which we alſo refuſed to agree to. He then threatened us with immediate war if we did not comply.

Upon this threat our chiefs held a council, and they agreed that no event of war could be worſe than to be driven, with our wives and children, from the only country which we had any right to; and therefore, weak as our nation was, they determined to take the chance of war rather than ſubmit to ſuch unjuſt demands, which ſeemed to have no bounds. Mr. Street, the great trader at Niagara, was then with us, having come at the requeſt of P——; and as he had always profeſſed to be our great friend, we conſulted him on this ſubject. He alſo told us, that our lands had been ceded by the king, and that we muſt give them up. Aſtoniſhed at what we heard from every quarter, with hearts aching with compaſſion for our women and children, we were thus compelled to give up all our country North of the line of Pennſylvania, and Eaſt of the Cheneſee river up to the great forks, and Eaſt of a South line drawn up from that fork to the line of Pennſylvania. For this land P. agreed to pay us ten thouſand dollars in hand, and one thouſand dollars a year forever. He paid us two thouſand five hundred dollars, and he ſent for us to come laſt ſpring and receive our money; but inſtead of paying us the remainder of the ten thouſand dollars and the one thouſand dollars due for the firſt year, he offered only five hundred dollars, and inſiſted that he had agreed with us for that ſum to be paid yearly.

We debated with him for ſix days, during all which time he perſiſted in refuſing to pay us our juſt demand: and he inſiſted that we ſhould receive the five hundred dollars; and Street from Niagara alſo, inſiſted on our receiving the money, as it was offered to us. The laſt reaſon which he aſſigned for continuing to refuſe paying us was—*That the King had ceded the lands to the Thirteen Fires*, and that he had bought them from you and paid you for them.

Father,

We could bear this confuſion no longer, and determined to preſs through every difficulty, and lift up our voice ſo that you might hear us, and to claim that ſecurity in the poſſeſſion of our lands, which your commiſſioners ſo ſolemnly promiſed us; and we now intreat you to enquire into our complaints, and to redreſs our wrongs.

Father,

Our writings were lodged in the hands of S. of Niagara, as we ſuppoſed him to be our friend; but when we ſaw P. conſulting S. on every occaſion, we doubted of his honeſty towards us; and we have ſince heard that he was to receive for his endeavors to deceive us, a piece of land ten miles in width weſt of the Cheneſee river, and near forty miles in length extending to Lake Ontario; and the lines of this tract have been run accordingly, although no part of it is within the bounds which limit his purchaſe.

Father,

You have ſaid that we were in your hand, and that by cloſing it, you could cruſh us to nothing. Are you then determined to cruſh us? If you are, tell us ſo, that thoſe of our nation who have become your children and have determined to die ſo, may know what to do. In this caſe, one chief has ſaid, he would aſk you to put him out of his pain. Another who will not think of dying by the hand of his father, or of his brother, has ſaid he will retire to the Chataughque, eat of the fatal root, and ſleep with his fathers in peace.

Before you determine a meaſure ſo unjuſt, look up to God who made us as well as you, we hope he will not permit you, to deſtroy the whole of our nation.

Father, Hear our caſe—many nations inhabited this country, but they had no wiſdom, therefore they warred together, the ſix nations were powerful and compelled them to peace. The land for a great extent, was given up to them, but the nations which was not deſtroyed, all continued on thoſe lands, and claimed the protection of the ſix nations, as brothers of their fathers. They were men, and, when at peace, had a right to live upon the earth.

The French came among us, and built Niagara; they became our fathers, and took care of us. Sir William Johnſon came, and took that Fort from the French, he became our father and promiſed to take care of us, and he did ſo, until you were too ſtrong for his King. To him we gave four miles round Niagara, as a place of trade. We have already ſaid how we came to join againſt you, we ſaw that we were wrong, we wiſhed for peace, you demanded a great country to be given up to you, it was ſurrendered to you, as the price of peace,

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and we ought to have peace and poſſeſſion of the little land which you then left us.

Father,

When that great country was given up to you, there were but few chiefs preſent, and they were compelled to give it up. And it is not the ſix nations only that reproach thoſe chiefs with having given up that country. The Chipaways, and all the nations who lived on theſe lands weſtward, call to us, and aſk us. Brothers of our Fathers, where is the place which you have reſerved for us to lie down upon?

Father,

You have compelled us to do that which makes us aſhamed, we have nothing to anſwer to the children of the Brothers of our Fathers. When laſt ſpring they called upon us to go to war, to ſecure them a bed to lie down upon; the Senecas intreated them to be quiet, until we had ſpoken to you, but on our way down, we heard that your army had gone towards the country which thoſe nations inhabited, and if they meet together, the beſt blood on both ſides will fall to the ground.

Father,

We will not conceal from you, that the great God, and not men, has preſerved the Corn Plant from the hands of his own nation. For they aſk continually, where is the land on which our children and their children after them are to lie down upon? You told us, ſay they, that the line drawn from Pennſylvania to Lake Ontario, would mark it for ever on the eaſt, and the line running from Beaver Creek to Pennſylvania, would mark it on the weſt, and we ſee that it is not ſo, for firſt one and then another come and take it away, by order of that people which you tell us promiſed to ſecure it to us, he is ſilent, for he has nothing to anſwer.

When the Sun goes down, he opens his heart before God, and earlier than the ſun appears again upon the hills, he gives thanks for his protection during the night, for he feels, that among men become deſperate by the injuries they ſuſtain, it is God only that can preſerve him. He loves peace, and all he had in ſtore he has given to thoſe who have been robbed by your people, leſt they ſhould plunder the innocent to repay themſelves. The whole ſeaſon, which others have employed in providing for their families, he has ſpent in endeavours to preſerve peace, and this moment his wife and children are lying on the ground, and in want of food, his heart is in pain for them, but he perceives that the great ſpirit will try his firmneſs in doing what is right.

Father,

The game which the great ſpirit ſent into our country, for us to eat is going from among us. We thought he intended we ſhould till the ground with the plow, as the white people do, and we talked to one another about it. But before we ſpeak to you concerning this, we muſt know from you, whether you mean to leave us and our children any land to till. ſpeak plainly to us, concerning this great buſineſs.

All the land we have been ſpeaking of, belonged to the ſix nations, no part of it ever belonged to the King of England and he could not give it up to you. The land we live on, our fathers received from God, and they tranſmitted it to us for our children, and we cannot part with it.

Father,

We told you that we would open our hearts to you, hear us once more. At Fort Stanwix, we agreed to deliver up thoſe of our people who ſhould do you any wrong, and that you might try them and puniſh them according to your law. We delivered up two men accordingly, but inſtead of trying them according to your law, the loweſt of your people took them from your magiſtrate and put them immediately to death. It is juſt to puniſh the murderer with death but the Seneca's, will not deliver up their people to men who diſregard the treaties of their own nation.

Father,

Innocent men of our nation are killed, one after another, and of our beſt families; but none of your people who have committed thoſe murders have been puniſhed. We recollect that you did promiſe to puniſh thoſe who killed our people and we aſk, Was it intended that your people ſhould kill the Seneca's, and not only remain unpuniſhed, but be protected from the next of kin?

Father,

Theſe are to us very great things, we know that you are very ſtrong, and we have heard that you are wiſe, and we ſhall wait to hear your anſwer, that we may know that you are juſt.

Signed at Philadelphia, December 1790,

his
By the CORN X PLANT,
mark.
his
HALF X TOWN,
mark.
his
BIG X TREE,
In the preſence of mark.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON, *Interpreter* [illegible]

X The reply of the Preſident of the United States, to the Speech of the Corn Plant, Half Town and Big Tree, Chiefs and Counſellors of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

I THE *Preſident* of the *United States*, by my own mouth, and by a written ſpeech, ſigned by my own hand and ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, ſpeak to the Seneca Nation, and deſire their attention, that they would keep this ſpeech in remembrance of the friendſhip of the United States.

I have received your ſpeech with ſatiſfaction, as a proof of your confidence in the juſtice of the United States, and I have attentively examined the ſeveral objects which you have laid before me, whether delivered by your Chiefs at Tioga-Point, in the laſt month to Col. Pickering, or laid before me in the preſent month by Corn Plant, and other Seneca Chiefs now in Philadelphia.

In the firſt place I obſerve to you, and I requeſt it may ſink deep in your minds, that it is my deſire, and the deſire of the United States, that all the miſeries of the late war ſhould be forgotten, and buried for ever. That, in future the United States and the ſix nations ſhould be truly Brothers, promoting each others proſperity by acts of mutual friendſhip and juſtice.

I am not uninformed that the ſix nations have been led into ſome difficulties with reſpect to the ſale of their lands ſince the peace. But I muſt inform you that theſe evils aroſe before the general Government of the United States, was eſtabliſhed, when the ſeperate States, and individuals under their authority undertook to treat with the Indian Tribes reſpecting the ſale of their lands.

But the caſe is now entirely altered. The general government only has the power to treat with the Indian Nations, and any treaty formed and held without its authority will not be binding.

Here then is the ſecurity for the remainder of your lands. No ſtate or perſon can purchaſe your lands, unleſs at ſome public treaty held under the authority of the United States. The general government will never conſent to your being defrauded, but it will protect you in all your rights.

Hear well, and let it be heard by every perſon in your nation, that the Preſident of the United States declares that the general Government conſiders itſelf bound to protect you in all the lands ſecured you by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, the 22d day of October 1784, except ſuch part as you may ſince have fairly ſold to perſons properly authoriſed, to purchaſe of you.

You complain that J—— L—— and O—— P—— have obtained your lands, aſſiſted by Mr. S—— of Niagara, and that they have not complied with their agreement.

It appears, upon enquiry of the Governor of New-York, that J—— L—— was not legally authoriſed to treat with you, and that every thing he did with you, has been declared null and void, ſo that you may reſt eaſy on that account.

But it does not appear from any proofs, yet in the poſſeſſion of Government, that O—— P—— has defrauded you. If however you ſhould have any juſt cauſe of complaint againſt him, and can make ſatisfactory proof thereof, the Federal Courts will be open to you for redreſs, as to all other perſons.

But your great object, ſeems to be, the ſecurity of your remaining lands, and I have therefore upon this point meant to be ſufficiently ſtrong and clear.

That in future you cannot be defrauded of your lands. That you poſſeſs the right to ſell and the right of refuſing to ſell your lands, that therefore the ſale of your lands, in future, will depend entirely on yourſelves.

But that when you may find it for your intereſt to ſell any part of your lands, the United States muſt be preſent by their agent, and will be your ſecurity that you ſhall not be defrauded in the bargain, you may make.

It will however be important, that before you make any further ſale of your land, that you ſhould determine among yourſelves, who are the perſons among you, that ſhall give ſuch conveyances thereof, as ſhall be binding upon your nation, and for ever preclude all diſputes relative to the validity of the ſale.

That, beſides the before mentioned ſecurity for your land, you will perceive, by the laws of Congreſs for regulating trade and intercourſe with the Indian Tribes, the fatherly care the United States intend to take of the Indians. For the particular meaning of this law, I refer you to the explanations given thereof by Col. Pickering at Tioga, which with the laws, are herewith delivered to you.

You have ſaid in your ſpeech, that the game is going away from among you, and that you thought it the deſign of the great Spirit, that you till the ground, but before you ſpeak upon this ſubject, you want to know, whether the United States meant to leave you any land to till.

You now know that all the lands ſecured to you by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, excepting ſuch parts as you may once have fairly ſold, are yours, and that only your own acts, can convey them away. Speak therefore your wiſhes on the ſubject of tilling the ground, the United States will be happy to afford you every aſſiſtance in the only buſineſs, which will add to your numbers and happineſs.

The murders which have been committed upon ſome of your people by the bad white men, I ſincerely lament and reprobate, and I earneſtly hope that the real murderers will be ſecured and puniſhed, as they deſerve. This buſineſs has been ſufficiently explained to you here by the Governor of Pennſylvania, and by Col Pickering, in behalf of the United States at Tioga.

The Senecas' may be aſſured, that the rewards offered for apprehending the murderers, will be continued until they are ſecured for trial, and that when they ſhall be apprehended, they will be tried and puniſhed, as if they had killed white men.

Having anſwered the moſt material parts of your ſpeech, I ſhall inform you that ſome bad Indians, and the outcaſt of ſeveral Tribes, who reſide at the Miami village, have long continued their murders and depredations upon the frontiers lying along the Ohio. That they have not only refuſed to liſten to my voice, inviting them to peace, but that upon receiving it, they renewed their incurſions and murders with greater violence than ever. I have therefore been obliged to ſtrike thoſe bad people, in order to make them ſenſible of their madneſs. I ſincerely hope they will hearken to reaſon, and not require to be further chaſtiſed. The United States deſire to be friends of the Indians upon terms of juſtice and humanity, but they will not ſuffer the depredations of the bad Indians, to go unpuniſhed.

My deſire is, that you would caution all the Seneca's, and Six Nations, to prevent their raſh young men from joining the Miami Indians, for the United States cannot diſtinguiſh the Tribes to which bad Indians belong, and every Tribe muſt take care of their own people.

The merits of the Corn Plant, and his friendſhip for the United States, are well known to me, and ſhall not be forgotten, and as a mark of the eſteem of the United States, I have directed the Secretary of War, to make him a [illegible] in Money or Goods, as the Corn Plant ſhall like beſt, and he may depend on the future care and kindneſs of the United States. And I have alſo directed the Secretary of War to make ſuitable preſents to the other Chiefs preſent in Philadelphia, and alſo that ſome further tokens of friendſhip be forwarded to the other Chiefs now in their nation.

Remember my words, Senecas' continue to be ſtrong in your friendſhip for the United States, as the only rational ground of your future happineſs, and you may rely upon their kindneſs and protection.

An agent ſhall ſoon be appointed to reſide in ſome place, convenient to the Senecas, and Six Nations, he will repreſent the United States —apply to him on all occaſions.

If any man brings you evil reports of the intentions of the United States, mark that man as your enemy, for he will mean to deceive you, and lead you into trouble. The United States will be true and faithful to their engagements.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of
the United State, at Philadelphia,
this twenty-ninth day of December,
in the Year of our Lord 1790, and
in the fifteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United
States.

G. WASHINGTON.
By the Preſident.
T. JEFFERSON.

Enrolled in the Rolls-Office for the ſtate of Pennſylvania in Commiſſion book No. 1, Page 255. &c.

MATT. IRWIN.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

The Speech of Corn Plant, Half Town and Big Tree Chiefs of the Seneca Nation.

X Father,

YOUR ſpeech, written on the great paper, is to us, like the firſt light of the morning to a ſick man, whoſe pulſe beats too ſtrongly in his temples, and prevents him from ſleeping; he ſees it and rejoices, but is not cured.

You ſay, you have ſpoken plainly on the great point, that you will protect us in our lands, ſecured to us at Fort Stanwix, and that we have the right to ſell, or refuſe to ſell it.—This is very good.

But our nation complain that you compelled us, at that treaty, to give up too much of our lands. We confeſs, that our nation is bound by what was done there, and acknowledge your power. We have now appealed to yourſelves againſt that treaty, as made while you were too angry at us, and therefore unreaſonable and unjuſt. To this you have given us no anſwer.

Father.

That treaty was not with a ſingle ſtate, it was with the Thirteen States. We ſhould never have given all that land to one ſtate. We know that it was before you had the great authority. And as you have more wiſdom than the Commiſſioners, who forced us into that treaty, we expect you have more regard to juſtice, and will now at our requeſt, reconſider the treaty, and reſtore to us part of that land.

Father.

The land which lies between the line, running ſouth from the lake Erie, to the boundary of Pennſylvania, as mentioned in the treaty at Fort Stanwix; and the eaſtern boundary of that land which you ſold, and the Seneca's confirmed to Pennſylvania, is the land on which Half-Town, and all his people live, with other chiefs, who always have been, and ſtill are, diſſatiſfied with the treaty at Fort Stanwix. They grew out of this land, and their fathers fathers grew out of it, and they cannot be perſuaded to part with it; we therefore intreat you to reſtore to us this little piece.

Father,

Look at the land we gave to you at the treaty, and then caſt your eyes upon what we now aſk you to reſtore to us; and you will ſee that what we aſk is a very little piece. By giving it back again, you will ſatisfy the whole of our nation. The chiefs who ſigned that treaty will be in ſafety, and peace between your children and our children, will continue ſo long as your lands continue to join ours. Every man of our nation will turn his eyes away from all the other lands which we then gave up to you, and forget that our fathers even ſaid that they belonged to them.

Father,

X We ſee that you ought to have the path at the carrying place from Lake Erie to Niagara, as it was marked down at Fort Stanwix; and we are willing it ſhould remain to be yours. And if you deſire to reſerve a paſſage through the Connewaugo, and through the Chataughque Lake, and land for a path from that Lake to Lake Erie, take it where you like beſt. Our nation will rejoice to ſee it an open path for you and your children, while the land and water remain; but let us paſs along the ſame way, and continue to take the fiſh in theſe waters in common with you.

Father,

You ſay you will appoint an agent to take care of us. Let him come and take care of our trade; but we deſire he may not have any thing to do with our lands, for the agents which have come among us, and pretended to take care of us, have always deceived us whenever we ſold lands; both when the king, and when the ſeparate ſtates have bargained with us. They have, by this means, occaſioned many wars, and we are unwilling to truſt them again.

Father,

When we return home we will call a great council, and conſider well how land may be hereafter ſold by our nation; & when we have agreed upon it, we will ſend you notice thereof; but we deſire you will not depend on your agent for information concerning lands.

Father,

We will not hear lies concerning you; and we deſire that you will not hear lies concerning us, and then we ſhall certainly live in peace with you.

Father,

There are men who go from town to town, and beget children, and leave them to periſh, or to grow up without inſtruction, unleſs better men take care of them. Our nation has long looked round for a father, but they found none that would own them for their children, until you now tell us that your courts are open to us as to your own people. The joy we feel on this great news, ſo mixes with the ſorrows that are paſt, that we cannot expreſs our gladneſs nor conceal the remembrance of our affliction—we'll ſpeak of it anothertim

Father,

We are aſhamed that we have liſtened to L——'s lies, or been influenced with threats of war from P——s, and would hide that whole tranſaction from the world & from ourſelves by quietly from P—s promiſed to give us for the lands they cheated us of. But as P—s will not pay us, even according to that fradulent bargain, we muſt lay the whole proceedings before your courts. When the evidence which we can produce is heard, we think it will appear that the whole bargain was founded in lies which he placed one upon another. That the goods which he charged to us as part payment, were plundered from us; and that if P——s was not directly concerned in the theft, he knew of it at the time, and concealed it from us; and that the perſons we confided in were bribed by him to deceive us in the bargain. And if theſe facts appear, that your courts will not ſay that ſuch bargains are juſt, but ſet the whole aſide.

Father

We expected that our evidence might be called for, as P——s was here and knew what we had ſaid concerning him; and as Ebenezer Allen knew ſomething of the matter, we deſired him to continue here. Nicholſon, the interpreter, is very ſick, and we deſire that Allen may remain a few days longer, as he ſpeaks our language.

Father,

The blood that was ſpilt near Pine creek is covered, and we ſhall never look where it lies. We know that Pennſylvania will ſatiſfy us for that which we ſpeak of to them before we ſpeak to you. The chain of friendſhip will now, we hope be made ſtrong, as you deſire it to be—We will hold it faſt & our end of it ſhall never ruſt in our hands.

Father,

We told you what advice we gave to the people you are now at war with; and we now tell you they have promiſed to come again next ſpring to our towns—We ſhall not wait for their coming, but ſet out very early in the ſeaſon, and ſhew them what you have done for us, which muſt convince them that you will do for them every thing that they ought to aſk. We think they will hear us, and follow our advice.

Father,

You gave us leave to ſpeak our minds concerning tilling of the ground. We aſk you to teach us to plough and grind corn, and ſupply us with broad axes, ſaws, augers, and other tools, to aſſiſt us in building ſaw-mills, ſo that we may make our houſes more comfortable and durable; that you will ſend ſmiths among us & above all that you will teach our children to read and write, and our women to ſpin and weave. The manner of doing theſe things for us, we leave to you who underſtand them; but we aſſure you we will follow your advice as far as we are able.

The Preſident of the United States, his ſecond Reply to the Speech of Corn Plant, Half-Town, and Big Tree, Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

† Brothers,

I HAVE maturely conſidered your ſecond written ſpeech. You ſay your nation complain, that at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, you were compelled to give up too much of your lands. That you confeſs your nation is bound by what was then done, and acknowledging the power of the United States; that you have now appealed to ourſelves againſt that treaty, as made while we were angry againſt you; and that the ſaid treaty was therefore unreaſonable and unjuſt. But while you complain of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, you ſeem entirely to forget, that you yourſelves, Corn-Plant, Half-Town, & Big Tree, with others of your nation, confirmed by the treaty at Fort Harmar, upon the Muſkingum, ſo late as the 9th of January, 1789.—The boundaries marked at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and that in conſequence thereof, you then received goods to a conſiderable amount.

Although it is my ſincere deſire in looking forward, to endeavour to promote your happineſs by all juſt and humane arrangements, yet I cannot diſanul treaties formed by the United States before my adminiſtration, eſpecially as the boundaries mentioned therein, have been twice confirmed by yourſelves. The lines fixed at Fort Stanwix and Fort Harmar, muſt therefore remain eſtabliſhed. But Half-Town and others, who reſide upon the lands you deſire may be relinquiſhed, have not been diſturbed in their poſſeſſion; and I ſhould hope, while he and they continue to demean themſelves peaceably, and to manifeſt their friendly diſpoſitions to the people of the United States, that they will be ſuffered to remain where they are. And the agent who will be appointed by the United States, will be your friend and protector: he will not be ſuffered to defraud you, or to aſſiſt in defrauding you of your lands, or of any other thing; and all his proceedings muſt be reported in writing, ſo as to be ſubmitted to the Preſident of the United States.

You mention your deſign of going to the ~~Miami Indians, to endeavour to perſuade~~ them to peace. By this humane meaſure, you will render thoſe miſtaken people a great ſervice, and probably prevent their being ſwept from the face of the earth. The United States require only, that thoſe people ſhould demean themſelves peaceably, but they may be aſſured that the United States are able, and will moſt certainly puniſh them ſeverely for all their robberies and murders.

You may, when you return from this city to your own country, mention to your nation, my deſire to promote their proſperity, by teaching them the uſe of domeſtic animals, and the manner that the white people plough and raiſe ſo much corn; and if, upon conſideration, it would be agreeable to the nation at large, to learn thoſe valuable arts, I ſhall find ſome means of teaching them at ſuch places within their country, as ſhall be agreed on.

I have nothing more to add, but to refer you to my former ſpeech, and to repeat my wiſhes for the happineſs of the Seneca Nation.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal
of the United States, at Philadel-
[illegible]

G. WASHINGTON.
By the Preſident,
Thomas Jefferſon.

Enrolled in Commiſſion Book, number 1, page 259, &c. for the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Matthew Irwin.

To the Great Counſellor of the Thirteen Fires.

The Speech of Corn-Plant, Half-Town, and Big Tree, Seneca Chiefs.

X Father,

NO Seneca ever goes from the fire of his friend until he has ſaid to him, I am going. We therefore tell you that we are now ſetting out for our own country.

Father,

We thank you from our hearts that we now know that there is a country that we may call *our own*, and on which we may lie down in peace. We ſee that there will be peace between our children and your children, and our hearts are very glad. We will perſuade the Wyandots, and other weſtern nations to open their eyes, and look towards the bed which you have made for us, and to aſk of you a bed for themſelves and their children, that will not ſlide from under them. We thank you for your preſents to us, and rely on your promiſe to inſtruct us in raiſing corn as the white people do. The ſooner you do this the better for us: and we thank you for the care which you have taken to prevent bad people coming to trade among us. If any come without your licence, we will turn them back; and we hope our nation will determine to ſpill all the rum that ſhall hereafter be brought to our towns.

Father,

We are glad to hear that you determine to appoint an agent that will do us juſtice in taking care that bad men do not come to trade among us; but we earneſtly entreat you, that you will let us have an interpreter, in whom we can confide, to reſide at Pittſburg. To that place, our people and other nations will long reſort—there we muſt ſend what news we hear when we go among the weſtern nations, which we are determined ſhall be next ſpring. We know Joſeph Nicholſon—he ſpeaks our language, ſo that we clearly underſtand what you ſay to us, and depend on what he ſays. If we were able to pay him for his ſervices, we would do it; but when we gave him land for pay, it has not been confirmed to him, and he will not ſerve us any longer unleſs you will pay him—Let him ſtand between us and you we entreat you.

Father,

You have not aſked of us any ſurety for peace on our part, but we have agreed to ſend nine Seneca boys to be under your care for education. Tell us at what time you will receive them, and they ſhall be ſent at that time. This will aſſure you that we are indeed at peace with you, and determined to continue ſo. If you can teach them to be wiſe and good men, we will take care that our nation ſhall be willing to be inſtructed by them.

Signed in the preſence of
Joſeph Nicholſon, interpreter.
Thomas Proctor,
Timothy Matlack.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1791.

‡ THE ſubſcriber, the Secretary of War, has ſubmitted your ſpeech of yeſterday to the Preſident of the United States, who has commanded him to aſſure you of his good wiſhes for your happineſs, and that you may have a pleaſant journey to your own country.

The Governor of the Weſtern Territory will appoint you an interpreter, whenever one ſhall be neceſſary. The Preſident of the United States does not chooſe to interfere on this point.

The Preſident of the United States thinks it will be the beſt mode of teaching you how to raiſe corn, by ſending one or two ſober men to reſide in your nation, with proper implements of huſbandry. It will therefore be proper that you ſhould, upon conſultation, appoint a proper place for ſuch perſons to till the ground—they are not to claim the land on which they ſhall plough.

The Preſident of the United States alſo thinks it will be the beſt mode of teaching your children to read and write, to ſend a ſchoolmaſter among you, and not for you to ſend your children among us; he will therefore look out for a proper perſon for this buſineſs.

As ſoon as you ſhall learn any thing of the intentions of the weſtern Indians, you will inform the Governor of the Weſtern Territory thereof, or the officer commanding at Fort Waſhington, in order to be communicated to the Preſident of the United States.

Given at the War Office of the United
States the 8th of February 1791.
KNOX, Secretary of War.

For the American Daily Advertiſer.

CAIUS, N°. IV.

THE miniſter who imitates the conduct of other nations, ſhould be warned by their example; and whilſt he ſeeks to obtain the good, ſhould, at leaſt, reject the evil of their ſyſtems. Had this been the governing maxim of the American Financier, we ſhould not have ſeen, in an expedient for eſtabliſhing public credit, a recognition of the principle for rendering public debt immortal in an admiſſion of the poſition, "*that national debt is no national evil.*" The hiſtory of nations, and the experience of mankind, ſhould have taught him that his chimerical wiſh, "that the creation of debt ſhould always be accompanied with the means of extinguiſhment," is wholly inapplicable to nations that have once adopted the fatal expedient of funding. With the example of Europe before him, and particularly of Great-Britain, whoſe ſyſtems form the prototype of his, he might have ſeen that the facility to borrow, which a funded debt occaſions, always creates an indiſpoſition in the legiſlature to impoſe new taxes on the people, for ſatisfying either the occaſional or extraordinary exigencies of government, until, under an accumulation of debt, the ſupport of public credit and the exiſtance of the nation, irreſiſtably call forth the application of new reſources by further burthens and impoſitions on the property and induſtry of the community. Hence alſo the little artifice of a ſinking fund, which, like the tub thrown out to the whale, might be intended to amuſe the people, but could never be ſeriouſly contemplated as an effective means for the extinguiſhment of the public debt, ſacred as this depoſit may be [illegible] feſſes an equal power over it with their predeceſſors, and therefore whenever an exigency ariſes beyond the exiſting ability to obtain a loan, this will be regarded in the light of a ſubſidiary fund, ready to be pledged in aid of any other doubtful fund upon which the ſum wanting may be propoſed to be raiſed; thus, in fact, facilitating the contracting of new, whilſt it ſhould ſeem intended for the diſcharge of old debts, and affording at the ſame time, a full exoneration of the miniſter, in the apology, that the diverſion of the fund was a legiſlative act, although, perhaps, he readily foreſaw when the fund was eſtabliſhed, the neceſſity that would occaſion this diverſion of it. A ſhort review of the Britiſh funding ſyſtem will elucidate the truth of theſe remarks. In the reign of King William the IIId, about 100 years ago, the foundation of that ſyſtem was laid, and in the year 1702, the national debt of Great-Britain amounted to little more than ſixteen millions of pounds ſterling; but in 1714 it had reached to 53 millions and a half; and in 1748 to 78 millions; in 1763, to 122 millions; in 1775, at the commencement of the American war, to about 130 millions, and in the cloſe of that war in 1783, to 260 or 280 millions. Thus, in a period of about eighty years, a debt originally not greater than the preſent debt of the United States, was accumulated to the enormous amount that has been mentioned by an addition of about 240 millions;—to point to the various cauſes of anticipations, loans, ſubſcriptions, annuities, tontines, &c. which have produced this effect, would be as unneceſſary as they are manifeſt. Suffice it, that the oppreſſed people of that nation, at the preſent day, are experiencing all the conſequences of perpetual debt and perpetual taxes, for payment, not of the principal, but merely of the annual intereſt of that enormous debt, without any other hope than that of being able to keep up the expiring credit of the nation a few years longer. Nor is it unworthy remark, that a few years after funding their debt, they adopted the expedient of rendering all their temporary taxes perpetual, and that in almoſt all their ſubſequent laws, the ſinking fund was invariably diverted in aid of that upon which the propoſed loan was to be obtained, ſometimes by the indirect means of borrowing from it, and ſometimes by expreſs appropria-

X Lowrie & Clarke IV. 142

& Lowrie & Clarke 148 IV. 208

X Livingston

X Lowrie & Clarke 144 IV. 209

+ Ibid. 144

‡ Ibid. 145

Kanawagcas on the Genesee

Sir,

Yours favour of the 7th ult^o ~~came to hand~~ I rec^d at this
place last evening - where I had come to dispatch
two Runners to the Buffaloe with ~~a proper~~ well adapted
speech from Good Peter - to forward ye delegates & the other Chiefs ri-
By this express, Viz Capt Hendrick & French
Peter, I hope to obtain ye necessary information
of the proceedings of the Indian Council now
holding there. I should have gone myself,
or General Chapin - would ~~not cheerfully~~ have
undertaking the business - were the attendance
of a white Person admissable, as I informed
you in my last - that all white persons were
expressly excluded from this ~~Indian~~ Council.
my attempting to be personally present would
excite their jealousy to such a degree, as might
wholly frustrate the object I have in view & the
business ~~I am upon~~ with w^h I am intrusted - I am obliged to ~~take every~~
to be very watchful & circumspect - in every
Council on this River lest, I discover any anxiety of mind
to the Indians, in regard to the ~~[illegible]~~ event of my mission
I am sufficiently apprized of the critical situ-
ation of the Indians - & want no arguments
to urge me to ye utmost exertion & vigilence on my
part - for accomplishing the business. I am sent upon

I am favoured with one of the ablest. Indian-counsellors in Good Peter - without his aid, I should ~~be very alarmed~~ feel myself much more embarrassed -

I am hourly expecting returns from the westward - the moment I obtain good authentic information of ye result of the Indian Council at the Buffaloe, I shall communicate it to you by an express. -

I discovered ~~an~~ great anxiety of mind in the Farmer's Brother before he left me, ~~in respect to that~~ ~~about a~~ ~~fear expected Council~~ respecting the council at Buffaloe & a wish to absent himself, if it would be done with honor -. ~~I am~~ cannot yet entertain hopes ~~of it without hopes~~ of obtaining Brant - altho' it is reported that his ~~obligations~~, ~~or~~ promises ~~made~~ are such to ye western Indians ~~as~~ will oblige him to act with them ye ensuing spring. -

General Chapin has been with me several days, to ~~take~~ devise measures ~~to suppress~~ for preventing the spread of the small pox which has ~~very but~~ accidentally broke out on this River & very much alarmed the Indians -- ~~for the above, & some~~

the present exigency will
~~I shall~~ be, obliged to detain him
by the outrageous delays
several days ~~longer, for~~ [illegible] have
[illegible] in [illegible]
The Express for Buffaloe will
after which I immediately return to Genesee
set out in a few moments. I
have not a moment's leisure to
~~transcribe of speech which Good~~

I have the Honor to be

Subscribe myself — in haste

Sr. your obed.t humble Serv.t

S. Kirkland

Kanawaugus
on the Genesee River
6th. Feb.y — 1792 —
6 — o'clock A.M.

Hon.ble Gen.l Knox.

No. 1 Kanawageas 13th Febry 1792

Sir,

~~I came here the night before last~~,

I had the honor of addressing you the 6th Inst from this place — when I informed you that I had ~~sent~~ dispatched two Runners to the Buffaloe, with a well adapted speech from Good Peter & the other Chiefs to hasten on the proposed deligation — as the season was far advanced. By this express, Viz Capt Hendrick & French Peter I had hopes of ~~entertaining~~ obtaining ye necessary & much desired information of the proceedings of the Indian Council, holding there — at wh no white person ~~was~~ could be admitted. Since ~~which~~ my last a variety of occurrences have taken place, ~~which have turned things~~. On tuesday last I rode down here to meet with Red Jacket & another Buffaloe Chief. — They informed that the Farmers Brother, did not proceed directly to the Buffaloe as had designed when he had parted with me at the Genesee — but spent several days in conference with him, at his hunting quarters — & sent his compliments to me, assuring me yt he would return to me at the Genesee — wished me only to exercise a little ~~to be~~ patience — — The Red Jacket acquainted me with a ~~report~~ story propagated by ye young Mohawk who came from the Buffaloe in company with a trader from yt quarter — & employed by him. — I told him I heard ye same ye last evening. — The purport of this story was this — "That the Chiefs of Buffaloe & Grand River had been for several weeks in private council at Niagara — & had determined not to send any representation to Congress in consequence of Mr. Pickerings invitation & to suffer any to go — that the next Council would be held at the Grand River, at which some of the western Indians would be present!! —

I invited Red Jacket & the other Buffaloe Chiefs to visit Genesee & have a conference with Good Peter

after this immediately returned to Genesee — —
Wednesd. morng. — sent an express for Red-Jacket — lest he should come
& convened a number of the Seneka Chiefs & head warriors
by Good Peters advice — to enquire into the mohawks report —
— found that he came by no authority — just before
we broke up — in the Eveng. — came our first Runner —
Capt. John, with whom ~~had~~ to my surprize ~~were~~ had returned both
Capt. Hendrick & ~~Good~~ French Peter — ~~as~~ Capt. Hendricks in-
structions were pointedly, to proceed, till he actually met with the
Chiefs whether on their way down — or in council at ye
Buffaloe — or Niagara — & know what it was that delayed
them, & find out what measures had been adopted in their
private council — — However the reasons they assigned
for their returning with Capt. John (— whom they met
about 30 miles on this side the Buffaloe) were the purport
of his message from the Farmers Brother first seen after his arrival — which was
as follows — "Brother you may now return to Col. Pickering's
Councilfire at Genesee — & inform the ~~Chiefs~~ Councellors & warriors there waiting,
that our old Chiefs are on their return from Niagara
where, they have been in council with Col. Butler for these three weeks,
& will be ready to set out for Genesee within three
days — So soon as we start shall send a Runner, to
~~notify~~ to certify our Numbers — & the day we shall
arrive —. as the time is so far elapsed, ~~you~~ the whole deleg. of Genesee must
make ~~yourselves~~ themselves ready, & meet us at the Village, called
Kanawageas, where after a short interview & boiling the Congress Kaw, we shall all
~~proceed~~ set out together & with all possible speed pursue our Journey
to the great Council of the 13 — us." & hear what they
have to say to us" three strings of wampum —

with a cordial salutation to y^e [illegible] minister from the Farmers Brothr. This message seemed to diffuse universal joy — Good-Peter was for having an ox killed on the occasion. — I proposed deferring it, till the Runner should arrive announcing of their having actually set out & their numbers ascertained: This was agreed to. — —

Notified a general council the next morng — by 10 o'clock

10 — Thursday 10th o'clock — just before the Indians collected came in two Senekas, with a message from Great Skey & Capt. Brant — directly from Niagara which message they recd — from the hands of the Runner at Kanawageas ~~also passed with two Bel~~

The purport as follows — "That Great Skey, (the Onondaga Chief) summons a council at Buffaloe Creek, where they would give particular instructions to the representatives of each Nation who might think best to attend to Col. Pickerings repeated Invitations, to ~~repair~~ visit Congress — then named ten Seneka Chiefs on the Genesee & its vicinity whose immediate attendance was required." — a large belt —

The second message — "Capt. Brant sends his Compliments to his friend Mr Kirkland — the immediate representative of Col. Pickering superintendt of Ind. Af. & invites him to come to the Council at Buffaloe Creek" — A small Belt — —

It was declared, that the ~~messenger~~ Runner had ~~been but~~ come from Niagara — in ye term of three sleeps — in three nights ~~three days~~ including the preceding & succeeding days — This was much doubted — from the present depth of snow & extreme bad travelling

This second message very much changed the face of things from the one brot by the Oneida Runner, Capt John the evening before — & seemed to spread a gloom over almost every countenance —

about an ~~hour~~ after — the chiefs & head warriors, of the Senekas were assembled in the council house — ~~together~~ with the delegation from the Oneidas — Onondagoes & Cayogoes —

Good Peter opened the Council with ~~an short~~ introductory speech — ~~&c & then followed~~ — In my name, cautiously ~~carefully~~ avoiding any fixed opinion upon the subject before us — He after this in his own name addressed the whole council in a most masterly stile — ~~&~~ bringing up to view ye practice & usages of the Fathers, when there was a difference of opinion subsisting upon any important matter wh concerned the weal of the whole — & advised them to great deliberation upon the ~~two~~ respective ~~different~~ messages which lay before them, importing directly opposite measures —

the Red Jacket next spoke — & displaying ~~his genius~~ his eloquence in a most engageing manner — & gave it decidedly as his opinion that it was contrary to all ye customs & usages of the fathers, to remove, or extinguish ~~a~~ one council fire, by calling another, till the design & intents of the first was attended to, & decided upon at ye place appointed. — The Superintendt of Indian affairs, from Congress, had appointed Genesee, ~~to~~ to be the place, ~~of rendezvous~~ meeting, for all the six nations, who were concerned in the treaty at Newtown, to meet, & prepare any instructions

They

No. 2.

they might think necessary for their representatives, who were invited to Congress – ~~for~~ in order to give Congress an opportunity to confer with them & to fulfil their own voluntary engagements, ~~&~~ promises made by their superintendant Col. Pickering at the treaty of Newtown last summer. —

He further observed, that the present council fire had been for sometime kindled up on this River – & all things were ready to go forward, they were only waiting for the delegation from the Buffaloe who had been sufficiently notified – ~~& that~~ no subsequent council could consistently with the customs of their Fathers supercede this, till the subject of this should be here fairly decided upon – if there were ~~vast~~ substantial or imaginary objections in ye minds of any part of the Confederacy against ~~the pro~~ the proposals of the superint. of Ind. affairs from Congress, ~~let them~~ they should here at the place appointed have a fair & candid hearing. —

He then said, ~~that~~ it was apparent, that the design of their being now called to Buffaloe, for instruction – was to extinguish the Council fire, – & to delay the business till, the season was so far advanced – they could not perform the journey – Indeed – it was his opinion & he presumed was obvious to ~~any~~ everyone — ~~that~~ the real design of Great sky's message

was ~~attemping~~ attempting to prevent any-representation
from the five nations going to Congress at all —
— ~~the message itself spoke too~~
That he was free to declare his opinion in ~~the~~
full council — even in presence of the Chiefs from Onondago ~~Onon-~~
~~dago chiefs~~ who were in their Brother tribe —. He must
say, without reflecting upon the Nation at
large, that it was, ~~an unheard~~ unprecedented, to have
one single Man, of the Onondago Nation
summon a council — & call ten chiefs & warriors
of the Seneka Nation, without a single voice
from ~~from~~ that nation — — Therefore the message
from the Farmers Brother, he thought ought
to be first ~~attended~~ attended to — & finally
adheared to —. However, he would for his own part
risk ~~the~~ the decision of great skey message, upon the judgement
of the four Onondago Chiefs ~~here~~ there present —
as ~~Great Skey~~ he was one of their own nation."

after an hours consultation — The Onondagoes made
a reply unanimously in favour of the first message —
The reasonings upon the subject I cannot now relate
but I must do them the justice to say they spoke ~~in terms~~ in a most friendly
~~of highest respect for~~ & respectful manner of the Americans ~~as~~ as their allied or
confederated Brother — & expressed a firm & unlimited confidence
in Congress — — Their speech was near an hour in
length. — Good Peter — & Red Jacket each in their turn then displayed
their oritorical Geniuses — I was scarce ever more enter-
tained in an Indian Council —. It would have even I am persuaded
commanded your attention if not afforded you entertainment had you been present —

about 10 o'clock in the evening — The whole Council unanimously resolved agreed — that it was not paying due respect to Col.o Pickerings message, as Superintend & in this affair ~~especially~~ even the ~~nor~~ Pres. agreeable to the ancient usages of the six nations, to extinguish the council fire now ~~kindled~~ burning at Genesee, & repair to a new one, ~~called to~~ to be kindled up at Buffaloe — till the former business had been properly settled — & if a ~~division must take place~~ a difference of opinion should ~~Let~~ still subsist — Let the Chiefs of Buffaloe watch the council fire there, while the others should go to Congress in pursuit of the same object, if they find in season as some ~~if the object~~ — and that two of their best Runners should be sent off the next day with an answer to the great Skey, at the same time, inviting them in the most ~~gentle~~ persuasive & friendly manner to repair to Genesee, & there to adjust~~ing~~ all their affairs. — And Mr. Kirkland, their ~~minister~~ father, should be left at his own option — ~~to act to the~~ in making his reply to the message from his friend Capt Brant. — 10 o'clock in the evening — adjourned ~~& pro-posd~~ to meet again the next morning every — particularly to instruct the Runners — who were already chosen Viz one Onondago & one Seneka — —

In the mean while I conferred with Good-Peter & Red Jacket upon the Subject of my answer to Capt Brant — I found they were unwilling I should ~~go~~ leave them at present, it was their opinion that I should return an answer similar to theirs. & wait the return of the Runners. That if I now went away — it would be considered by all the Indians that the Congress council fire (as they stile it) was extinguished — which would weaken my cause — leave all at loose ends here & immediately give the Buffaloes occasion of triumph & put every advantage into their hands

I felt ~~my situation~~ ~~& acceded~~ the force of their reasoning & concluded to adhere ~~to their advice~~ — ~~concluded~~ to yr advice to their advice — altho' I had a strong inclination ~~to send back my belt with a note &c~~ to set out in expectation of having an interview with my friend Capt. Brant. — ~~I then pro-~~ ~~posed~~ I then proposed to them privately, whether I might not send a friend of mine, & a particular friend of Capt. Brants — to meet him at the Buffaloe, in my stead, on condition he should come there. The Friend I proposed was Genl. Chapin. — They consented to this, to gratify me but would not have it spoken of in public council — as it would sink the dignity of the Council fire — now kindled on this River by order of Congress. —

Friday — morn'g — 10 o'clock — The Indians again assembled in the Council house — Good Peter, open the Council with a ~~m~~ most masterly speech upon the maxims & customs of their forefathers — particularly when a difference of opinion ~~prev~~ subsisted in the ~~nation~~ Confederacy — his ~~mild~~, soft & persuasive manner of address carried all before ~~him~~ it. — — The transactions of yesterday were all rehearsed over — examined & corrected where ~~wanted~~ there appeared any deficiency. —

at two o'clock PM — The two Runners, having rec'd their instructions, set out for the Buffaloe — & were to return if practicable, after five or six sleeps at farthest. — —

we still sat in Council — till 9 o'clock in the evening — after this, The Senekas made me a visit at my ~~[illegible]~~ quarters — Stayed till late, & I was obliged to set up and write all night — Good Peter & Red Jacket have become very sociable with each other. — —

No 3. —

and are almost like hand & glove. —

Thus far I have wrote — Journal-wise — that you may have a ~~better~~ more comprehensive idea of the situation & disposition of the Indians in this quarter: there are a number ~~invariably~~ strongly attached to the interest of the united States — & those of that complexion — are of opinion that a division in the six Nations will soon take place unless an accommodation is s'd be brot about — Those who are in the British interest, are apprehensive of the same, & therefore urge the importance of a union among themselves —. This River, including Kayaghsotas & Corn-planters ~~Villages~~ on the Alleghany — contain nearly ~~two thirds~~ three quarters of the Seneka Nation —: But those at the Buffaloe including the Cayoges & Onondagoes — in connection with grand — River, form a respectable part of the confederacy — & from local circumstances ~~from~~ receive the first applications from the western Tribes of Indians — & have the most ready access to them; this gives ~~weight~~ importance to the Buffaloe settlement ~~syt & grand River~~ add to this, the characters, or ~~genius~~ men of ~~influence~~ ability with which they are distinguished — Viz — Fishcarrier, Gaeckskey — Farmers Brother — Little Billy — ~~Skoeandyoughquatta~~ Coffee house man & Brant, who is of ~~more~~ weight than all the rest. — — We have Good Peter — Corn Planter, & Red Jacket Little Beard who are ~~inabilities~~ equal in abilities & influence to any of the ~~to the~~ forementioned ~~ex~~ Capt. Brant excepted. —

I am inclined to think the Farmers Brother, & little Billy, may be brot over to the American interest.

Saturday 11th Feby. ~~about~~ 1, o'clock PM — Dr. Allen ~~returned~~, whom I had sent express to Niagara, returned

with a letter from Capt. Brant. — After perusing
the letter & some conversation had passed betwixt
us, I desired him, to return that evening, if not
too much fatigued to Kanawageas — where I had ap-
pointed to meet Genl. Chapin — on some business —
He told me he must first go to Jones's & if he
felt well enough — would meet me at the place &
time I desired — The Chiefs were gone to the Tus-
carora Village to perform the ceremony of Condo-
lence, to Aghshequalesere, Tuscarora Chief —
who had lately lost a relation — This detained me
till after sunset — that it was near nine o'clock
when I reached Kanawegeas — I met with
Genl. Chapin — whom I had sent for ~~for~~ by an ex-
press — — But I was so unwell myself I could
attend to very little, till last evening —
Genl. Chapin was of opinion that it would not do
for me at present, to leave the Indians, by any means,
or we should lose our influence on this River —
& he was not able himself to undertake the tour to Buffalo ~~the journey~~.
— But when the Runner came back from the
Buffaloe, he would either go, on condition he thought he
he could endure the journey — or stay here & keep
the council fire at Genesee, while I should ~~be~~
~~absent~~ — ~~take a tour~~ go ~~at~~ Buffaloe to Buffaloe. —

Now, Sir, ~~Please~~ permit me to make
some observations on the present complexion
of affairs – & measures to be taken ~~in future~~
for the honor of the U.S. & peace of our frontiers

First. – From the communications which I
have made upon the present State of the Indians
in this quarter – & throughout the whole
Six Nations – – It is probable a division will
soon take place among them, unless a general
peace is settled with the Indians. – They begin already to
take sides. – Five Tuscaroras marched off
on Saturday last – for their settlement
near the landing-place below the falls
of Niagara, & with a determination not
to return & unless Capt. Brant should advise
them.) & at the Buffaloe – previous to their setting out
– the former will as strenuously insist on an
immediate compliance with Col. P.'s invitation respectable & [illegible]

Secondly – I may obtain a Representation of
Sachems & head warriors from all this
River & Eastward – to repair to Congress –
& should the Buffaloes decline & still insist on a general council &
Query, whether it will be ~~just~~ doing them
justice, if they still insist on a general
Council ~~&c~~ at the Buffaloe, previous to
~~their setting out~~ to deny them? ~~and whether it would~~
~~be good policy to go without the Farmers~~
~~Brother & Little Billy~~ –

I should be loth to have them go or A. B. & Little Billy
a those two, including Red Jacket who is already ~
well engaged, would be an effectual check upon
all the settlements on the Buffaloe - Cayogas
excepted -. —

Thirdly, should I fail of taking down a respectable
~~a~~ representation from the five nations to Congress
& the Indian War is carried on the ensuing
season - It is my opinion, that a ~~a great~~ majority
of the young men ~~warriors~~ of the whole five nations
will be active with the western Indians -~
the Oneidas excepted.
all the young warriors at the Buffaloe
& grand River (a few only excepted) look
with envy upon the victors with their laurels or begthoid head, &
& regret, their not having been in the action
of last fall, in the Miamee —

Capt Brant himself declared to Dr. Allen,
that 36 of his men including 12 Cayogas
& a few Senekas, ~~went off without~~ were
in the action - all returned unhurt, with
plunder - & each man ~~his~~ a scalp -; that
they went off without Brants approba-
tion, & contrary to his advice - chose their own
officers ~~[illegible]~~ Dequarry, a
Cayogas first Captain. — that his situation was
such after his return from Quebeck, it would
not No 4

not say much — That the Young men were almost infatuated for war, since the defeat of our Army —

humanly speaking — nothing but the Head warrior calling out to the persuers — to desist, & quit their pursuit of the vanquished — prevented the whole of our retreating Army being killed, or taken, to a man. This is not only Capt Brants declaration, but universally believed ~~by~~ among all the Indians —

It is my duty to inform you, that from incontestable evidence (stubborn facts) the Indians at the westward — & more particularly in the vicinity of ~~Oneida~~ Niagara, have been, & are still plentifully supplied with Cloathing — Arms & amunition — by the British, or their agents in the Indian department — & are encouraged to prosecute the war. To the amount of ~~£800~~ £1200 sterl — ~~has been~~ was distributed to the Indians of Grand River & the Buffaloes ~~while~~ during Dr Allens ~~was~~ short stay at that garrison ~~Niagara~~ — among which were a considerable number of the first rate, new arms. — but not a six pence worth, to the whole Genesee settlements. —

Fourthly. — Should the Buffaloes, Grand River settlements, with those on this River, become united — & join the western Confederacy — the frontiers of this State & that of Pensilvania, would be, in my apprehension the most defenceless part very wide extended frontier of the United States. — A strong garrison ~~to prevent which~~, ~~act~~ established at Presquile on the south side of Lake Erie, might afford the greatest defence — unless the British shall ~~be~~ resign those western posts — then all might soon be settled — I only suggest the Idea from my knowledge of the Country — pardon me, for I am no politician — nor politicians son, but feel anxious for the wellfare of my Country.

Fifthly you enjoin it upon me, to find out the result of the Indian Council, at the Buffaloe — there has as yet no Council been held there — but at Niagara — A part of the time — no white person, not even Col. Butler himself — was admitted — which has made the whole garrison of Niagara, & Col. Butler himself ~~jealous~~ watch Brant with a jealous Eye. — It is Sir, next to impossible to get access to these private Councils — They cannot — or pretend — they cannot, investigate them at Niagara.

The following is the best acct I can give you — which has been communicated to me in greatest Confidence — by several Indians whom I have employed for the purpose at different times —. Even good Peter trembled, to disclose what he had discovered, lest it should be known, that I had come to the knowledge of it, & my life be endangered thereby; however I am not much afraid of that, if I can only get any private place to write — "First the Shawenese & southern Confederacy, since defeat of our army have sent to Grand River — Buffaloe — & Canada ~~Indians~~ calling a Genl. Council to be held at the Miami, early next spring — (probably not till the waters are open) at which time & place — every nation, by their deputies, are to make declaration, whether they are for the King — or the Americans, or for the Indians in distinction from the two former. —

2dly — ~~An~~ a severe & alarming message was sent by the Shawanese by ye Mohawks who were in [illegible] to Brant — in these words — "you chief Mohawk! what are you doing? — time was, when you roused us to war, & told us yt if all the Indians would join with the King they should be a happy people & become independent. in a very short time you changed your voice — & went to sleep & left us in the lurch — . You Mohawk Chiefs! — You have ruined us! — & you shall share with us. know it is not good for you lie still any longer — arise & bestir yourself!! —

Upon this Capt. Brant counselled with Fish Carrier — great Skey — & several others — Three attempts were made to form an answer — that might be satisfactory — but some one of the council replied — It would not be satisfactory — upon which Brant, or Fish Carrier replied, they could go no farther; let the matter be tried at Buffaloe Creek. — In the mean time forbid any Indians coming down this way — i.e. to the Eastward of Buffaloe Creek — & no one allowed to go over there, who could not be depended upon. —

In the Council, Capt. Brant proposed — that the first steps to be taken, were an immediate healing of all divisions yt were subsisting among themselves — & the restoration of implicit confidence among one another — Viz — the division subsisting at Grand River — betwixt him & Capt Aarons party — nextly

betwixt him & the Senekas — & then proceede
to the alienation & jealousy between the Buffaloes & the
Geneſee Settlements — that all this must be
done before, ~~a proper~~, or an anſwer could be
given, with propriety & safety to the western
Indians!" — That no repreſentation should go
down to Congreſs — till this union was compleated
& confidence restored — — that he himſelf was
in difficulty — they must help him. — —

Lastly. — By Capt Brants letter to me, & Dr. Allens,
which I here inclose — there is the highest pro-
bability, that Capt Brant will immediately
come down to Congreſs, if a proper invitation be
given. He is a perſon of high feelings & knows
that he is of some importance has been treated ~~considered~~
as such by the first characters in Great Britain.
— There ~~is not~~ are few a Gentleman in Canada, who can
set more plate upon the Table than Capt Brant,
when he makes an entertainment — & not one
in all the vicinity of Niagara, who keeps a table
comparable to his. —

Pray, Sir, would there be any impropriety
in Our illustrious Preſidents deſiring Col.
Pickering or even your self to present his
Complements to Capt Brant & deſiring a
viſit from him for the purpoſe of enquiring
into the state of the Indians &c — this will
effect the matter — & I doubt if any thing elſe will
~~&~~ I should esteem the acquiſition, more than ~~ten~~
£10000 ~~Dollrs~~ towards the protection of the frontiers
No. 5

B° 5.

& almost believe, we might have a peace
with these western Indians in the space
all their plans & alarm them at once
of ~~eight~~ six or eight months. — It would derange
This is the only season in which Brant
may be so easily detatched — his critical
situation with the western Indians & his
dislike to Butler & the British Garrison
The Commander Col. Gordon broke open
my letter to Brant which was delivered by
the Irish Carrier & then detained it for
more than two weeks — which said in compa
ny was a rascally trick & he would teach
him better. —

Sir, I am loth to quit the Country
without one more trial for Capt. —
Brant — or at least for an interview
with him — I shall tarry here, till I
indeed, ~~I doe~~
hear from you — ~~If the Genesee & Buffaloe~~
~~don't agree to go down together~~ — If the
Buffaloe Delegation don't agree to come
down immediately — The Genesee & other
representatives are determined to set out for
Congress — I believe, I can persuade them
release me &
to go down with Genl. Chapin — ~~tho~~
~~it will be a disappointment to them~~.
It is true, that all the Indians give it
as their opinion, that Brant will never
'tis
come down, ~~tis~~ not in the power of Congress
to move him — ~~many~~ white people of ye same
sentiment —

But Dr. Kerr (Surgeon to the Garrison
of Niagara) who married Capt Brant's
neice — a natural daughter of Sr. Wm
said, to Dr. Allen; that he knows Brant
would come down if ~~Pro~~ properly invited.
& was sorry he had not seen Mr Kirkland
— This Gentleman & Brant are as intimate
& fond of each other as two Brothers. —

— It will not do to apply to the Governor
Clinton for Brant has spoken in rather
severe terms of him — cant forget the
Cayuga treaty at Albany, as he told
Dr Allen —

If I have been guilty of ~~such~~ an indecent
of the President's compliments to Capt Brant
proposal, impute it to my weakness, or
tender concern for the safety of my fellow
citizens & not ~~the~~ to any want of the profoundest
respect ~~because for our Beloved, President~~
for, ~~God is my witness~~, there is no man
on Earth, whom I venerate respect &
esteem equally to our beloved President.

The situation of things in this quarter
that I think I shall be justified in
hiring an express to convey this letter —
I expect to write you again in the
course of four or five days which I can
forward without much expence
You, will readily excuse my ~~writing~~ scribling manner
of writing when you know that I am
destitute of almost every convenience — & on

obliged to take ye dead of night-lest
I gave excite ~~embroa~~ a jealousy in the minds
of the Indians — they have their spies
~~all round us~~ among us — & I am
in the day time continually thronged
with Indians — wherever I go — all inquir-
ing what news from Congress & what are
Congress go in to do with Indians &c —
It has been propagated at Buffaloe
Creek — that Red Jacket & a number
of others — when they get to Philadelphia
are to be put in irons, or hanged —
I wrote part of the last night & the
whole of this — the day now dawns —
& the express will soon set out — I have
ordered him to go by wyoming &
return that way — may God bless
you, & long preserve our most beloved
President — so prays,
Hond Sir — Your most obedt humbl Servt,
S. Kirkland

~~Kanadasegea~~

Hond Genl Knox

PS — I had like to forgot to mention yt
two or 300 Dolls wd be very useful in these
parts if you shall see fit to send them by
the Express James M. Reed —

Genesee 13th Febry 1792

My dear Son,

Last evening I unexpectedly met with Mr Willard of Stockbridge He rode up the River this mor & told me he expected to return this evening meeting with company by the way, has turned ck, & immediately proceeds on his way down.— He tells me that he bro't a letter from Jerusha — which probably had but a short passage, or rather quick conveyance — I have been intensely engaged in public affairs since daylight — have this moment dismissed a number of Indians — & while Mr Willard, is biting a bisket — I take my pen — to tell you, that I have not heard directly from the family since I left them, — I have suffered much by the extreme cold weather — but sometimes have thought, that the pain d reflections — from imagination, or real apprehensions of what my Dear family (those tender delicate girls) may have suffered in that open house, has far exceeded. — I have no other way to console my anxious paternal breast, but to commit them in my poor way, to the Father of mercies — who careth for those who put their trust in him — & whose tender mercies, are over all his works —

Revd S. Kirkland
March 16. 1792

May you all enjoy his gracious protection—

~~[illegible]~~ I have been exercised with a severe cold—& cough for some days—can seldom find ~~enjoy~~ more than five or six ~~hours~~ for sleep in the night—have been obli [illegible] to set up in council with the Chiefs till m [illegible] 4 & after—for near a week past—I hope to [illegible] ed—altho' there are great obstacles to c [illegible] ounter—— The last night ~~was~~ favoured with sweet sleep during the watches of the night—I have not felt so well for a whole week past as this day—

Should you suffer for any necessaries—please apply to Mr Kane for the loan of ten or fifteen dollars, till my return—write to George & Jerusha if you have opportunity & remember me most affectionately to them——

Improve your t [illegible] e—my dear Son! remember the old maxim, "nulla die, sine linea"—It is uncertain when I shall leave this river—perhaps within ten days—or less—adieu—& may the Lord bless you all—with my most affectionate regards

am your affectionate Father

Mr J. T. Kirkland

S. Kirkland

Genesee 18th Feby 1792

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that our Express returned yesterday morning from the Buffaloe, with the much wished for intelligence, that the Buffaloe-Chiefs have determined to come down & join the delegation on this River & proceed to Congress. expect they will arrive at Kanawageas by monday next.

But unfortunately at this juncture an Indian in Little Beard's town has just now broke out with the small pox.

I wish you to come down immediately if you loan me fifty dollars & procure them in the neighbourhood for a few days only —. please hire me some house or room in your town, as we shall wish to make a halt there perhaps for one day —. I wish to have about 70 or 80 wt. of flour baked into Bisket

In haste from yr servt &c

Major Genl. Chapin — S. Kirkland

on publicservice

Genl Chapin Esqr

pr Express Kanandaigue

to Genl Chapin—
Genesee Feby 18-1792

J Johny Ell Wr A Gen

War Department February 25 1792

Sir

I have received your letter of the 13 with its encloſures by Mr Reed —

I tranſmit you a letter for Captain Brant, whoſe preſence here is conſidered of great importance. You will of course ſpare no pains in endeavoring to induce him to come; the means you will carefully deviſe

In case of his compliance you will arrange with him the moſt satisfactory mode of travelling, which ought to be as flattering to him as may be, and you will accompany him.

It will be important, that the Buffaloes and Genneſee Indians als come, particularly the former. In caſe of their Journey you will inform me duly thereof and ſend them under the Care of General Chapin, or ſuch other perſon as you shall judge proper with suitable interpreters, while you accompany Captain Brant —

I have ordered Mr Reed — three hundred dollars agreeably to your request —

I am Sir
With esteem
Your obedient Servant
H Knox

Reverend Samuel Kirkland

Kanandaigue Febry 25th 1792

Sir,

after surmounting many difficulties I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived here on wednesday evening with about forty Chiefs & warriors, a complete representation of the five nations, the Tuscarrors, & one village on the Allegany excepted. They desired to rest & confer for a day or two we shall proceede on our ~~rout~~ way to Congress early this morning. — The Farmers Brother, Little Billy & ~~seven~~ ten others are from the Buffaloe. — much praise is due to the Farmers Brother & Little Billy, for their exertions in the Buffaloe settlements to preserve them in a strict alliance with the U S. — You may sir at first view think me imprudent in ~~allowing~~ admitting so large a representation to go down ~~which will considerably enhance the expence.~~ but the critical situation of affairs in this quarter & ye jealousies subsisting among the Inds I believe will fully justify me in ~~this~~ extraordinary expence. Indeed it will ~~ac~~appear my utmost exertions with the aid of several of their Chiefs could not diminish the number without giving offence & perhaps wholly frustrating the object. They have refused to attend their Councils at Niagara where they might have been loaded with presents — & now to deny them ye priviledge of a visit to Congress with whom they profess to be in a strict alliance, would injure give them umbrage. ~~While this delegation from the five nations are down~~ —

~~When these come fully to be~~ made

~~When~~ so soon as I shall be favoured with an opportunity
to acquaint you fully with the present
situation of the Indians & the opposition
that has been made to their going down
you will rather ~~be surprized~~ wonder that I
ever obtained a single Indian — & would rather
have ~~an hundred~~ had 500, than to fail of the delegation

The British at Niagara, ~~officers~~ hold out
this Idea, that the U.S — are not able to
~~pay their debts~~ — refund the confiscated tory Estates.
& therefore a new boundary line must be ~~made~~ betwixt
the two powers. & this line will be from
the Genesee to the Ohio — & from thence to its
junction with the Mississippi — & that a govr Embr. Mr H. is now ~~&~~ to negociate
this business with Congress ~~&~~ & at another
time, that they shall ~~build a~~ erect a fortress
at Grand River — & another ~~near~~ opposite to
Detroit — when the Indians shall be encouraged & protected — this latter is indian report —
the former, is talked of as a serious matter
at Niagara & its vicinity

— The Settlements on the Ohio, particularly
Marietta & Fort Franklin I am very
apprehensive will be harrassed by the

Indians very early in the spring —

For I should be much obliged to you Sir, if you're good you would send Col Proctor, to meet me either at Bethlehem or Wyoming — I am exceedingly worn down by fatigue & almost unceasing application — but in good ~~Spirits~~ heart after all — Tis a matter of the last importance that the delegation go down without any insult from the Inhabitants —

War-department,

March 7th 1792.

Sir

I have received your favor of the 25th ultimo — I am heartily glad you have ſucceeded in obtaining the Chiefs to come with you — I am ſenſible the number, with ſome people, will be conſidered as objectionable; but, I am induced to believe, that your prudence has been properly exerciſed on this point.

In order to ſecure the indians from any inſult, I have perſuaded Colonel Procter and Lieutenant Sedam, to meet and conduct you to this city.

It would be proper that I ſhould be acquainted, at leaſt a week before your arrival, how they are to be lodged; whether, in one houſe, or any diſtinction made in the manner of their accommodation.

I would have them ſatisfactorily treated on the road; in order to this end, I have ſent you, by Lieutenant Sedam, ſeven hundred dollars — You will remember, that duplicate vouchers muſt be produced for all expenditures.

It is the deſire of the Preſident of the United States, that no pains, or even reaſonable expence, ſhould be ſpared, to obtain a viſit from Captain Brant — You will therefore arrange this matter on the beſt poſsible footing, on receiving my letter of the 25th ultimo —

I am Sir,
with eſteem,
Your very humble Servt
H Knox

The Revd
Saml Kirkland —

Sir,

Bethlehem March 10th 1792

~~I have the honor to~~ in

This informs you of my safe arrival here yesterday with a complete representation from the five Nations all in good spirits, except two or three ~~that are sick~~ who are actually lame. — I had the honor of rec'd your favor ~~at [illegible]~~ of the 7th instant, by Col. Proctor & Capt. Sedam whom I had the pleasure of meeting at this place of last evening.

Permit me to acknowledge your favor of 7th instant by Col. Proctor & Capt. Sedam whom I had the pleasure of meeting here last even'g. — My safe arrival here, together with your friendly letter, has relieved me from the long state of suspense in which my mind has been held agitated betwixt hope & fear: first, in regard to obtaining a delegation of the Chiefs to come with me, & secondly, their passing with safety thro the various settlements on the Susquehannah. —

As to their Numbers, when you come to be fully acquainted with the situation of things in the Genesee Country — I am persuaded you will fully justify me; & wd rather have been at the expence of five hundred, than no delegation at all should have come down.

To accommodate them to their wishes — The Seneka representation from the Buffaloe, will require one large lodging room with a fire ~~place~~ — The Genesee Chiefs another. The Onondagoes, including the Old Sachem & one or two from the Buffaloe — ~~the~~ & Cayogas — a third room ~~with~~ a fire — the Oneidas & Tuscaroras a fourth. in addition to these, ~~others~~ wish for a room —

~~Large~~

one

Two

SK To —
Genl Knox —
Bethlehem March 10
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be solely appropriated to councilling where the Chiefs may meet & confer with each other - as occasion may requi Whether are these rooms ~~are proposed~~ can be procured under one roof - or two is immaterial - if the dwelling houses are not at a great distance from each other. —

~~If it be~~ I shall very much need a room for my self & French Peter —

As ~~we~~ ~~perhaps can afford you more~~ the time is so short, for making the necessary preparations against their arrival, we have agreed that Col. Procter, should immediately go forward — to assist you in ~~this~~ that business.

previous to leaving the Genesee Country - I had arranged the matter ~~in~~ on the best possible footing for obtaining ~~for obtaining~~ the much wished for visit from Capt Brant.

Since I recd yours of the 25th ultimo (which was at Wya:

I have wrote again to Genl Chapin upon the subject. with some farther directions, ~~on that subject~~.

Some small military parade, on the arrival of the Chiefs at the City, would comport well with their ideas of the dignity & importance of the seat of the Genl. Governmt.

should you think proper, I wish you to confer with Col. Procter on the subject —

I am Sir

With great truth & esteem

Your obed. humble Servt

S. Kirkland

The Honble Genl. Knox S. W.

Canandarguay 21st March 1792

Sir

I Receivd yours with a Letter to Capt. Brant which was forwarded immediately by Doctr Allen and by Information I believe Brant will soon come down. I am Still imployd a grate part of my time with the Indians as they are con=tinually calling on me have Been at Genisee and by Request of the Indians have imployed some people to take care of them in the small Pox as the Refuse to have any assistance from Docters and The think the disorder will soon be Extinguished from among them. Capt Hendrick calld on me and have furnished him with Forty one Shillings Cash for his Expence to Philadelphia. I flatter myself Sir, that there will be nothing wanting on your part to procure for me the Agency of the Indian department in this Quarter or some other Consideration from Congress wherby the Expence and trouble I must unavoidably be at may be Defrayed by the Publick. I have the Honor to be Sir your & the Publicks most Humbl. Servt.

Israel Chapin

Revd Samuel Kirkland

Philedelphia

Pr favour of
Capt Hendrick

from
Genl Chapins
March 25th 1792

Wednesday Evening
+ Philadelphia ~~Saturday & [illegible]~~ March 21. 1792. ✓ 11

Sir,

The manner in which I have been employed to effect ~~—~~ the present visit of the Chiefs of the Five Nations, ~~under~~, ~~we feel a~~ renders me peculiarly interested that ~~the~~ negociations with them should conform with the ~~main~~ direct ~~and~~ object of the invitation. ~~This object is indelibly~~ impressed on my mind; it having been the main ~~proof~~ argument offered by me, to convince them of the real friendship of the United States. I feel interested in its accomplishment, because it ~~that~~ involves the good faith of the United States ~~is involved~~. For, agreeably to my instructions, "I informed them how desirous you were that the Indians should have imparted to them the blessings of husbandry ~~and the arts~~." And I repeated to them your words—" That the United States will be true and faithful to their engagements."

Having assured them of the assistance of the United States ~~to~~ introduce among them the knowledge of husbandry and a few other ~~of the most~~ important arts connected with it, I invited a small number ~~few~~ of the principal chiefs to come to Philadelphia, after the last Corn Harvest, to negociate the plan ~~for~~ their introduction. The visit too, independently of its ~~main~~ principal object, might ~~make — useful impressions. of — It —~~ ~~not~~ They delayed coming.—The destructive defeat of our army took place.—This ~~sad~~ event might prevent their coming.—Good policy dictated a fresh invitation.—And that it might not seem to ~~arise~~ flow from fear or discouragement—I thought ~~that the invitation should be requested however~~ the renewal of the invitation should appear to proceed wholly from me.—~~[illegible]~~ The ~~measure appeared eligible to~~ idea was liked by

General Knox. — I wrote a message to be sent by Mr. Kirkland. As I recollect, the General ~~Knox~~ ~~(as I recollect)~~ informed me that it ~~was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~submitted the message to you~~, ~~and that~~ ~~you~~ was approved ~~of it~~ by you.

~~[illegible]~~ In the message I reminded them of ~~what I had formerly proposed~~ my former invitation to come to the Great Council Fire of the United States, "in order to fix ~~with them~~ the time and manner of introducing among them the knowledge of ~~husbandry~~ farming — of smith's & carpenter's work — of spinning & weaving — and of reading and writing:" these being the arts I had before expressly mentioned.

I ~~afterwards~~ added — "That I was impatient for ~~their~~ arrival, that they might receive strong proofs, that the words I spoke to them were true — that they came from my heart — and that the United States are faithful to their engagements."

The invitation was confined to this single object. Permit me, therefore, to express my opinion, — "That until the entire arrangement relative to it be formed, to their full satisfaction — no other object should be brought into view. But this being adjusted; — with such strong proofs before them of the candor — the truth — the justice & ~~of~~ the liberality of the United States ~~exhibited to them~~ — ~~they will I think be prepared~~ they will be convinced ~~of~~ that ~~the United States~~ we are really ~~their~~ friends: and thus they may be led to entertain a belief that we are heartily disposed to be the friends of the other tribes now in arms against us: and impressed with this belief — they may listen to overtures to become mediators between us. But if the latter be proposed in the first instance — the natural order of things will be reversed; and, I fear, every

very object of their visit defeated.

~~Sir, I [illegible]~~ If the Secretary of war had asked me a single question on the subject, I should freely have ~~given him~~ suggested to him these ideas. This evening I chanced to hear that he is preparing a speech, (doubtless not adverting to the terms of the invitation) to be delivered to-morrow, in which ~~the [illegible] with~~ ~~[illegible] the [illegible]~~ ~~Western Indians is brought into view~~ the disposition of the Five Nations to become mediators, is to be sounded! I have therefore thought it *my duty*, without loss of time, to submit them to your consideration. I have no desire to appear in the matter: having nothing in view but to prevent a *serious mischief*.

There is an additional reason for the caution here suggested, which I beg leave to mention.

Last ~~the~~ Thursday, when the Indians ~~made~~ gave me their formal answers to my invitation, they stated many ~~[illegible]~~ causes of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ their delay. ~~Red Jacket said~~ ~~they told me the~~ Among other things ~~[illegible]~~ Brant had ~~[illegible]~~ been the means of detaining them. "Brant (~~[illegible]~~ said they) who knows as much as white people know, told us that the ~~design~~ real design of the invitation was not *on* the paper — but *behind* it." — That is, the ~~first~~ *avowed object* of the invitation was merely *ostensible*: while the ~~[illegible]~~ *real object* was *kept out of sight*.

~~Sir~~, There is another reason, which I ought not to conceal. — Indians have been so often deceived by ~~White~~ white people, that *White Man* is, ~~with~~ among many of them, but another name for ~~a~~ *Liar*. Really, Sir I am unwilling ~~to be thus [illegible]~~ to be subjected to ~~this~~ infamy. I confess I'm not indifferent to a good name, even among Indians. Besides, they viewed, and ~~repeatedly [illegible] to~~ expressly considered me, as your *Representative*; and my ~~[illegible]~~ promises, as the promises of *the Town Destroyer*". ~~his [illegible]~~, ~~I cannot [illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~. Sir, For your honour & the honour & interest of the United States, I wish them to *know* that *there are* ~~[illegible]~~ ~~but~~ *some white men who are incapable of deceiving*.

I acknowledge Sir, that my feelings have been excited: and if I have expressed myself in a stile unusual in addressing you, I trust you will ascribe it to the true cause – the interesting situation in which I stand.

With great respect
I am Sir,
Your most hble & obed. Servt.
F.P.

The President
Of the United States.

Letter to
The President
March 21. 1792.
Sent on Thursday Morning.

FIVE NATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 26, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

At the conferences which Colonel Pickering had with the Five Nations at the Painted Post, the last year, ideas were then held out of introducing among them some of the primary principles of civilization. In consequence of which, as well as more firmly to attach them to the interests of the United States, they have been invited to the seat of the General Government.

As the representation now here is respectable for its characters and influence, it is of some importance that the chiefs should be well satisfied of the entire good faith and liberality of the United States.

In managing the affairs of the Indian tribes, generally, it appears proper to teach them to expect annual presents, conditioned on the evidence of their attachment to the interests of the United States. The situation of the Five Nations, and the present crisis of affairs, would seem to render the extension of this measure to them highly judicious. I, therefore, request the advice of the Senate, whether an article shall be stipulated, with the Five Nations, to the following purport, to wit:

The United States, in order to promote the happiness of the Five Nations of Indians, will cause to be expended, annually, the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars, in purchasing for them clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging useful artificers to reside in their villages.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *March 23d*, 1792.

It was, thereupon,

Resolved, (Two-thirds of the Senate concurring) that they advise and consent to the stipulation above recited.

GENERAL VIEW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 7TH, AND TO THE SENATE ON THE 21ST NOVEMBER, 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 7, 1792.

SIR:

In obedience to the directions of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives, the following papers, on the subject of Indian Affairs, to wit:

1st. A statement of the measures taken, and the overtures made to procure a peace with the Indians, northwest of the Ohio.

2d. Information received relatively to the pacific overtures, and the dispositions of the Indians northwest of the Ohio.

3d. A statement of the measures which have been taken to conciliate and quiet the Southern Indians.

4th. Information received relatively to the dispositions of the Southern Indians, and the causes of the hostilities of part of the Cherokees and Creeks.

5th. A statement of the troops in the service of the United States.

It is humbly suggested, that the public good requires that a number of these papers be considered as confidential.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

[Addressed to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.]

Dear Sir

Theſe with my humble Reſpects to you hoping they may find you and all your Concern in happineſs I will make free to inform you of my Conduct since I come home from you last novembe towit I purchaced some books towit Carvers Travels among the indians, Monitor a Dictionary &c and went immediately to school and applyed every hour to study and thanks to you for advising me thereto I am senſibly improved in my Reading more than I expected my writing is now such as you see it I have also mad some advance in arithalick I know of no way to expreſs my senſe of Gratitude to you Sir both for former favours and your Fatherly advic in going to school &c but by wishing for some oppertunity of employing all my abilies in doing you service I think I should gladly obey all your reasonable Commands as my worthy benefactor worthy Sir, be pleaſd to write me a fue lines to inform

me

me concerning the western indians what they are abord or whether there are a superintendent appointed them and who he is or if they have been at Philadelphia as you are my oracle I will wait for your Directions. about the first of May I expect to go and se Col. Halenback at Wyoming unless I receive directions from you to the Contreary I add no more but am Dear Sir your sincere affectionate servant

Goshen in orange County
State of New York
March 28th 1792

Jasper Parish

Col Pickering

Jasper Parish
March 28. 1792.

Col
Timothy Pickering
Philadelphia

(21)

[1792

Copied
Sep 1822

R J
Speech —

1st one in reply to Genl
Washington's
31st March '92

Red Jacket's Speech
to Gen. Washington

817.

Philadelphia 31 March
1792

The Indians of the five nations present in this City, being assembled in their council room addressed to Colonel Pickering the following Speech. The Chief named Sau-goo-a-wathau (or Red Jacket) being the Speaker and having in his hands the large white belt delivered to them by the President ~~of U~~ at the close of his Speech on the instant ×

× 2u.

91:4

now we request the atten-
tion of the President of the
United States, by his agent
Colonel Pickering here pre-
sent

A few days since when
the American Chief had
spoken to us, he gave us
to understand that Gen-
eral Knox and Colonel
Pickering should be the
agents to negotiate
with us on things which
concern our welfare

Let me call for your
compassion, as you can
put all down upon

+2

paper; while we have to labour with our minds, to retain and digest what is spoken, to enable us to make an answer

Brother, whose attention I have called as the Representative of the great chief of this Island, when, the other day, he welcomed us to the great council fire of the thirteen United States, he said it was from his

very hearts. He ſaid
it gave him pleaſure
to look round and ſe
ſuch numerous repreſen-
tations of the five Nations
of Indians And that
it was at his Special
request we had been
invited to the Seat of the
general Government to
promote the happineſs
of our nation, in a
friendly connection with
the United ſtates
He then told us that
his love of peace did
not terminate with the

five Nations but extended to all the nations at the ſetting Sun; and that it was his desire that universal peace might prevail in this Island

Brother Conneh=sauty* I requested your compaſsion, on account of our different ſituations, that I ſhould notice only a few of the principle things in

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* The Indian name of Col. Pickering

the presidents Speech
delivered to us the other day,
Three things I have mentioned
of the introductory part of
his Speech. What other
reply can we, your brothers,
of the five nations make
to that introductory part
of the Speech than to thank
him, and say, that it has
given a Spring to every
paſsion of our Souls?

Brother

The President
again observed to us, that
he wished our minds
might all be disposed to

peace, that a happy peace might be established between you & your brothers of the five Nations, so firmly that nothing might move it: that it might be founded as upon a rock. this sentiment of your Chief has given joy to our hearts — to compare that peace to a rock, which is immoveable.

The President further observed to us, that by our continuing to walk in the path of peace, and hearkening to his council, we might share with you in all the blessings of civilized life: This also meets the appro=bation of our minds and has the thanks of all your brothers of the five Nations.

He again observed to us, that if we attended to his council in this matter, our children and childrens children might partake in all

the blessings which should
rise out of this earth.
This has taken hold of
our minds, and each
one who are grown up
look forward, and an=
ticipate its fulfilment*

The President again
observed to us, that
what he had spoken was
in the sincerity of his heart
and that time and oppor=
tunities would give fur=
=ther evidence, that what
he said was true: and
we believed it, because
we saw the words come

from his own lips: and therefore they were lodged deep in our minds.

The President of the thirteen fires, while continuing his speech made also this remark. That in order to establish all *his words for the best good of your nation & ours — we must forget all the evils that were ~~perfect~~ past, and attend to what lies before us, and take such a course

& as shall cement our
peace, that we may be at
&c

The President again
observed, That it had come
to his ears, that the cause
of the hostilities now
prevailing with the
Western Indians, was
their persuasion that the
United States had unjustly
taken away their lands +
But he assured us this
was not the case. That
it was not the mind
of any of his Chiefs to

+2

make any land on the whole Island without agreeing for it. He then mentioned a treaty at Muskingum, and he concluded that what land was given up at that treaty was fairly obtained

He also observed to us that it was his opinion that the hostile Indians were in an error, that they had missed the true path, whatever evil Spirit or whatever lust had turned them aside — he wished that they could be diſcovered, that they might be removed. He expreſsed a strong wish that those obstacles to the extending of peace to the westward, might be diſcovered, and he would use all his exertions to remove them, that peace might be extended to the whole Island.

Towards the close of his Speech the President informed us that there were many things which concerned the future happineſs of the five Nations

the concerting of which he
should refer to You: ×
here present, and the Chief
warrior of the United States

And at the close he
observed, ~~that~~ our professions
of friendship and regard
were commonly witnessed
by some token: therefore in
the name of the United
States, he presented us
with this white belt, which

×(pointing to Colonel Pick=
ering) — ~~Red J. then laid~~
~~aside the white belt received~~
~~from the President, and~~
~~taking up a belt of their own~~
~~proceeded~~

was to be handed down
from one generation to another, as a confirmation
of his words, and a witneſs
of the friendly disposition
of the United States towards
the peace and happineſs of
the five confederated Nations
(Red Jacket here laid
aside the white belt received
from the President, and taking
up a belt of their own (which is
annexed) proceeded as follows)
Now let the President of
the United States poſseſs
his Mind in peace, that
we have made but a short
reply to his addreſs to us

the other day; for the belt he gave us is deposited with us; and we have taken fast hold of it. What more can we say, than but to return our united thanks for his address in welcoming us to the seat of the great Council and for the advise he gave us, and our pleasure is increased that you, Conneh-sau-ty, are appointed to assist us in devising the means to promote and secure the happiness of the five Nations

Brother! Now open your ears, as the Representative of the great Council of the Thirteen United States in our present Council — hear the words we may speak. And all here present of the great Council × and our Brethren of the five nations, hear! — We consider ourselves in the presence of the great Spirit, the proprietor of us all

The President, in effect observed to us that we of the five nations were our own

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× ſome members of Congreſs were present — of which the Indians had been informed &c.

proprietors; were freemen and might speak with freedom, This has gladdened our hearts, and removed a weight that was upon them. And therefore you will hear us patiently while we speak.

The President has in effect told us that we were freemen, the sole proprietors of the soil on which we live. This is the source of the joy, which we feel— How can two brothers speak freely together, unless they feel that they are upon equal ground

I observed to you Brother that our considering ourselves by your own acknowledgment as freemen has given the joy to our hearts. that we might speak in Character. Therefore we join with the president in this wish that all the evils which have hitherto disturbed our peace, may be buried in oblivion. And this wish proceeds from our heart Now we can speak our Minds freely as they are free from pressure

Now Brother, while you continue to hear a behalf of the United States let all here present also open their ears, while those of the Five Nations, here present speak with one voice. We wish to see your words verified to our children & childrens children. You enjoy all the blessings of this life: to you therefore we look to make provision that the same may be enjoyed by our Children. This wish comes from our heart but we add, that our happiness cannot be great if in the introduction of your ways, we are put under too much constraint

Brother! appointed agent to converse with us upon the affairs of our peace, continue to hear — we your brothers of the five nations believe that the Great Spirit let this Island drop down from above — we also believe in his Superintendancy over this Whole Island. Tis he who gives peace and prosperity, and he also sends evil. But prosperity has been Yours — American Brethren — All the good which can Spring out of this Island You enjoy. We therefore wish that we and our Children and our Children's children May partake with You in that enjoyment

Brother! I observed that the Great Spirit Might Smile upon one people and turn & frown upon another. This You have seen who are of one colour and one blood. The King of England and you Americans Strove to advance your happineſs by extending your poſseſsions upon this Island, which produces so many good things. And while you two great powers were thus contending for those good things, by which the whole Island was Shaken and violently agitated, is it Strange that the peace of us the five nations was shaken and overturned?

But let me ſay no More
of the trembling off our Iſland
All wic is in a Measure now
quieted. Peace is now restored
The peace of us the five nations
is now budding. But ſtill
there is ſome Shaking among
the original americans, at
the ſetting ſun — and you
the thirteen fires and the
King of England Know what
is our ſituation, and the
causes of this disturbance
Now here you have an
Embaſsador as we are
informed, from the King of
England. Let him, in behalf
of the King, and the American

adjust all their Matters according to their agreement at the making of peace- and then you will ſoon ſee all things Settled among the Indians Nations, peace will be Spread far and near; Let the president and the Embaſsador use all their exertions to bring about this ſettlement (accor=ding to their peace) and it will make us all glad & we ſhall consider both as our real friends

Brother! You continue to hear, be aſsured we pere ſpoken from our very hearts and not from our lips only Let us therefore Make this observation That when You Americans and the King Made peace, he did not Mention us and Shewed us no compaſsion Notwithstanding all he Said to us, and all we had ſuffered - This has been the occasion of great ſorrow and pain, and great loſs to us the five nations When You and he ſettled the peace between You two great Nations, he never asked us for a delegation to attend to our Interests had he done this a Settlement of peace among all the western nations might have been effected But the neglecting of this and passing us by unnoticed has brought upon us great pain & trouble

Brother!
It is evident that we of the five Nations have suffered much in consequence of the Strife between You and the King of England who are of one colour and one blood. Our chain of peace has been broken — Peace & friendship have been

chased from us. But you Americans were determined not to treat us in the Same Manner as we had been treated by the King of England You therefore desired us at the reestablishment of peace to sit down at our Ancient fire places, and again enjoy our lands And had the peace between you and the King of England been completely accomplished it would long before this time, have extended far beyond the five nations

Brother Conneck-i-cau-ty You are specially appointed with General Knox to confer with us on our peace and happineſs. We have rejoiced in your appointment and we hope that the great warrior will remember that though a *warrior* he is to converse with us about *peace*: letting what concerns *war* sleep; and the *Counselling* part of his mind, while acting with us, be of *peace*.

Brother! have patience and continue to listen The President has aſsured us that *he* is not the cause

of the Hostilities now existing
at the Westward but lament
it - Brother we wish you
to point out to us of the
Five Nations what you
think is the real cause

Brother! Agent of the
Thirteen United States in the
present Council, we now
publicly return our
thanks to the president &
all the Counsellors of the
thirteen United States for the
words which he has spoken
to us. They were good /

x

without any Mixture. Shakear observe that he wishd that if the Errors of the Castle Indians could be discoverd he would use his utmost exertions to remove them? Brother You & the King of England are the two governing powers of this Island. What are we? You both are impotent and proud. and You cannot adjust your own affairs agreeably to your declarations of peace Therefore the Western Indians are bewildered

one says one thing to them
and one says another Were
these things adjusted it would
be easy to diffuse peace
every where.

In confirmation of
our words we give this belt
which we wish the president
to hold fast in remembrance
of what we have
now spoken

(He then delivered to Colonel
Pickering the annexed belt)

The foregoing Speech of
Red Jacket to Col. Timothy
Pickering is a true Copy
from the original on file
in the war office of the U. S

Jn^{o} Stagg Jr. Ch. Cl

April 1792 Good Peter's Narrative of ſeveral transactions respecting Indian Lands.

Brother & Friend.} The other day, you may remember I mentioned to you that ſeveral things lay with weight upon my mind, which I would take another opportunity to disclose.

You know we have met with a great loſs, in our young brother, who could talk your language. We have another [meaning Jacob Reed] who can talk your language, but we can never fix his attention. We have however another brother, a Tuscorora who has some knowledge of your tongue; and we brought with us our father the minister to aſsist him.

Brother Conneh-sau-ty, who was expreſsly appointed by the president to confer with us upon the concerns of our nation, we now request your particular attention, while we mention ſome things which lie heavy upon our mind. We shall now ſpeak with freedom; for this liberty was given us by the Great Chief of the U States. And he expreſsly mentioned, in his addreſs to us, that one deſign of our being invited here, to the great council, was to have every difficulty and uneasineſs removed from our mind.

Bro. Con. rep. of the G. C. of the 13 U.S. to confer with us, on our preſent viſit - you continue to ~~hear~~ liſten to my words. From the beginning of your troubles, in the late revolution, to the time you publicly ~~announced~~ declared yourselves a free and independent people, I, my nation, were a conſtant ſpectator - not only a conſtant ſpectator - but our minds united with yours in that final declaration; as all hopes of a reconciliation were then paſsed. - The frequent & repeated declarations of the King, that the Amer. with all who joined them, would be reduced to wretchedneſs, had no effect upon the mind of my nation. And on the other hand, his promiſes of a rich reward, on condition of our adhering to his councils, did not excite covetous desires in us, but the love of peace, and the love of our land which gave us birth, ſupported our resolution.

Bro. I did not then expect that I ſhould we be reduced to our present ſituation. We then thought we ſhould be the ſole proprietors of our own land; and that our disposal of it ſhould be optional with us, in case of ~~final~~ a ſucceſsful iſsue.

Bro. It ſeems to us that we are not really freemen; nor have had the real diſpoſal of our property. If we underſtand what is meant, by a person's being free and independent, as to his own property, he may either lend, or ſell his property, or any portion of it, as he pleaſes.

Bro. We had determind never to ſell any more of our land; but to reſerve it for the benefit of our children and grand children. This we had determined upon, on a conviction that our forefathers had trifled away our land.

We had ſaid, amongſt ourſelves, that our child.n ~~or~~ child.ns child.n by ſome tranſgreſsion ~~should~~ might forfeit this native right to our land – that it should be their fault – not ours – if it was diſposed of.

Bro. ~~because after the war~~ While ~~peace~~ was negociating, and our nation were quartered at Schnectady, colonel John Harper it ſeems had agreed for a piece of our land, near Onoquaga – 4 miles on one side of the river, and 2 on the other back from each ~~side~~ ſhore of the river, from the mouth of Unadilla downward to the line of Pennſylvania. Soon after our nation returned to their dwelling place, Oneida, this agreement of colonel Harper came to the knowledge of the governor of N. York. Upon which he immediately aroſe, and kindled a council fire at the German-Flats, to which he called the whole nation. When we arrived there, he told us we had loſt ſo much of our land

as

(4)

as colonel Harper had proposed to purchase. He told us that that man would cheat us; and that in the end it would be all loſs, and no gain. He then told us that he would negociate with us for that land; and that he would do us justice. We replied, that we were not willing to part with it, now that our whole nation were collected together. And truly we had all agreed, before we left our town, not to ſell that land. But the gov.r ~~ſtill~~ perſiſted to preſs the matter upon us; and told us it would be for our advantage. Still we utterly refused it. — The Gov.r then produced a heap of money, & told ſome of our nation to take up a handful: but they could not conſent to do this: it was too heavy. He then ~~[illegible]~~ himſelf graſped a few handfuls, and gave to one and another, ~~and ſo~~ (tho' perhaps not to more than three or four persons) and ſaid, all this ſhall be yours, on condition that you ~~will~~ follow my advice. He then ſhewed a large pile of goods, for the ſame purpose.

Our Brother, Gov.r of N York, then told us, he meant by his proposed purchase, ~~[illegible]~~ to put a final ſtop to any future purchases of our lands: but if we did not consent to his present proposed purchase, ~~he~~ we muſt never there after tell him of our being cheated out of any of our lands; for he would not hear our complaints.

Brs. One thing more I wiſh to mention, which you may think was a tranſgreſsion on our part; after ſeveral times mildly declining, and at length utterly refuſing to accede to the Govr's proposals — we made this proposal to him — That inſtead of *selling*, we would leaſe out a tier of townſhips, on the line of property, to any poor people of his ſtate, who had no lands; and that we would do this on reaſonable terms. To this the Govr. with his Commiſsioners, ſoon made a reply — That it was a diſhonourable proposal: that he and his Comrs. were not [illegible] in the condition of tenants; and that they should be aſhamed to return home with ſuch an account ~~of~~ of the negociation.

Brs. Let this ſuffice for the foregoing ſubject. I ~~wiſh~~ ask your attention to another.

About two years after, this conference with the Govr. a Mr. Livingston of New York paſsed thro' our town, on his return from the Seneka country: but did not call upon us. He proceeded on, and lodged with Mr. Dean; from whence we ſoon heard that he (Livingston) had had a conference with Seneka Nation, on the ſubject of their lands. Col. Louis, and captain David of our nation, we ſoon heard, were preſent at that conference. And we were informed that this Mr. Livingston

would ſoon return, to confer with us on the ſame ſubject,
and desired that we would revolve it in our minds.

Accordingly Mr. Livingston, in a ſhort time, made hi
appearance in our town, & entered the house of my
friend Skanondonh, and verily, by his appearanc
and company, we ſuppoſed they came from the Great
Council of that ſtate, and would not deceive us.—
Upon his making propositions to us, respecting our
land, one and another replied, that it would not
be for our advantage to lease a ſmall piece to on
and a ſmall piece to another, or to liſten to every
one that ſhould ſay to us — Cut me off a ſlice from
your loaf — it may be better for us that one Great
Man should undertake to manage the whole.

Then Livingston fully opened his design to us, and ma
propositions to us of leasing our whole territory. We
deliberated long upon the matter. It was new to
us. We did not know what was right in ſuch a
case. This one thing we knew — that we loved our
land; and thought we were the ſole proprietors, &
might dispose of little or much, as we pleased.

I myſelf, at that time, was a principal neg
ciator with Livingston: and I was fully determin
that Juſtice ſhd. be done to my nation, as far a
my influence extended; and that we would be the
judges of what part of our land we ſhould give
up, as our neceſſities might require. — We thoug
tha

that we ſhould determine the quantity of land that we ſhould give up, and as to the price of it, we would refer it to Livingston and his company to determine, according to what was customary and right. But ~~[illegible]~~ even this claim of ours could not gain admiſſion.

At length, He made us fully acquainted that his intention was to leave the whole of our territory. This gave us much anxiety and great pain. We laboured in council for two days and nearly one whole night. Towards the close of the buſineſs it was urged, that the ſeaſon was far advanced, the roads would ſoon be bad, the rivers wd. break up, and they could not return. This was preſſed as a powerful argument to bring the buſineſs to a conclusion. — Widely different is this from the conditions of us Indians, who may long urge with the white people more forcible arguments in vain!

I then mentioned a certain boundary to be agreed on between us: but this could not by any means be acceded to by Livingston & his party. I then enlarged the bounds. ~~and~~ even a third time. At length it was said, by Livingston & his party — that ~~y~~our reservation should be of equal extent with the walks of our ~~[illegible]~~ domestic Animals. Upon this I was greatly diſtreſſed: and had I not been left unsupported, ~~&~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the event would not have been ſuch as it was.

Finally, after much diſputing, and on our part in a mild, tho' earneſt manner, it was agreed, That our reſervation ſhould begin at the ſouthweſt corner of the townſhip of land we had given to our brothers the Stock=bridge Indians: From thence run westwardly to the end of the Pines called Cagh-negh-tot-ha: from the to the Oneida Lake: and then northerly a little distance ~~way round~~ from our ſettlements, round to the place of beginning We reſerved the Lake and Fiſhing place for ourselves. Th was his laſt propoſal. When I ſaw that I could keep my hold [illegible] no longer, I let go. But I thought, at the time, tha I did not underſtand the term for which the leaſe was to endure. As I underſtood him, it was to be as long as the water sh.d run & the graſs grow. It is true he mentioned 999 years: - I then thought with myſelf, ~~that~~ if I did not ask the question - Whoſe property it ſhould be when Jesus sh.d come to finiſh his work in this world - if the graſs ſhould not grow nor the water run until that time. How ever, this I muſt add, that he agreed to give us what I then thought was a great ſum.

(9) Thursday Evening April 5. 1792.

Bro.

At Our laſt conference I closed the ſubject of the Great Leaſe to Livingston. I mentioned only the leading facts on that ſubject. To enter into a particular detail of the tranſaction, would take a long time: tho' I could do it, were it neceſsary. After this tranſaction, the voice of the bird from every quarter, cried out – You have loſt your country – you have loſt your country – you've loſt your country! You have acted unwiſely – and done wrong. And what increased the alarm was – that the bird who made this cry, was a white Bird.

On this occasion, ſome of our brothers the white people ſeemed to pity us – while others laughed us to ſcorn. The tranſaction ſoon came to the ears of our Bro. the Govr. of New York, and he ſpoke & told us our land was ſunk – that we and our country were gone, as if ſwept away by a deluge: However Brothers (said he) I will kindle a council fire in the ſpring, and you ſhall hear farther my ſentiments on the ſubject. He added – I am able to recover your loſt country & to raiſe it out of the waters. – This voice of the Governor ſeemed to quiet our fears – that he could reſtore to us our loſt country: – it gave joy to all who could feel for our ſituation.

Accordingly, in the ſpring following a Council Fire was kindled at Fort Stanwix: to which we were all invited, both Sachems & Warriors. At which council were present the French ambassador, and some other of the French Kings subjects; who encamped at a little distance from the Governo There, we supposed, only came on a friendly visit, to hear what should pass at this Council.

After a little visiting had passed between us, from one encampment to another — I heard that the Governor made this enquiry — What do you think of your present situation? — It is my mind to recover your lost territory, and take the management of it into my own hands. I think that I can raise it from its present drowned condition: and if you do not agree to this — I shall do nothing — but let it go. — Upon this declaration of the Governour's, I saw that difficulties and embarrassments were going to spring up. We had ~~thought~~ expected from the Governour's love to us, ~~that~~ his intention was to recover our lost and drowned country, and restore it to us — sayi — 'Here, Brothers, take your lost country, and re-possess it.'

Oh! Brother, were I to relate the particulars of these past transactions — they would be endless. Therefore let it suffice for me only to mention the principal facts. We did not apprehend there was any thing in the way of the Governor's again putting us in possession of our lost country; as we ha not received any consideration upon our agreem with Livingston; which was the usual practice, to confirm an agreement. Had we received a valuable consideration; ~~th~~ the governour might have been embarrassed.

Our minds, on this occasion, were much agitated, and drawn various ways. Some said it was the Governor's intention solely to restore to us the possession of our country, said to be lost: others said his ultimate design was to get fast hold of it himself. Seeing difficulties arising, I had determined, for my own part, not to be a principal actor; but to let some other one of my nation take the lead. — At length one who then belonged to our nation, but formerly from Canada, and who was acquainted with the conduct of the French towards the Canadian Indians — told us it might be good for us that we should lease our lands to the governour, instead of selling them. — Upon this we appointed him with the one who the other day was put under the ground, in this city, to be the immediate negociators with the Governour, ~~upon the~~ in respect to our lands; as they understood each others language, and the one from Canada was acquainted with the method used there of leasing lands & receiving rent; and thereby the business would be expedited. These were to be the medium of communication ~~of~~ between the parties. They undoubtedly talked much with the governour in his ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ room, and from day to day brought us various accounts of their progress: and sure enough, in the end, the Governor took fast hold of our land. It seemed to us, upon the conclusion of the negociation, that the persons whom we had appointed, were not able to carry any point, with respect to our interests: but ~~[illegible]~~ that they yielded entirely to the terms prescribed by the Governour.

My Bro. & Friend, I see that it is laborious to write: therefore I will avoid as much as possible the reciting of many particulars. It might suffice to say, that the Govr carried all his points. After much disputing upon the subject, our agents made this report, with respect to the bounds of the reservation we now possess: That it should begin near ~~at~~ the southwest corner of our grant to our brothers the Stockbridge Indians, and run westwardly, south of the noted place called, The Deep Spring. They could obtain no more on that line. From thence as we understood by our agents, the line of the reservation was to extend to the west end of the Oneida Lake; and then round the north side of that Lake (with a reservation of half a mile square in every distance of six miles, for fishing places) to the Head of the Lake, at the place called The Royal Block House. — We also supposed, by the report of our Agents, that we were to have the exclusive right to the fishing places in all the streams which empty into the Lake: as it was urged on our part, that they ~~they~~ were a great means of subsistence to us Indians, They often ~~afforded~~ yielded us both food and clothing: and our brothers the white people found no difficulty in getting their subsistence out of the ground. Besides, we had been their ſole proprietors from the beginning, by the gift of the Great Spirit.

The Governor then, in reply to our agents, asked them whether it might not be right for him to throw ~~in~~ a fiſh hook, into one ſtream and another as he should paſs by; and what he ſhould do in case large fiſh should appear about his hook — whether he might not thrust his ſpear into them? They answered — By all means — he might have this privilege: but not make a buſineſs of it.

It appears by this that we erred: by giving that liberty we opened the door: It had been better if we had forbid the casting in the hook; and retained the exclusive right to ourselves: for by opening this door, we find they use every ſtream and fiſhing place equally with ourselves.

Another circumſtance I would now mention relative to the Fiſh-Creek, so called. The Governor agreed, that *half* a mile should be reserved on each ſide of the river, as a barrier to the river, that the fiſh might *not* be driven away; and on these ſtrips of land, no trees were to be cut by white people.

Another thing I want to mention with respect to the eastern boundary of the reservation. — Our agents firſt agreed to ſet off at a place called Canadix Creek. Then to run ſoutherly to the north-weſt corner of a grant of a ſmall tract of land which we made to Pirache, a Frenchman, near

the Creek called Kanegoteq. This grant was origi
nally to have extended two miles on the line of
Property ſo called, and one mile in breadth:
but ſince, it ſeems, that is laid out two miles
ſquare. Be that as it may: It was agreed
that the line of reservation should ſtrike his north-
weſt corner: and ~~then~~ run along his western line
to the grant ~~made~~ to Mr. James Dean.

April 11. 1792. [Wednesday] Good Peter proceeded.

"From thence (Mr. James Dean's grant) it was to run ſoutherly ~~to~~ (along Mr. Dean's western line) to his ſouth-weſt corner, and from ~~thence~~ a ſouth~~erly line~~ cour till it should interſect ~~our~~ the ſouthern boundary line of our reservation. Here arose a dispute, whether this point of interſection would be four, ſix or eight mile from the point in the line of property from which we set out. — We ſupposed, by the report of our agen (Col.o Louis) that this corner was to be at a place called Oghſtaghlako, inſtead of the Head of Unadilla, and thence to run a due weſt line. — So much for the boundary of the ~~[illegible]~~ Reservation.

After the boundaries were agreed on, as ou agents could ~~[illegible]~~ maintain nothing but what the Governor pleased — the Governor proposed that we ſhould have a ſtrip four miles wide on th ſouth ſide of our reservation, which we might lea out at our own discretion: but the ſettlers ſhould considered as his ſubjects: and the produce of their labours (or rents) should go to the Oneidas.

Mazes Winding }

After this, the Governor of New York ſaid to us; — You have now leased to me all your territory, exclusive of the reservation, as long as the graſs ſhall grow & rivers run. He did not say "I buy your country" — Nor did we ſay — "We ſell it to you."

The Gov^r. then ſaid — In twenty one years we will again converſe together on this ſubject. And now we agree to give you Six hundred dollars a year, for the leaſe of your country — Not Six hundred pounds — but ſix hundred dollars.

We Indians are unwiſe: And our want of wiſdom is owing to our want of knowledge of the ways of white people. White people ſay to us — "This Measure will be for your good:" And We have always been accustomed to obey this voice, without enquiring into it, ~~[illegible]~~ as we really thought our white brothers meant good to us: and hence we have been ~~mislead~~ deceived in respect to our lands.

(Do tell this to my Friend. I am not juſt now ~~[illegible]~~ looking for a new path, ~~to~~ in which my steps may be directed ~~my steps~~: ~~it is a~~ the one I now mention I have long ago ~~been~~ discovered to my ſatisfaction.)

Let me now recur to the ſum ſtipulated for the loan of our lands — Six hundred dollars! — Six hundred dollars, without any increase! — We had always conceived that upon the leaſing of land there was to be a growing up of an annual increase after a certain time. This had once before been mentioned to us: but when the time of the firſt annual payment arrived, behold! it was fixed down to ſix hundred dollars, forever! — This ~~a~~ alarmed us in looking forward to our children & grand children, who ſhould come after us. Now ſee what took place, ~~ago~~ in consequence of this fixed ſum, laſt Spring, when the annual payment was made. Behold, we had increased in our numbers, and that ſtipulated ſum seemed to be diminished: it scarcely amounted to a dollar to each individual. In a few years more, should we multiply, under the bleſsing of the Great Being above, - it may be reduced to a half dollar - to a ſhilling - and even to a penny a piece! - How aſtoniſhing the contraſt! While we are thus ſinking in our intereſt, - our brother of New York has every thing ſpringing up ~~[illegible]~~ in ~~great~~ abundance from the ground we leased to him, whereby the wealth of his people is greatly increased. He is riſing up - and I am ſinking down!

Now, Brother, it appears to me, that my country, the vaſt tract of land which I owned, is merely loſt for the petty conſideration of ſix hundred dollars per annum; and my ~~grandchildren will~~ poſterity will ſind this to be the caſe.

My friend, Here I now come to the laſt exiſtence of my territory. Suffice it, what I have ſaid. My feelings have been ſufficiently expreſsed. - One other circumſtance I want to point out.

Oh! Much advantage might be taken, could I multiply words, by descending to particulars: But alaſs! the labour of writing!

Now a circumſtance a little aside from

what I have ſaid. — The French ambaſsador, the Compte Mouſtier, was preſent at the laſt treaty held by the Govr. of New York. After ſtaying a few days, He (the Compte) addreſsed us in the following word —

"My Children,

I came with a view to make you a ſhort viſit. I have much buſineſs at New York. I muſt ~~ſo~~ leave you ſoon: But Mr. Penet will ſtay here, and attend to what is going on. I exhort you, my children, to take heed ~~of~~ — what you do. Mr. Penet will give me information ~~ſhall~~ of what ſhall be ~~tranſacted at this meeting~~."

Oh! How ſoon may evil things ſpring up; While good things proceed with difficulty! — ~~One year~~ At the cloſe of this tranſaction with the Governor of New York, it came to our ears, that the Governor himſelf had made a preſent of ten miles ſquare of our land to Penet! And ſoon after our return to our village, a voice again was heard, but not from any preciſe quarter, that it ~~[illegible]~~ belonged to Penet's Children [the Oneidas], to make ~~us~~ him ſome compenſation — if they ſhould think proper — for his great love to them! —

We do not ſay, that this voice ~~ſent~~ came directly from the Governor, or ſome other perſon: however, conſidering that the former grant [of ten miles ſquare] did not ~~proceed~~ originate from us, — we judged it proper to make him ſome preſent from ourſelves.

selves. We were induced to this by two motives. The ſtrong affection we have always borne to the French nation; and the alliance which had taken place between them & the Americans, reſembling that of two brothers. These two considerations, it ſeems, miſled us.

Tuesday Evening April 24. 1792:

While we were ſitting round our fire sides, a voice came to us (whether directly or indirectly from the Govr. of New York we could not determine, but supposed the latter) which said it would be wiſe for us to consider our father Penet, and provide for him a dish. — In our deliberations upon the ſubject, we had proposed four miles — whether this was four miles ſquare — or four square miles — (according to the way of reckoning among white people) we [illegible] did not then know; as Louis was the interpreter & negociator. Furthermore, we proposed that this four miles ſhould be on the north side of the lake. — No ſooner had we made this known to our father Penet, than he thanked us, and ſaid he considered it as only complying with the Governor's intimation on the ſubject; and added, that he would ſleep upon it, before he made a reply.

On the morrow, we reminded our father Penet of his proposing to dream, the night before, upon the ſubject of our conversation yesterday. He answered — True my children, I have dreamed, and thought I was travelling the road which leads thro' the Five Nations; and behold I came to the place where the light broke forth. I considered with myſelf, — This is a delightful place; and not far removed from the ſettlements of my children. "I thought in my dream —

Here let me reſide, where I can keep my eye continually upon my children, and watch over their intereſt; as my intention is, to promote their happineſs." — We then counſelled but a little while upon the ſubject of his dream; and concluded, to remove the four miles from the North Side of the Lake to this place, called Kanaghsoragy, which had ſo pleaſed him in his dream.

I will now paſs by the various talks upon this ſubject, which took place among ourſelves; and obſerve, that in the concluſion, we acceded to the purport of his dream. Upon which he replied as follows. — My children, I thank you that you have hearkened to my dream. Altho' the Earth which you have loaned me as a diſh be but ſmall, out of it I ſhall endeavour to ſeek my ſuſtenance. Still you are to conſider the right to the earth as remaining in you. It is only loaned to me. I wiſhed for it in no other view, but to ſit down near you, and revive the friendly treatment which you formerly received from your ancient father. You know that he never *purchaſed*, but *borrowed* your earth from you; and let you ſhare with him in the profits, or fruits, which ſhould grow out of it. Now my children, I will ſettle here, in this diſh, ſome Germans, it may be ſome Engliſhmen, and ſome of my own nation.

I have obſerved that many things which were ſaid, I ſhall paſs by, as they are not eſſential to the detail of this tranſaction, and only add here ſome further remarks made by our father Penet, which were theſe — My children, I only mean to make one trial to promote your real happiness; and in doing this I shall exercise great patience. When I have filled up the dish with settlers, I shall wait three years for their rents to be collected and poured forth upon you. In the mean time, if individuals should apply for some [illegible] portion of the fruits of the earth you have loaned me, I shall not regard such applications; as my object is the interest of the whole body. If nothing shall be collected the third year, I shall wait till the fourth; and if no rents then come in, I shall wait till the fifth year. And should there not then be a sufficiency for all to partake I shall despair of attaining the object I have in view, and say to my children — Here! take back the dish you gave me! And we will then part in great peace and friendship. Altho' I failed in this attempt to promote your interest — I shall still consider you as my children.

After this declaration was made, we put our names to the paper which conveyed the dish.

Soon afterwards, the news of this transaction came to the ear of our brother the Govr. of New-York. He expressed [illegible] hatred of it; and wrote to us, and said in the writing, it was a violation of the covenant we had before entered into with him at Fort Stanwix. He also said, we had taken a [illegible] serpent into our bosom, and he was whispering in our ear.

Upon this we thought within ourselves — What shall we these poor ignorant creatures do? — And very soon a division took place in our nation. One party were for adhering strictly to their covenant with the Governor; and proposed that our father should be immediately driven out of our country. But we who were of the other party, were disposed to wait till the voice of ſome higher power should be heard upon the ſubject.

In the mean time, our father Penet took boat to go to France, ~~where~~ and carried the writing of conveyance with him, to ſhow to the Chieſs in that country; and soon to return to us, ~~to~~ with their opinion of what we had done. But behold! It was three years before he returned. And then he informed us, that the disturbed ſtate of that country prevented their deciding upon it. The few great men who ſaw it, expreſſed a high degree of approbation; and said that they muſt roll up the writing for the present, until their affairs ^were ~~are~~ ſettled; after which they would fully consider of it. — He also told us, that the disorders in that country prevented his residing there; so he went to the French Islands, where he had resided, ^since ~~after~~ he left them; but conſtantly heard of their troubles ^ and diviſions. He saw them as though they were present before his eyes. At length the Great Man upon the Island proposed to him, to come over and viſit their children the Oneidas, and ſee if it was true, that they had broken their agreement with him. Upon which Five Frenchmen, one a very rich man, came over with our father Penet; and when they had arrived at our village, acquainted us with all these things; and many more; and said they would go and ſee the dish which we had given him. And no ſooner had they reached the place (called Kanaghsoragy) than Col.º Honyery, head of the other party, warned him off the ground; as likewise did Colo. Calbraith, who was returning from his expedition to the Cayuga Reservation, where he had been to drive off the white ſettlers from it. At the ſame time he ſaid, if Penet had brought a written permiſsion from the Governor, he would have aſsiſted him.

After Penets' return from Kanaghsoragy to our village, he called a council, and addreſsed us in ſubſtance as follows.

My Children, The affair of Kanaghsorag
is over — I have no expectations of any thing from
that quarter. You have a ſtrip of four miles wid
on the ſouth ſide of your reſervation, which by tre
ty you are allowed to leave for 21 years. I will now
take the charge of this if you will leave it to m
for that term! You may do as you please; I
ſtand in need of nothing: but I pity you my
children. I look forward to the good of your gra
-children; and as this was agreeable to your
bargain with the Governour of New-York, it
will occasion no evil ſtories. In the term of
21 years, fields may be cleared & fenced, houſe
built, and a town formed; and then all becom
yours, for your profit, and ten thouſand do
lars which I will give you for the loan of i
during that time. He twice mentioned the
ſum of ten thouſand dollars. — It appearing
little extraordinary to us, I questioned him
about the ſum; and he ~~twice [illegible]~~ again mentione
~~the ſum~~ it twice. And he added, that in fi
years he would give them 250 dollars, which w
nearly half that the Governor was to give them
for their whole territory. — He again said, M

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in the present Spring (1792) he would make them a present of three wheel ploughs and a pair of oxen to each, as a free gift, and not as a part of the consideration for the leaſe.

93.

The next morning we deliberated upon this propoſal & all its advantages. It appeared to us ~~that~~ it would be for the benefit of our grand children; and even ſome of us might live to reap the fruits of it.+ [See fol. 135] We therefore concluded that it would be good for us, on condition ~~that~~ his words could be verified, and his promiſes fulfilled. But we remembered what our Brother Conneſsauty told us at Newtown Point - that altho' we had been cheated heretofore about our lands, yet we ſhould be cheated no more; because all negociations about our lands muſt now be transacted under the eye of the President of the U States. This we told to our father Penet; and agreed to it on this condition - that it should meet the approbation of the President & be confirmed by him. ~~And~~ Penet replied that it was perfectly agreeable to him: for ~~the~~ General Washington was the greateſt man in the world; and if it was not approved by him, both parties ſhould throw their papers into the fire.

Penet once more observed that on condition they should like his conduct, at the expiration of twenty one years, a new writing ſhould then be given for another term, and ſo on, at the end of every 21 years; and not one writing which ſhould reach to the end of the world, at the coming of the Lord Jesus.

Penet farther obſerved, That it was the rich
from whom they muſt expect to ſee money; &
not from the poor. The poor might furniſh
a little *produce*: but the people who came
with him from the Islands would enable them
to ſee *money*.

He ~~th~~ having thus agreed with us, ~~we in~~
~~writing~~, the writing was drawn & we put our
names to it. Penet then ſaid he would. go dow
to Schenactady & Albany, & confer with ſome
of his friends, the citizens of the State of New-York.
He ſoon after returned, and told us he had a moſ
pleaſant conference with them on the ſubject, an
they expreſsed ~~their~~ ſtrong approbation, and ſaid
Now the Oneidas will Receive ~~from~~ ſome
profit from their lands. He told us that the Min
ter of Schenactady ~~high~~ expreſsed his high approbation
of it. ~~He~~ Penet also ſaid, that in the opinion of
~~the~~ his friend, two things were wanting — the fi
That the names of the Chiefs and their reſpective tribes
ſhould be ſpecified in the Writing; & the ſecond, tha
the bargain ſhould be ſo fixed that it ~~ſhould~~ might be
as ~~the~~ durable as the land itſelf. — He menti
other proposals which had been talked of between hi
and his friends in Schenactady, which I could no
~~ſee through~~ comprehend. He ſaid that the Rul
of the ancient Church in Schenactady ſhould ha
the guardianſhip of the Oneidas intereſts as
~~the~~ involved in this agreement. And from p
to our children, they propoſed to educate two
of our children in the academy at Schenacta

We then agreed to these amendments to the
firſt bargain, and a ſecond writing was drawn an
executed. This we did, because the whole was to be refe

to General Washington for his confirmation. This Penet ſaid pleased him, because Genl. Washington was his great friend, and loved him much, & he also ~~[illegible]~~ was a friend to the General & loved him.

Penet again observed, that inſtead of three ploughs, he should ſend them ſix; & that in case any of the oxen ſhould die a natural death, he would replace them: but if they were killed by bad people, he should not replace them.

Penet also told us, that it was three years ſince our agreement with the Govr. of New-York, & that ſtrip of land had lain idle: but now, said he, the clods ſhall be broken up: which work you do not understand.

~~Now~~ I have got to the end of this long path; and I am not conſcious of having made any deviation from the line of truth.

Estimate of the Expence in making Three Establishments for the purpose of introducing among the Six Nations the arts of civil Life.

	Dollars
√ One ~~large~~ Schoolhouse 20 by 30 feet – of logs, with a good roof, tables & benches . .	100.
√ 3 yoke of oxen, at 50 dollars each with yokes ~~& the Chains~~	150.
~~3 draught chains at 2.50/100~~ – √ 2 log chains at 4.50	9. 00
√ 3 ploughs ~~[illegible]~~ at 9 dollars	27. —
√ 3 Oxcarts at 22 dollars	66. —
√ 3 axes at 1. – √ 3 hoes at 2/3	5. —
√ 3 scythes 3. – √ 3 sickles 1 2/3 – √ 3 pitchforks 66 2/3 /100	5. 33 1/3
√ 1 crow bar	2. 66 2/3
	372. 50

for the Schoolmaster, Carpenter & Blacksmith 272.50
The Schoolhouse 100
372.50

For the Indian Boys & Youth

√ 25 hoes at 66 2/3	16. 66 2/3	
√ 12 small axes at 66 2/3	8. —	
3 scythes	3. .	27. 66 2/3
√ 1 set of blacksmith's tools . .		
√ addition for a Gunsmith . .		
√ 1 set of carpenter's tools . .		
√ ~~6~~ 3 spinning wheels & 3 reels . .	15.	
√ 3 pairs of tow cards	1. 50	
√ 3 Grindstones – √ 3 harrows		

Annual Salaries of Persons employed.

		Dollars	
1 Schoolmaster,	at 100 dollars	100.	
1 Blacksmith ~~R.~~	~~D~~	100.	
1 Carpenter		60.	260
Extra allowance the first year for moving, to each		33⅓	100.
			360.
Annual supplies of books & stationary			50.
d° – d°: of iron, steel, &c. for the Smith			80.
			490.
Three such establishments			3
			1470

Annual Salaries of persons employed, as above	260
d°: supplies of books and stationary	25
d°: d°: of iron steel &c for the Smith	50
	335
Three such establishments	3
	1005

50 children at each school the first year, who at the close of it may receive – for

50 small blankets	at 1.	50	
25 breech clouts	½	12.50	
25 petticoats	at 1⅓	33.33	
		95.83	
for the three schools		3	
		287.49	287.49
			1292.49

Extra Expence the first year for moving the Schoolmaster – Smith & Carpenter – 100.

21
600
12,600

Good Peter's
Narrative
Apl 1792.

× We compared this small strip of earth to the vast waste of territory ceded to the U.S. of Am. and if that but in only 600 dollars annually, how much did that fall short of the 10,000 which we were to receive at the end of 21 years!

[See fol. 13 v. O.S.]

Samuel Kirkland to Oliver Phelps

Philadelphia, 3^{d} April 1792.

Sir,

Your favour of the 31st ultimo I received last Saturday towards evening. I have been here more than 20 days with a delegation from the Five Nations consisting of about 50 Indians. Jones and Smith are with them. I shall pay particular attention to the subject of your letter. I am sensible that you have been most cruelly and wickedly misrepresented in Obial's last speech. The uprightness of your conduct in the whole of that transaction with the Indians, I believe can be fully established.

Little Billy and Jack Berry propose making you a visit, The mail is just closing.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant

S. Kirkland.

Hon^{bl} Mr. Phelps.

(From the original in the Ontario Historical Society.)

My dear Son, Philadelphia April 5th 1792

Amidst all the endless variety of the City, & public concerns, my dear family occupy a large share of my retired moments - & the anxiety of paternal affection to hear of their well fare, is better known than expressed. - It will give you pleasure to know that thro' divine mercy I have enjoyed a measure of health thro' all the fatigues of my long & fatiguing march - & the past severe winter. The Indians in general conduct exceeding well. I am not without hopes that an accommodation with the western hostile tribes may be effected in the course of the summer. our frontiers however will enjoy tranquility -

In regard to the farming business, you will advise with Mr Bristoll & do the best you can, till I return - which I hope will be by the forepart of next month -. I wish you to write me a short letter & forward to Mr Kane - at Kanajoharry - requesting him to send it by the post - to his Brother in New York - & if it should not meet me there, direct it to be put in to the post office ---

or rather to bee more sure, inclose your letter in one directed to Colonel Timothy Pickering Post-master General — Philadelphia. and I will ajust the matter with Col. Pickering for the liberty you take — and upon this plan, you may write as long a letter, as your leisure will admit — Please acquaint me with the state of the Oneidas, — French Peter, died in this City about a week after our arrival — his death was greatly lamented — he was buried with the honors of war — amidst an immense concourse of people — some judged the spectators were near ten thousand — Order of his funeral procession I inclose — If the riding be not too bad, I wish you to go your self to Oneida with those letters — — Remember me most affectionately to the family — Mr Bristolls & Mr Sergeant — In haste, from

Your affectionate Father

S. Kirkland

Mr J. T. Kirkland

Recd Jan. 8 Answered
~~[illegible]~~ April 5. 1792

Brother Governor and Great Chief

of the State of New York

We the Chief Sachems and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation
of Indians are fully Convinced and see the Necessity
of John Harris and James Bennett being continued
where they now live in [illegible] a Ferry and attend the
Ferry a Cross the Cayuga Lake for the Utility and
advantage of the Publick and as they have always
given Generall Sattisfaction to the Publick - and
have always Treated us Like Brothers - we do in the
most Earnest manner request in Presence of
of one of your Chiefs Colo. Colebreath your Approbation
for them to remain on our Lands and make such
Improvements as they may want for that Purpos
and for such a Term of Time as you may please
to Grant - there Paying Yearly Sixty bushels of Indian
Corn to us. or the Value thereof in Cash -
and we Pray that your Honnorable Body take it
into your wise Consideration and Pass a Law
for the Purpos - and your Petitioners in Duty
bound will Ever pray

Steel trap

Broken Log

George Steel trap

Nov.r 14th. 1792 — No. 1 —

A petition of Steel Trap and other Cayuga Indians, praying

That John Harris and James Bennet may be permitted to reside & Continue a Ferry over the Cayuga Lake and improve Lands there

In Assembly Nov.r 14th. 1792.

Read, and referred to Mr. Lush Mr. M. Patterson and Mr. Bevier —

Dec.r 1.st 1792 Mr. Lush reported, that the prayer ought not to be granted.

See report annexed

Lush

Jo Hose X
Konun' aoy X
Tauha-ie X
Jim Hose X
Te sa to nuh ta or Lum X
T. is u-sa-te X

I do Certify that the a bove petition ware agreed on with the mutual Consent of all the Chiefs Sachems and warriors whose names are a bove writting) done in the presence of me

April 17th 1792

Wm Colbrath

[illegible] to whom was referred the

[illegible] passed at the Session of the Congress

[illegible] ~~effort~~ [illegible] John [illegible] James

[illegible] may be permitted to reside and [illegible] a

[illegible] the Legislative Council [illegible]

opinion the Prayer of the Petitioners ought not

to be granted —

Rev & Dr Sir   Boston April 20 1792.

With much pleaſure I incloſe you a letter from Mr Thomps, which, I ſuppoſe will inform you of the satisfaction which the society have received in your services, and their generous donation to you of fifty five pounds sterling in addition to the forty five which was granted you by the board here. They inform us that you or me may draw for that sum when we pleaſe. I doubt not but that this will be a new inducement to you to exert yourself in the service of our common maſter.
I wiſh you to transmit me as soon as poſsible an eſtimate of the probable expence which will attend your ſystem of education. This is now, at the deſire of the society, to be conſidered officially by the board here. I wiſh you to inform me also where or how I can procure for the society "a good map of the country over which you travel, large and accurate." – I hope for a speedy anſwer from you and I am, Sr

Yr ſincere friend & Brot
Peter Thacher

Rev. Mr Kirkland

To

The Rev.^{d}

Mr Samuel Kirkland

Stockbridge

Peter Thacher
April 1792 —

: 20th April 1792.

I am now looking out with the pleasing expectation of an answer to my letter - which shall announce the state of my dear family. May they all be yet participating in the divine goodness, & enjoying the smiles of Heaven; - happy in their retirement from the noise & din of the city with its vices & temptations. I am sick of a city life altho my time is mostly taken up with the Indians —

"God made the world - man made cities."

Many things have occurred to retard our business since our arrival here - I last informed you of the death of French Peter - since which we heard of the death of a darling son of the noted Seneka Chief called the Farmers-Brother, at the Buffaloe. All business must be laid by on such occasions, till the ceremonies of condolence are performed, which take several days. -

Yesterday, to our great grief, the Big Tree, a noted Seneka Chief departed this life, he died very suddenly was violently seized with the cramp in the Stomach, & survived scarcely twenty four hours. - We hope to leave this by wednesday or thursday next - the business being nearly compleated - . Capt. Hendrick with his Brother with a half Shawanese will set out from hence for the miami Country on public business - the stage is just setting off - love, love, to all Yours &c

S. Kirkland

Mr John T. Kirkland

Mr. John T. Kirkland

Clinton

To the care of
Mr. Kane
Merch^t. Whitestown

en.?
original?

Sunday 21 April 1792

Sir

I am directed to inform you that the President of the United States can accomodate twenty two of the Indian cheifs tomorrow at Dinner, exclusively of you, and the interpreter. It is the President's desire that the most respectable of the cheifs be invited.

I am Sir
Your obedient
Servant
H. Knox

The reverend
Mr Kirkland

Dear Sir

Niagara 22nd April 1795

I Received a letter & a Bolting Cloth from your Father which the old Gentleman had Sent me some time before his death & which I did not receive untill I had heard of his having departed this transitory life, the loſs of so valuable a friend I must regret, knowing his virtues makes me feel more poignantly than a person of a slighter acquaintance, I could not let this favorable Opportunity paſs without condoleing with you and Family for the great the irreparable loſs you have mett with in loseing so good so indulgent a Parent, however we are all frail, and it is an exit we muſt all ere long make, and I wish we may be all as well prepared for that tremendous moment as the good old man was, I hope you and family are ere this reconciled to the loſs as grief and mourning cannot call him back from those regions of Bliſs & happineſs to which his virtuous Soul has flown

Should any Meeting be held with the Indians I hope you will be the Person to transact buſineſs, your Father managed matters to give as general Satiſfaction and as you muſt know his plans & mode of dealing with us and the knowledge we have of you, makes me think you a fit Person to fill his Offices, and that you may be appointed is much our wish as your Father ever transacted buſineſs with openeſs & fairneſs, and I knew had the sincere wish of doing justice to his employers & to the Indians, his sentiments & mine have ever met in public buſineſs and I

Hope Congreſs will approve his conduct, as a friendſhip was eſtabliſhed between your Father & me, I hope it will still be continued between our Familys, as nothing shall be wanting on my part to cultivate that friendſhip so happily began.

I am happy to find that degree of liberality relative to Boundary lines, that now appears in the mericans, and I am sure that we the Indians, when they ill repay the friendſhip, as Peace muſt be a bleſsing to all Countries and much to be deſired, I hope such Steps will in future be taken as to sooth & conciliate, violent or compulſory methods can never answer ny good purpoſe.

I am Dr. Sir with Compliments to your Family

Your Friend
& Well wiſher

Jos Brant

To
Capt. Chapin.
Canadargua

Letter from Capt Brant
22 Apl. 1795

Capt. Brant's
Letter 22 Apl. 95

(Duplicate)

War department
April 23d 1792

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that the President of the United States, appoint you a temporary Deputy agent, to the five Nations of Indians until further directions, at the rate of five hundred dollars ℘ Annum —

It will be neceſsary that you should take the oaths which are herein enclosed before a Magistrate, and transmit the same to me. —

I herewith transmit you by the hands of Doctor Deodat Allen the Sum of four hundred dollars. —

The main object of placing this sum in your hands at present, is to enable you to make a suitable provision for Captain Joseph Brant who it is expected will shortly make a visit to this City and to request that you would either accompany him to this City, or that you would otherwise provide for his journey in a manner perfectly agreeable to him – and that you would give me due notice of his approach at least five days previously to his arrival here. —

That

In the mean time I observe it is the firm determination of the President of the United States that the utmost fairness and kindness Shall be exhibited to the Indian tribes with the United States.—

That it is not only his desire to be at peace with all the Indians tribes, but to be their guardians and protectors against all injustice.—

You will please to observe that a due accounting of all monies or goods placed in your hands will be rigidly expacted, and that you must always produce vouchers for every dollar expended.—

I am
Sir
with great respect
your very humb^l Serv^t.
H Knox
Secy of War

General Israel Chapin

I Israel Chapin, do solemnly swear to bear true allegiance to the United States, of America. and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of temporary deputy agent to the Five Nations of Indians, and that I will not directly or indirectly be concerned in any Indian trade.—

Letter to Genl. Israel Chapin
from the Secretary of War
23.d April, 1792.

George Washington

To all who shall

Whereas an Article has been ſtipulated with

Senate of the United States, which article is in the wor

The Preſident of the United States by

the United States, the following article with the five nations of

incorporated with them, Tuſcororas, Cayugas and Onondag

"The United States, in order to prom

annually the amount of one thouſand five hundred dollars

ry and for encouraging uſeful artificers to reſide in their villag

Done in the presence of

Tobias Lear.

H. Knox.

Now know

President of the United States of America.

ee these presents Greeting:

th five nations of Indians by and with the advice and consent of the
nds and form following — to wit,

Henry Knox Secretary for the department of War stipulates in behalf of
ly ns so called, being the Senekas Oneidas, and the Stockbridge Indians
to wit

omote the happiness of the five nations of Indians, will cause to be expended
s, in purchasing for them clothing domestic animals and implements of husba
lages."

In behalf of the United States

H Knox
Secretary for the department
of War.

[illegible] and considered the said Articles do accept rati[illegible] incorporated with them, Tuſcororas, Cayugas and Onondag

"The United States, in order to pro

annually the amount of one thouſand five hundred dolla

ry and for encouraging uſeful artificers to reſide in their vill

Done in the presence of

Tobias Lear.

Jn Knox.

Now know y

the same: In Tes

and signed the sa

Given at th

thousand s

dence of the

among the Senekas Oneidas, and the Stockbridge
to wit

romote the happiness of the five nations of Indians, will cause to be expended
lars, in purchasing for them clothing domestic animals and implements of hus
illages."

In behalf of the United States

H Knox
Secretary of the department
of War

Having seen and considered the said Article, do accept ratify a
estim y whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed
ame with my hand.
the City of Philadelphia the twenty third day of April in the Year of our Lord One
seve hundred and ninety two, and in the sixteenth Year of the Sovereignty and indepen
he d States —

G Washington

By the President

Th: Jefferson

George Washington President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Whereas an Article has been stipulated with [illegible] five nations of Indians by and with the advice and consent of the Senate [illegible] the United States which article is in the words and form following — to wit,

The President of the United States by Henry Knox Secretary for the department of War stipulates in behalf of the United States the following article with the five nations of [illegible] so called, being the Senekas Oneidas and the Stockbridge Indians incorporated with them Tuscaroras Cayugas and Onondagas [illegible] to wit

The United States in order to promote the happiness of the five nations of Indians will cause to be expended [illegible] amount of one thousand five hundred dollars in purchasing for them clothing domestic animals and implements of husbandry and for encouraging useful artificers to reside in their villages

Done in the presence of
Tobias Lear
Wm Knox

In behalf of the United States
H Knox
Secretary for the department
of War

Now know [illegible] considered the said Article [illegible] the same In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Philadelphia the twenty third day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety two and in the sixteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States —

G. Washington

14

Additional between the
United States and the 5 nations
of Indians – dated 23 april 1792.

George Washington President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Whereas an article has been stipulated with the five nations of Indians by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, which article is in the words and form following, to wit,

The President of the United States, by Henry Knox Secretary for the department of war, stipulates in behalf of the United States, the following article with the five nations of Indians so called, being the Senekas, Oneidas, and the Stockbridge Indians incorporated with them, Tuscaroras, Cayugas and Onondagas - to wit.

" The United States, in order to promote the happiness of the five nations of Indians, will cause to be expended annually the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars, in purchasing for them clothing, domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging useful artificers to reside in their villages."

Done in the presence of

Tobias Lear.

Nn Jones.

In behalf of the United States

H. Knox Secretary for the department of War.

(L.S.)

Now know ye, That I having seen and considered the said article, do accept, ratify and confirm the same: In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

(L.S.) Given at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and in the sixteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

George Washington.

By the president,

Thomas Jefferson.

+ f Philad.a April 24. 1792.

Sir Brig.r

I have heard that it has been suggested that I was interested in the lease given by the Cayugas of their reservation in the State of N York, to John Richardson — and that hence I was induced to give it a public sanction at the ~~treaty~~ last summer at Newtown. It seems too that ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ directions have been given to hunt up evidence of the supposed concern. — I beg you to inform me particularly what you know of this matter. — I do not choose to lie under ~~[illegible]~~ suspicions of dishonourable conduct, without enquiring after their origin (* turn over) I am &c.

T.P.

Rev.d Sam.l Kirkland

Tho' I fear no investigation; it being impossible to find proof of what never existed.

Letter to
Mr. Kirkland
April 24. 1792:

Cayuga Lease.

~~Left 10 letters & Packet for Col. Pickering~~
B.B.

Chapin's Inſtructions

Copied

Special Instructions to Israel Chapin Esquire Deputy temporary Agent to the Five Nations of Indians, the Stockbridge Indians included

1st By the ſtipulation recited in your General Instructions, and the annexed ſpeech delivered to the said nations of Indians at Philadelphia the 25th day of April 1792, will be ſeen the appropriation of Fifteen hundred dollars annually, and the general mode of applying that bounty of the United States to the use of those nations in connection with which the following instructions are to be attended to. If however, in carrying the plan into execution any material alterations should be thought expedient, you are to represent the same. –

2d The choice of Schoolmasters, Blacksmiths and Carpenters, is left with you, but as the ſucceſs of the plan will depend on the ſelection of proper characters for those employments, you are to uſe all poſsible care to choose such only as ſustain fair reputations; men of perfect temperance, of unblemished integrity, and unaffected reverence for Religion, – Profane and vicious persons would do more hurt by their examples, than all their Instructions would do good.

3d. If you can find men practically acquainted with husbandry, who have competent abilities and learning to be Schoolmasters, such are to be preferred. But however this may happen, the Schoolmaster's attention will be so much occupied with their Schools, that occasional help, and perhaps the constant aſsistance of a Sober young man may be neceſsary in the management of their farms.

4th. If blacksmiths can be found, who are competent to the repairs of the Indians Guns, such are to be preferred: otherwise they must each procure a Sober Gunsmith for the purpose.

5. The Carpenters ought to be Wheelwrights or at least capable of repairing Wheels.

6. The Schoolmasters, blacksmiths and Carpenters should in preference be married men; and must each be provided with a yoak of Oxen and a Cow or two, and the implements of Husbandry. one Bull at each establishment, will anſwer for all of them. The blacksmith and Carpenter must have the requisite tools of their trades. The persons you may find most ready to engage in this undertaking, will perhaps need aſsistance in providing all these things, which aſsistance you will furnish, with the money which shall be sent you for that purpose.

An estimate of the expence of these articles and other parts of the Institution is annexed. It is supposed to be liberal. if you can provide them at leſs expence, you will do it. In all cases you are to ſtudy the ſtrictest œconomy. —

7. The wives of the persons you engage are to teach the Indian girls to ſpin, sew, knit and do all sorts of buſineſs proper for farmers wives to be acquainted with, If either of them is a weaver, she is also to teach some of the Indian girls to weave, But they should be immediately taught to spin: for which purpose wheels and Flax should be provided as soon as the establishments are formed.

8. The farms of the Schoolmaster, Blacksmith and Carpenter should lie together and the School-house erected near them. The farms will then be easily fenced: the three Families will form a little ſociety, and their Children will be near the ſchool. The Indian children also, who go to school, will be at hand to work on the Farms, more or leſs daily, and some of them with the Blackſmith and Carpenter. —.

9. To learn to milk Cows and do household work, the girls may be divided into claſses, and attend in the white families weekly in ſucceſsion at the same time going to ſchool certain Hours every day.

10. Not only children, but young men and

young women desireous to learn any of the arts proposed, should be admitted freely to all the advantages the institution can afford. And it may not be adviseable at first to attempt the instruction of any children under ten years old. —

11. On Sundays the Schoolmaster should give his scholars information of the works of creation, in order to lead them up to the Creator; and thence deduce their obligations to him. He should instruct them in the duties they owe to each other as members of Society, and to all people, of whatever colour as children of the great Spirit, whose parental kindness extends to all. But he should, for some time make no attempt to teach them the peculiar doctrines of revealed religion; excepting those Indians to whom any of its mysteries have been already unfolded.

12. The government to which the Indians have been accustomed is so gentle, every thing bearing the semblance of severity must be avoided. not a blow must be struck; nor any reproof given but with mildness and in the form of advice. neither must it be attempted to employ them in any services in which the white people and their children do not participate. This shows how necessary it will be for the persons you engage to possess good dispositions with the other qualifications which have been mentioned. —

13.

13. As these establishments are intended for the benefit of the Indians nothing must be permitted which will in any measure defeat their design, or lessen the good effects expected from them; The Schoolmasters therefore are to instruct none but Indians; excepting the children of the deputy Agent and the persons employed as members of the Institution, Nor are the Blacksmith and Carpenter to do any work, except for the Indians and the White people so employed.

14. You are to keep a regular account of all expenditures of Public money and take proper vouchers, and from time to time to report your proceedings to me as often as once a quarter of course and oftner if required. —

The following encouragements to be proposed to the Indians to engage them in these improvements.

1. During the first year, some of the young men may learn to mow and make hay, to drive a team and to plough - To every nation in which such young men shall be found there may be given at least one yoak of Oxen a Chain, a Plough and Cart.

2. After the second year, when more of the young

men become acquainted with Farming and make Hay and Fodder enough to keep more Cattle over winter, more may from time to time be furnished; observing in these gifts a convenient proportion to the number and wants of each Nation – Until they can make hay it will be a mere waste to give them Cattle;—

3. Any young men who shall be thus furnished with Oxen who will take proper care of them and assist the People of their Villages in the use of them, especially in ploughing the Fields of the poor women who have no men to help them, and continue to give this assistance during three years, shall afterwards have the oxen for their own, exclusively to use in the cultivation of their own Fields, or in working for their neighbours, for such hire as they can agree on; until the oxen shall be of an age requiring them to be fattened, when the deputy Agent shall receive them, giving to each of the owners a young pair of equal value.

4. As blacksmiths will be very usefull to the Indians – to encourage some young men to learn the art, there shall be given to each one a set of tools as soon as he becomes master of the Art, until the smallest Nation has one blacksmith so furnished with tools, and the largest with one or two

5. In like manner ſuch as learn the Carpenters trade shall be furniſhed with Carpenters tools.

6. Every boy and girl using for one year, reaſonable diligence in learning the arts preſcribed, shall receive a blankett and breech-clout, and a ſhirt or ſhift.

7. At the close of the second year, every boy who has learned to read without ſpelling to write joining-hand, and to perform the firſt plain opperations in arithmetic, and who at the same time has made a reaſonable progreſs in the practice of Husbandry, shall recieve a ſuit of Cloaths, consisting of a plain cloth Coat, waist coat, over-alls, ſhirt and woolen Hatt. —

8. Every girl who in two years, shall have acquired equal Skill in reading, and learned to ſpin well, to ſew, knit, milk cows, and perform the other common buſineſs ſuitable for Farmers wives, shall receive a suit of cloaths, conſiſting of a ſhort-gown, woolen waist-coat, a petticoat and woolen Hatt.

9. In addition to the foregoing encouragements at the end of three years, as many as two and not exceeding six of the most meritorious young men in each Nation, who shall have attained to twenty years of age, or upwards, and shall by the course of Instruction propoſed, have become good Farmers and are temperate and

industrious - and who are married to as many sober and industrious young women, who can card, ſpin, knit, ſew, milk cows, and manage household affairs in the manner of Farmers wives among white people - shall be presented each couple, with a cow, a pig, an axe, a hoe a ſpinning wheel and Reel. —

10. As the ſucceſs of this plan of improvement may be promoted by the good dispositions and advice of the chiefs; and because the United States will take pleasure in contributing to their comfort and convenience — The deputy Agent is to give to the Head Chief of each village, containing at least thirty Families, one good milch cow, as soon as such chief shall have provided a shelter of good Fodder, ſufficient for her wintering; ſome breeding ſows and boars may be distributed in the principal villages. —

The whole encouragement to be effected out of the annual bounty of Fifteen hundred dollars. — This the Indians were expreſsly told; The progreſs is to be very gradual, in order to confine the expenditures within the limits of the bounty.

Given at the War office of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, this twenty eighth day of April 1792. (Signed) — H Knox

(Copy.) — Secy. of War.

My Children of the Five Nations -

You were invited here at my request. in order that measures should be concerted with you, to impart such of the bleſsings of civilization, as may at present suit your condition. and give you further desires to improve your own happineſs.

Colonel Pickering has made the particular arrangements with you, to carry into execution these objects, all of which I hereby approve and confirm,.

And in order that the money neceſsary to defray the annual expences of the arrangements which have been made should be provided, permanently. I now ratify an article which will secure the yearly appropriation of the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars. for the use and benefit of the five nations, the Stockbridge - Indians included.

The United States having received and provided for you as for a part of themselves will I am persuaded be strongly and gratefully impreſsed on your minds, and those of all your tribes.

Let it be spread abroad among all your villages and throughout your Land that the United States are desireous, not only of a general peace with all the Indian Tribes, but of being their friends and Protectors. —

It has been my direction, and I hope it has been executed to your satisfaction. That during your residence here you should be well fed, well lodged and well cloathed, and that presents should be furnished for your wives and Families.

I partake of your sorrow on account that it has pleased the great Spirit, to take from you two of your number by death, since your residence in this City, I have ordered that your tears should be wiped away according to your custom and that presents should be sent to the relations of the deceased.

Our Lives are all in the hands of our Maker, and we must part with them whenever he shall demand them, and the survivors must submit to events they cannot prevent —

Having happily settled all your business and being about to return to your own Country I wish you a pleasant journey, and that you may safely return to your families after so long a journey, and find them all in good Health. —

Given under my hand at the City of Philadelphia this twenty fifth day of April 1792.

(signed) Geo. Washington

a True Copy.

Memorandum of a converſation between Colᵒ P. & the Indians of yᵉ 5 Nations as (24

Philadelphia April 26. 1792.

~~Sir,~~

~~After leaving~~ you To-day, I ~~went~~ ~~and~~ delivered to the Indians of the Five Nations, the ſpeech in anſwer to theirs of ~~the~~ ~~preceding~~ ~~the ſpeech I had prepared~~ ~~with the~~ [illegible] yeſter day on the ſubject of what they called the healing medicine — that is a reſtoration of part of the lands purchaſed of their brethren for the treaties [illegible] held with them ſince the peace with Great Britain. I took with me Hutchins's map, and thoſe treaties ~~which have been made with thoſe Weſtern~~ ~~and the treaty made with the Shawaneſe~~ ~~Indians~~ — When I had delivered the ſpeech, I opened the map, and ſhowed them the boundaries of the lands reſerved to the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas & Chippawas, by the treaties of Fort McIntosh & Fort Harmar, and of the tract reſerved to the Shawanoes by the treaty held at the mouth of the Great Miami. I alſo pointed out to them the ~~three~~ tracts of ſix miles ſquare & the one of two miles ſquare, ~~mentioned in the~~ ~~treaties~~ ~~which were~~ reſerved to the U States by the treaties to the Wyandots &c. ~~[illegible] ~~ ~~there the lands which~~ ~~ſince these treaties~~ I told them that the United States had ſold a part of the land at Muſkingum, and at other places between that and the Great Miami of the Ohio; but that I knew of no ſettlements further down than the ~~[illegible]~~ Great Miami, except at the Rapids of the Ohio, ~~on a tract perhaps ten or twelve miles ſquare~~. With the firſt reſervation (to the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas & Chippawas). Billy, the Seneka ~~[illegible]~~ Chief was well acquainted ~~[illegible]~~ at the treaty at Fort Harmar. & The lines of this reſervation being traced on the map, Billy laying his hand on ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the land between the South ſide of that reſervation & the Ohio, as far down as the Great Miami, aſked me to whom that belonged? I told him it had been ſold to the United States by the Wyandots Delawares Ottawas & Chippawas. — That is right, ſaid he, for they owned it. When I had ſhown on the map the ~~[illegible]~~ ſmall reſervations to the U States of the three tracts of ſix miles ſquare, & one of two miles, Billy ſaid thoſe reſervations ~~[illegible]~~ were bad, in the midst of ~~to~~ the Indians.

Upon which I observed that being secured to the UStates by those treaties, I had no authority to say any thing more about them: but that I would mention my private opinion, which was, ~~that~~ the United States would rather relinquish those small tracts, than make the minds of the Indians uneasy.

I reminded them of what had been ~~mentioned in the Speech~~, that perhaps the Western Indians ~~th~~ were under a mistake in respect to the extent of the claims of the United States; and supposed we claimed much more than we really did. Upon which one of them laid his hand on the large tract of country which lies between the Miami of Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and ~~Le~~ Lake St Clair, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~it~~, to the ~~southern~~ upper edge of ~~Hutchins's~~ the map, ~~and~~ said we were supposed to claim all that country. — But I assured them we did not claim a foot of it, except the strip six miles wide at the Westend of Lake Erie, from the River Rosine [Rosine] to ~~a~~ Lake St Clair, including Detroit: ~~and that the~~ reservation of this small strip ~~[illegible]~~ was a clear proof that we claimed no more land in ~~that~~ that quarter. I also told them that by the treaty at Muskingum, tho' it was agreed, that the Wyandots &c had their villages in that strip, they were to remain undisturbed in their possessions. Others of them carried their ~~fingers along~~ ~~a line~~ the south line of the Wyandot reservation, and continued it quite ~~[illegible]~~ to the Mississippi; ~~and said that the~~ UStates claimed the country ~~f~~ thro' all that space. It was, now obvious ~~[illegible]~~ whence this unfortunate opinion (setting aside the impressions which the general claim at first set up of all the lands, of the British line ~~[illegible]~~) originated. — The Wyandots &c. in their treaties at Fort McIntosh & Fort Harmar, ceded ~~to~~ the UStates all the land east, south, & west of their reservation; 'tis added indeed "so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same; but ~~besides that this was no~~ ~~definite~~, ~~th~~ this limitation of the cession has either ~~[illegible]~~ been overlooked ~~or~~ or not ~~understood~~. ~~[illegible]~~. 'Tis indeed ~~besides an uncertain~~ vague limitation; for perhaps nobody can tell how southward & westward

how far the Wyandots formerly extended their claim; and they might have ~~claimed~~ much more than they owned: by the confirming treaty at Fort Harmar, they did in fact extend it quite to the Wabash, ~~and over the very~~ land which ~~the Shaw~~ had been ~~reserved~~ for the Shawanoes, in the ~~said~~ treaty made with the latter at the Great Miami, in January 1786.

On this point therefore I remarked — That the cession ~~made~~ by the Wyandots &c. at the treaties which had been mentioned, could operate only on the lands which were theirs — for they could sell no land ~~but their own~~. In particular ~~I said~~ that we had yet ~~held~~ made no treaties with the Wabash and Miami Indians; and of ~~course we could~~ claim none of their lands.

These matters were the subjects of explanation for an hour or more. The Indians were ~~appeared to be~~ exceedingly ~~[illegible]~~ pleased to find the claims of the U States so limited. They called the attention of each other to ~~[illegible]~~ the map ~~that~~ they might remember ~~what had been explained~~ the explanation when they should visit the Western Indians. — I told them I would mark with red ink the lines which had been described to them on the map, ~~with red ink~~, and that they should take ~~the~~ it with them. This also pleased them. — Seeing them so well satisfied, I remarked, That as they who lived by our side, & so frequently conversed with us ~~were and~~ laboring ~~[illegible]~~ under such great mistakes; we might ~~[illegible]~~ well suppose the Western Indians at least equally mistaken. ~~[illegible]~~ That if we could only meet together ~~them~~ at a treaty & converse ~~with them~~ freely, they might ~~[illegible]~~ in like manner be soon ~~be~~ convinced of their error, and have their minds made easy.

~~I have for committed the substance of this conversation to writing, while it was fresh in my memory, because the good effect it immediately~~

~~immediately produced on the minds of the 5 nations would afford you much satisfaction~~ ~~Justified [illegible] to have communicated to you this information as I have since, especially as the [illegible] supposing for I thought fit~~, ~~that~~ the strikingly good effects ~~of this~~ produced by this conversation ~~[illegible]~~ on the minds of the 5 nations, ~~would afford you much satisfaction~~. I have deemed it expedient to ~~have them~~ committed the substance of it to writing, that if on examination it should seem that any of my explanations went too far, they might be corrected before the Indians left town; ~~and that~~ otherwise that this ~~letter~~ paper might be ~~kept~~ preserved as an evidence of facts, in case through the ~~[illegible]~~ forgetfulness or misconception of the Indians a different account should be given of any ~~material~~ ~~[illegible]~~ point which I had explained ~~to them~~. ~~I have the honor to be &c.~~

P.S. I asked the Indians if ~~they had any~~ thing more to say to me. The Farmer's Brother answered that they had; but his nephew Red Jacket being in liquor, they must postpone it to another day.

At the close of the Conversation, Capt. Hendrick told me that Brant had shewn him a map of the ~~[illegible]~~ western country, & had marked on it the claims of the U States, extending quite to the Missisippi; and that Brant ~~carried~~ had the same map with him last summer when he went among the Western Indians.

Memorandum of
a conversation with the
Five Nations of
Indians at
Phila. Apl. 26. 1792.

This copy sent to the War Office.

(2.)

Col. Pickering's Hand

2:/ ape 192 [illegible] A11772, Apr. 27

Col. Pickerings Speech to the Indians

Philadelphia May 9: 1792

Sir On the 27th of last Month at a Council with the Indians of the five Nations the Farmer's Brother addressed to me (Col. Pickering) the following Speech

Brother Connehsauty

Listen to your Brother once more assembled. Possess your Mind in peace. The President told us that whatever lay in our Minds we might freely communicate to you the business on which we came is now nearly closed, and 'tis all confirmed. We mean now to speak a few words concerning our remaining Seats: for lands are the cause of all our troubles.

We have now confirmed what will be a benefit to our Children and our Childrens Children. All these benefits will arise out ~~of~~ of the land. But how shall these benefits arise unless our Minds are made easy in regard to our lands: Since the first Sale we made our Minds have been disturbed. You know what we now refer to. we Mentioned the Matter at Newtown we had the paper there but You said you were not authorised to treat on that Subject, and that we Must mention it when we come to Philadelphia You all Know who are present, that we have all been disturbed about the line which

crosses the Genesseo below
of Canawagus because they
have gone it too far before
they turned They have
been run the line, &
our Minds are not yet
satisfied. We all know
that no man can have
a quiet Mind that is
even only a little
Cheated. We all know
there has been much
trouble about that little
piece of land. We now
want to know what kind
of white people have got
that land since Mr. Phe

sold it. It would make
our minds easy if the
Contract first made were
fulfilled, by running the
line according to it, and
then some of the land would
come back to us —

True Copy - delivered
27 Apr. 1792
Jno Stagg Jr
Ch Clk

War Depart.
Sep 13. 1792

War department

April 28. 1792

Sir

It is of the highest importance that you employ good interpreters — Jasper Parish has been well recommended by Col Pickering the exorbitant demands of some who have been lately employed has excited great disgust.

The above named young Man will shortly repair to you in the above capacity at an annual allowance which will then be ~~paid~~ stated

The Senekas and others of the five Nations have agreed to go to the Council at the Mouth of the Miami River of Lake Erie in order to state the humane intentions of the President of the United States and influence the hostile Indians to peace

You will ascertain the time of their departure and let me know it —

I am Sir

Your humble Servant

H Knox

Secy of War

To Israel Chapin Esqr

War Department

April 28. 1792

Sir

I enclose you a Copy of instructions to Horatio Jones and Joseph Smith Interpreters for their reconducting home the Senecas to Genesee River—

The money advanced to Joseph Smith is charged to you and you will be held accountable therefor—You will therefore obtain from him a complete account of the expenditures which must be supported by vouchers—

But you will take care not to allow any unreasonable charges.—

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant

H Knox

Secy of war

Israel Chapin Esqr

Deputy temporary Agent to
the five Nations

Suppose the following persons to go by Wyoming &c

Senekas	26
Onondagas ...	6.
Genesee Oneidas ..	2
Tuscorora	1.
	37.

Smith & Jones interpreters	2
Ewing the express	1.
Jones's Brother	1.
	41. Total

Miles				
120..	From Philadelphia to Wyoming. 6 days @ 5/			£61. 10—
120.	From Wyoming to New Town point 6 days	5/		61. 10—
38	From New Town point to Friends settlem.t on the Seneka lake	2 days	5/	20. 10—
25.	From friends settlem.t to Kanandaque	1½.	5/	15. 7. 6
	Hire of a Boat from Wyoming to Newtown with hands. 6 days		40/	12—
				£ 170. 17. 6
	General Chapin to furnish provisions when they disperse from his house and contingencies			29. 2. 6
				£ 200—

Equal to 533. $33\frac{1}{3}/100$ Dollars.

Philadelphia April 28th. 1792

this money is paid to Joseph Smith Interpreter to account for with you.

Instructions
from the Secy of War
to Messrs. Jones & Smith
April 28th 1792

War department

April 28. 1792

Gentlemen

You are hereby appointed to conduct the Seneka Indians now in this City, and those of the other tribes who accompany them, to the Geneſee Country —

Your route will be hence to Bethlehem, thence to — Wyoming — Newton point Kanandaque Geneſsee — where I suppoſe the Indians will disperſe.

Waggons are furnished in order to carry their baggage to the Wind Gap

You will use your highest exertions to keep the Indians sober on the route by representing to them the disgrace and — pernicious consequences of a contrary conduct.

Indeed it will be much in your power to effect this object as they will be unable to obtain liquor but through you—

I have directed to be placed in the hands of Mr. Joseph Smith in order to defray the expences of this journey the Sum of Five hundred and thirty three Dollars and one third—

He must keep a daily account of his expenditures always taking receipts for every payment, and upon his arrival at General Chapins he must render the account and pay into his hands any balance which may remain.

As you value your reputation you must regulate your expenditures by oeconomy taking care however that the Indians are comfortably accomodated on the Road

I am
Gentlemen
Your obed. servant
signed
H Knox

Copy.

Messrs. Jones and Smith—
Interpreters to the five Nations.
in behalf of the United States.

etter.
from Maj.r Gen.l Knox
Secy. of War
to Mess.rs Jones & Smith
April 28th 1792

+ [Phila. April 29. 1792.

Dear Sir,

Standing interpreters are employed at the southward, & Genl. Knox is disposed to appoint one for the 5 nations. For many reasons I have recommended ~~this~~ Jasper Parrish.] He perfectly well understands ~~the [illegible] with~~ Indians, & is really a sensible young man; ~~and~~ & I think an honest one. He was in Phila. last Fall. I advised him to go to school to improve in the English language. He has followed my advice; for which he has lately thanked me ~~[illegible]~~ in a letter handsomely written with his own hand. [The expense of occasional interpreters is monstrous.] Jones & Smith demanded 4 dollars a day, & (except part of Smith's in coming down) all their expences. Here they have lived well, with as much wine & rum for themselves & ~~for~~ acquaintances, as they ~~[illegible]~~ were pleased to call for. Smith ~~was more reasonable~~ consented to take 2 1/2 dollars a day: but Jones was restive, and insisted on 3 dollars, which was finally given him. They have ~~[illegible]~~ had a good deal of clothing ~~[illegible]~~ & a rifle. — I am very glad that Parrish is to be employed. You will find ~~him~~ much comfort in his constant assistance.

[The plan of introducing improvements among the Indians was formed by me; & approved by the Secy. at War & the President; and the Indians are pleased with it. But I told the Indians that the plan was not unalterable. That if ~~in carrying it into operation~~ you should think some alterations ~~[illegible]~~ necessary for their benefit, you would be authorized to make ~~these~~ such; however if important, it will be necessary for you to state to the Secy. at War for his approbation.

The success of this plan will, my Dear Sir, greatly depend on you. Let me entreat you therefore to make a fair experiment whether or not the Indian mind can be cultivated. I have no doubt of it. — If the first attempt succeeds, I am persuaded more assistance will be afforded; if not by the public, yet by individuals. The Quakers are much engaged in its success, & will then contribute to generously to extend the good effects of the plan.]

Allow me, my friend, to drop one word more — As you will have recourse to others for assistance in making your communication to the Secretary at war, ~~so~~ it will behove you to ~~employ~~ ~~[illegible]~~ get that assistance from men who are not merely capable of writing correctly, but who are also trust worthy & who may not betray your secrets or those of the U States.

I have much more to write to you, & will do it in another letter, if time permits. — If I can render you any services, I beg you freely to ask them.

~~am~~ With great esteem I am

&c.

Your friend & h'ble servt.

T.P.

P.S. Jones ~~has~~ a brother, a gunsmith, whom ~~[illegible]~~ he wishes to have appointed for the Indian service. I see he is a ~~young~~ man: & his character may not be ascertained. [Your instructions ~~on this point are~~ about the persons to be employed demand nicest care in ~~[illegible]~~.] and I really doubt the expediency of ~~of~~ appointing one so ~~closely~~ nearly connected with the

some who will be entirely under his influence

Jones the Interpreter. [I hope too you will be able to find some New Englandmen for the employments, who are not only sober industrious & honest but whose fidelity is further insured by their reverence for religion.] If you employ Jones's brother at all, I think it shd be but as a temporary smith.

Genl Chapin.

Genl. Israel Chapin. + Philadelphia April 29. 1792. 27

Dear Sir,

I received your letter ~~by Mr. Smith, when the Indians arrived~~ by Mr. Smith relative to the superintendency of the Five Nations. He will hand you the appointment you requested. It is, I suppose, under the signature of Genl. ~~St. Clair, the Genl.~~ Superintendent of ~~the whole~~ northern department: but it was with the express concurrence of the President of the U States, who manifested much concern to have a good man selected, who would act uprightly, & especially one who was no speculator in Indian lands, and who had too much honesty ever to be made the instrument of deception, or [illegible] silently to suffer deception and imposition ~~from~~ others, in any negociations with the Indians, particularly in bargains for their lands. For ~~he has seen that in most~~ of ~~those~~ bargains heretofore made, the Indians have been shamefully imposed on. Hence their perpetual complaints on the subject ~~& hence~~ ~~and have the~~ Indian wars, so expensive in blood & treasure! — Not only your integrity, but your firmness will, I trust, [illegible] withstand all such attempts within your district. As such I have spoken of you to the President & Genl. Knox. How much good may be done by a faithful man? and how much mischief be prevented? Therefore as superintendent it is expected you will be the father & inviolable friend to all the Indians within your district. You know what swarms of villains are always ready to take advantage of them. These harpies are ever watching for opportunities to make them their prey.

Now I have mentioned Indian lands, I will recite the substance of a conversation ~~a few words~~ [illegible] last Friday, ~~in~~ [illegible] at the close of a council. They had just complained of the line below Canasewagas, which was run 12 miles over the Genesseo river, & thence to the Lake. They said the line was wrong & should only have gone as far as a certain spring. After some enquiries I found, by their own acknowledgment, ~~that the deed~~ specified the twelve miles distance & that it was so interpreted to them. But they said they really meant to go no farther than the spring which was conjectured to be 12 miles from the river. — Here I reminded them of the necessity of having their children instructed in reading & writing, ~~&~~ & other knowledge, that they might prevent all future impositions. — And I took this occasion to remark, that ~~the~~ they had often complained of being wronged [illegible] in the sale of their land to Mr. Phelps and ~~th~~ it was not difficult to [illegible] account for it. Who (said I) were the friends to whom you trusted on that occasion? — They answered, Captain Col. Butler, & Mr. Kirkland, [illegible]. — "Brant (said Red Jacket) we know was bribed." — Well, said I, you say that Brant was bribed; and I tell you that Col. Butler, your friend Street here present, and some others of the Niagara people, were concerned with Phelps in the purchase. These men you took for your real friends, and you trusted to their advice, & even committed to some of them the great point of fixing the price of your land. But as these men were thus concerned in the purchase ~~they~~ could not be your friends, they were only friends to themselves, ~~and striving to advance their own interest~~. — Now, said I, as

And I am informed that Mr. Street has since got more money for his share, than ~~[illegible]~~ recd. of Mr. Phelps for the whole ~~territory~~!

as you have not a large piece of land left, no doubt you will be urged to ~~part with~~ cut off another slice; and these men may be employed to persuade you into the measure; perhaps, Capt. Brant, perhaps Col. Butler, or perhaps your ~~friend here~~, Mr. Street. But ~~as these men have~~ after ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by them~~ what has passed in your bargain with Mr. Phelps, — take care how you trust them again, and make no bargain for your land when ~~[illegible]~~ any of them are the agents. At the close I added these words. "I feel an indignation at the impositions perpetually practised in the purchase of Indian lands, & I ~~[illegible] disposed to express~~ ~~cannot help expressing~~ ~~[illegible]~~ cannot help expressing it. ~~[illegible] it.~~ What I have said may offend some persons; but as I speak the Truth I care not whom it strikes." These words I uttered with Vehemence; ~~and with all the indignation which I felt.~~

~~as~~, I have troubled you with this detail, because I expected this affair will be misrepresented, particularly at Niagara, to inflame Butler & Brant. But I [illegible] they can do no more than they have done, to ~~[illegible]~~ aggravate ~~[illegible] & support~~ the war, and to excite prejudices in the minds of the Indians against the U.States. They both indeed pretend, ~~to~~ they they desire ~~[illegible]~~ to have the war over; ~~and~~ & they seem to have made the 6 nations believe it; some of the Seneka Chiefs related to me what Butler told them on this point. That he ~~was~~ last fall saw Sir John Johnson — told him he was a great man — & Genl. Washington was a great man. That ~~they~~ if these two great men must write to each other & lay their minds together to bring about a peace, ~~& then~~ it would be effected. — ~~[illegible]~~

To shew Butler's duplicity, I then told them what he said last summer to the Western Indians at Niagara. I have it in writing ~~from~~ in Captain Hendrick's narrative of his journey last summer to Niagara & Grand River. At Niagara he saw about ~~twenty~~ Warriors ~~[illegible]~~ Chiefs of the ~~[illegible] Indians~~ Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippawas Delawares & Munsees. He can talk with them without an interpreter. When Butler and Brant saw them after conversing with Hendrick, they were very angry, and told the Western Chiefs, "not to talk with that Yankee" naming Hendrick." And Butler told them", that Hendrick was sent by the Yankees to go into every village throughout all the western tribes, in order to know how many warriors there were in every town; and then returning home to his employers, he was to guide the army to destroy those Indians & their Villages". This those warriors told to Hendrick; for he conversed with them during five days in the most free and friendly manner. — And the Delawares told him" — That Butler had said to them, that when they went to war with the Big knifes, they only scratched their hands a little, or plucked out a few hairs: Now (said he) the next time you make war with them, you must strike home, and do your utmost to destroy them."

Butler forbad Hendrick ~~[illegible]~~ going on the Kings land, & told him if he went ~~to proceed~~ to the western Indians ~~with~~ he must go on Indian land & not on the Kings land. And when Hendrick had got as far as Grand River, & gave notice that he was proceeding to the Western ~~Indians~~, the Mohawks stopped him by virtue of an order from Brant.

Smith was present at the conversation about the Indians land, & can tell you of more particulars, which I have not time to write. The principal facts I thought it best to state to you, that you might ~~[illegible]~~ have the means of contradicting false reports. ~~[illegible]~~ I am &c. T.P.

[In relation to the plan of improving the Indians, I will remark –] 28

* That the prices of black & gun- smiths tools ~~for~~ ~~[illegible]~~ as stated in the papers sent you from the war office are the prices in this city. I take it they would be very complete sets. ~~Perhaps so full a supply would not be necessary at first~~ and perhaps the persons you engage may have tools of their own. ~~I just mention this, that smaller tools if the tools should be wanted~~ if not, you see at what prices they can be bought here. they ~~can be easily sent from hence~~, if ~~[illegible] obtained there with equal advantage elsewhere~~ –.

[If economy be observed in the whole business, it will encourage well disposed people to contribute liberally to ~~promote~~ the important Good ~~[illegible]~~ support & extension of the design. – Permit me to observe that nothing should be purchased ~~[illegible]~~ procured ~~[illegible]~~ in that country but ~~[illegible]~~ six or twelve months full supplies of all kinds shd. be procured at the great markets. Possibly the proposed compensations to the Schoolmasters, Smiths & ~~Farmers~~ Carpenters may seem small: But I have supposed the free enjoyment of such farms, as are proposed, of the finest lands, in a country where any number of cattle may range, & where the labour of the Indians children & young people will contribute so much ~~in their cultivation~~ to the service of the white families, with the salaries proposed, would be a sufficient encouragement to some young discreet couples, ~~of~~ to undertake the execution of the plan.

The sooner the Indians can reap some of the good effects of this plan, the better.]

Tim: Py:

Genl. Chapin

Letters to Genl. ~~Chapin~~
April 29. 1792.
sent by Joseph Smith's interpreter

I also added a postscript – that the Onondagos requested he would license a Major Campbell to trade in their reservations.

FREE

RICHMOND, A 11

Col. Timothy Pickering
Post Master Genl.
Philadelphia

I certify that the Onondaga Chief Kohictotonk, or Thornberry, attended the treaty held by me laſt ſummer with the Five Nations, at Newtown Point; and that he has now been in this city a number of weeks with the delegations from those nations. At all times he has conducted with great modesty and propriety; as a man having the beſt good of his nation at heart; and as a real friend to the United States.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Philadelphia the 30th day of April 1792.

Timothy Pickering,
Commiſsioner.

Certificate for
Thornberry an
Onondaga Chief
apr. 30. 1792

May 3. 1792

Dear Sir,

I enclose the translation of the letter which was transmitted to the Secretary of War by the Governor of New York — The translation was made yesterday in great haste, and if it should not be sufficiently clear, reference had better be had to the original, in the possession of the Secy of War.

The President wishes, in your conversation with Colo. Louis, that you would learn the precise time of holding the proposed Council at Buffaloe — and also that it may be impressed on Colo. Louis, if the deputation should go from Buffalo to the Western Indians, that they would endeavour in the first instance to prevail upon the hostile indians to keep their warriors from committing depredations on our frontier — as we shall restrain ours from making incursions into their Country — for unless this step is taken in the first instance all attempts at conciliation will probably be fruitless —

With true respect & sincere regard
I have the honor to be Dear Sir
Your most Obedt St
T. Lear

Col Pickering

T. Lear May 3d. 1792.
Inclosing the Message
from the 7 Nations of
Canada. —

St. Louis the 26 ~~January~~ February 1792

We the Chiefs of the 7 Villages of lower Canada salute all our ~~brethren~~ Brothers who compose the State of New York, and pray the Master of Breath (de la Vie) that he will preserve peace with all nations, and that the Great Supreme Being will always render judgement unto all persons. — [Judicieux Vis-a-vis toutes personnes]

— Brothers

We have received a letter from Governor George Clinton in answer to one which we addressed to you, by which we propose to you a ~~general~~ treaty together; — but the present circumstances will deprive us of this satisfaction, seeing that we are called to hold a Council with our Brothers the Chaouenons and other Savage Nations; it is our duty to attend punctually to endeavour to appease the troubles in this Country. We remember with pleasure that you recommended to us not to harken to the evil birds [et de ne point perdre l'Esprit] [and not to lose the disposition Spirit] — We will carefully guard ourselves on this head, and we beg you to do the like on your part, and to appease your Warriors as much as possible; for we desire nothing more than peace & harmony among all the nations, and we will not cease to implore the Great Master to assist us in re-establishing it — and we hope that you will take all care to render justice to whom Justice is due.

Brothers

After this arrangement, we will treat together at leisure, we only pray you not to let your people make any advances of settlements upon the lands which we claim, at least until we shall have treated together on this subject — And in full confidence that all these matters will be well arranged we wish you a good day, & that the Master of Breath may keep you in peace —

(Signed by 12 persons)

You will receive this letter by Brother Louis Congue Lt. Colonel, whom we have sent express to be the bearer of it — and pray he may meet with no delay —

Phila. May 3. 1792.

Col. Louis's Information.

That 12 Indians came round the N. Side Lake Erie from the Westward, as far as Toronto, on the North Side of ~~the~~ Lake Ontario opposite Niagara. ~~[illegible]~~ six went back, not being used to Snow Shoes. ~~Six~~ kept on, as far as the Mohawk Castle, 40 miles above Cataraqui. There 2 were left, & 4 proceeded to Oswegatchie, where 3 more were left, and for fear of the small pox, the message was carried to the Caughnawaga Indians by one Cayuga, who had had the small pox.

~~This Cayuga delivered the following message, which Louis himself heard.~~

When the Caghnawaga Council ~~had~~ was convened, the Cayuga Head Warrior addressed them in these words.

"Brothers I have come to your place. I am sent a messenger from the Shawanese, to you the seven tribes in Canada. Nevertheless brothers, ~~be~~ assured, that the principal nations at the Westward are concerned in this message. ~~They invite you to a general Council in the vicinity of Detroit~~ They invite you to hold a general council at Buffalo Creek. To you Warriors I deliver the invitation strings [a large bunch of long strings.] It is your part, from the strength of your bodies, on any occasion, to carry the messages of the Sachems. Now Notify all your 7 tribes to repair to this place, with ~~two~~ prime counsellors & two head warriors from each nation. Pass by no one of your 7 tribes unnotified. And ~~then~~ also call upon all the Five Nations for a~~n equal~~ like representation at that Council Fire.

"Brothers, At that place, I, the Shawanoe Nation, will meet you. There we will settle all our great national concerns: and if you ~~do~~ have not yet fully ascertained ~~[illegible]~~ of the real intentions of the Western Indians, I, the Shawanoe nation, will then inform you.

"The Western Indians have said, They will not listen to any ~~one~~ *single* nation, until you, the 7 tribes, are in full council, & speak with one voice."

[Here ends the Message by that Runner.]

After which, in private conference, I, (Col.^o^ Louis) questioned the runner ~~to~~ to obtain his real sentiments of the disposition of the Western Indians; saying to him You must certainly know what their minds are; & you must know what occasions the war. Perhaps it is ~~due~~ on account of land, that they will not listen ~~to the voice of peace~~. Tell me the real truth. He answered — "As to land, it has but small influence in this affair. They say, as to that, it may easily be adjusted. But they say, they will not hearken to the voice of ~~one~~ a *single* nation; altho' they may speak of peace, which is good. They desire ~~fi~~ in the first place, to have the complete voice of the 7 tribes in Canada & of the 5 nations, by their deputies. They are disposed to peace: but in order to that they want to bind themselves together in a peace for the good of *Indians*, which shall have no dependance on any *white people*, of any nation; nor even oblige ~~them~~ Indians to assist them, if in any future time they should quarrel." ~~Thus~~ the Indians ſaid they | muſt all live in peace with one ~~another, And~~ when this buſineſs shall be finiſhed, ~~declare publicly~~ make proclamation, that we will never take part with any white people, ~~with~~ in any future quarrel ~~among~~ between them; And then we will entreat both ſides, never ~~to~~ more to ask our aid. — Let us Indians live in peace."

I then told the Cayuga, If he had now related to me the real truth, without any disguise, I ſhould attend to it — I would riſe myſelf, & go to the place appointed for the Council Fire (at Buffalo Creek). Otherwiſe, I would not meddle with it; but let every nation ſhift for themſelves. — To this he anſwered — "I have ſpoken nothing ~~the truth~~ but the very truth." [Here ended our private conference]

After the firſt Council at Caughnawaga, and the private pre-conference, ~~the~~ Chiefs of the 7 nations thus replied to the Cayuga Runner —

"Brother, Your meſsage looks all right. We are inclined to embrace it, for the ſake of diffuſing peace, which is good. But how ſhall we under-take this? Unleſs we firſt ſend word to our brothers of the 13 Fires? altho' we of the 7 tribes live over the line, nevertheleſs they are our neighbours. Should we riſe and go out & take by the hand our brothers the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Stockbridge Indians, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senekas, to the end of the United House — then it may be toward the ſetting ſun, #"where there is Evil, — what would the 13 Fires say

Fires say to us? It is therefore expedient & friendly for us to acquaint them with this your message; & that we shall embrace it, ~~[illegible] it & [illegible]~~ ~~request~~."

"Now Brothers (say the Chiefs of ye 7 tribes, addressing the 13 Fires) If you approve of this measure, and give us a word of encouragement, we will pursue it; and you shall hear from us."

[Col. Louis adds. What ~~[illegible]~~ we shall be done in the council at Buffalo Creek, ~~will be done at the Council~~ we intend shall be applied to by of the Western Indians. And if we succeed, we will take them by the hand, and bring them down to the Great Council Fire of the U States; for at no other place do we think a final peace can be established. The ~~Cahnawagas~~ Caghnawagas & Oneidas will now afford great help in the Council at the Buffaloe, in laying the foundation for what shall finally be agreed on in the Great Council at the Westward.

I am confident (says Louis) we shall carry ~~the~~ our point and bring about a peace. And in order to effect this ~~it~~ it was the Genl Opinion of ~~the~~ ~~Council of Chiefs~~ the Caghnawagas; that no white people should be admitted into the Great Council at the westward. But at the Buffaloe they may be present as Spectators; but not to intermeddle in the business.]

[The answer of the Cayuga Runner as to the real cause of the war, not being satisfactory to T.P. he mentioned it to Col. Louis; & asked — if the land be not the cause of the war? ~~for~~ what ~~[illegible]~~ do the Western Indians contend? ~~[illegible]~~ He answered — The Shawanese are very angry, and they have drawn the other nations into the war. But I know the Ottawas and others have said to the

Shawanese — "You have undertaken to sell land, altho you did not own a foot. If the war goes on, we shall all lose our lands and be ruined. Now you must send to the 7 nations in Canada, & the 5 nations, & hold a council; and we will hear their voice, for peace: but we will not hear the King, nor the 13 Fires, nor Brant.

[Col.o Louis explained the situation of the Shawanese as to land, by comparing them to the Tuscaroras, who were permitted ~~to~~ reside among the 5 nations, but were allowed to join in the sale of ~~their~~ lands.]

To the Question of T.P. — Do not the western Indians complain of the 13 Fires, that they are grasping all their land, quite to the Mississippi? — He answered They were not uneasy for their land, till Brant went among them, & told them that the U.States claimed the whole country.

[He says, that As soon as he returns home, the Chiefs of the 7 nations will set off, & send two runners in canoes to Oswego, to take the Oneidas by the hand, & ~~pass~~ so on thro' the 5 nations, till they reach Buffaloe; and that they will not look at the King, because this is altogether Indian business. — It was the opinion of the 7 nations, that if peace were not now made, the United States would make such ~~a~~ a strong war as would issue in the destruction of all the Indian nations. And Louis says also that the same is the fixed opinion of the Western Indians. And this is the reason why

Philadelphia May 8th. 1792.

Dear Sir

The Indians of the Five Nations who lately visited Philadelphia, received their invitation from me, in the manner described in the inclosed copy of a letter to the President.* Mr. Kirkland, the bearer of my meſsage, received his instructions from the Secretary of War, to whom he from time to time transmitted information of his proceedings. Of this I was ignorant until after the arrival of the Indians, when Mr. Kirkland referred to them as matters well known to me, but of which not a syllable had been communicated to me. Nor did I know they were coming, till they had arrived at Nazareth. This I heard from a Moravian of that place. The same day as I was paſsing up Chesnut Street, the Secy of War croſsed over and told me the Indians were at Bethlehem, and said "I believe I must get you to negociate with them:" _ So think of it." I heard no more of them until one of his clerks came and told me they were arrived at Oeller's Hotel, & that the Secretary of War wished me to see them immediately. I walked up, to bid them welcome. The next day, March 15th, they delivered their formal speeches in answer to my invitation. On the 16th I replied; and at the close of my speech, used these words.

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* Presumed to be a letter of March 21st, in vol. 62 fol. 11. lettered "Six Nations 1792–1797." C.P.

Brothers,

I have now finished what I had to do. In behalf of the United States I invited you to their Great Council Fire, to settle the plan of introducing among you the knowledge of husbandry and a few of the most useful arts. We have taken each other by the hand, and spoken together as friends and brothers. All further proceedings on the subject will be conducted in such manner as the Great Chief of the United States shall direct."

I heard no more from the Secretary of War on the business of negociation, until the 22d of March, the morning after I had sent the letter before mentioned to the President; when a clerk from the war office came with the compliments of the Secretary, who desired to see me. From the stile of my letter, and an explicit declaration, *that I did not wish to appear in the matter*, I thought the President would have put my letter in his pocket; tho' I did expect it would occasion a material alteration in the intended speech. — But when I arrived, I found my letter on the Secretary's table. He took it up, *and said my sentiments were* very just. He then shewed me the speech, with the most exceptionable parts crossed out; and after some other alterations had been proposed and agreed to, and he had got to the close of the speech, he asked me if I would permit him to introduce my name with his own, that I might assist in the negociations with the Indians. I consented; and expressed my reason — that having suggested to the Indians ideas of civilization, I felt a solicitude to see a plan formed for the purpose, and a fair experiment made to carry it into effect; and that I would therefore give what assistance I could. — You heard the speech in which the President named me with ~~the Secretary~~ of War as the persons with whom the Indians were to negociate. — I suppose it is well known that almost the whole burthen of the business has fallen upon me; and really it has been very burthensome. All the proceedings in writing would fill a considerable volume. But besides formal speeches, a multitude of conversations were inevitable. The Indian speeches were taken in haste from the mouths of the Interpreters & were legible only to myself; and needing corrections too, I was obliged to transcribe them with my own hand. To give you an exact idea of my labor, I must go into a still more tedious detail; but I will only add — That the business has engaged my close attention for more than ~~upwards~~

thirty entire days. I frequently wrote at night; and even Sundays seldom gave me any rest.

You see the conclusion: Am I entitled to any compensation? — I have not said a word about it to the Secretary of War and he alos has been silent. Yet he knows that he did not negociate with the Creeks for *nothing*; altho' the buſineſs pertained to his department.

More than one reason will seem, why I give *you* the trouble of this communication. Suffer me to submit the matter entirely to your judgement. If you think something should be allowed me you will have the goodneſs to put the matter in train. The question I should wish you and the Secretary of War to determine. I think you know that I am not mercenary nor extravagant. — If it should be thought proper not to make any allowance, I shall acquiesce. In that case, I would thank you to return this letter, as I have taken no copy of it. I may keep it as a memorandum of facts.

With the truest respect & esteem
I am, dear Sir
Your ob: Servt.
Timothy Pickering.

P. S. On Thursday I expect
to leave town to bring my
family to this City.

Col. Hamilton

Canandarquai May the 8th 1792

Dear Sir

I have just received a Letter from the Honorable the Secretary at War notifying me of my Appointment of deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and requesting me to accompany you to the City of Philadelphia. My personal regard for you as well as my Conviction of the desirable End an Interviews with you and our Rulers will be productive of, makes the Request particularly agreeable to my feelings. I anticipate already the pleasure I shall recieve in seeing the greatest Warrior among the Indian Chiefs and the greatest that our Country can boast of in a personal Interviews. As the Communications made to me by the United States respecting the Indians are of the most friendly, I have every reason to suppose that your Journey to Philadelphia will be the means of uniting you and us in bonds of the most unalterable friendship

Should nothing intervene to prevent your coming on immediately you will be pleased to take with Doctor Allen ~~the Steps~~ such Steps respecting your Journey as you may think the most adviseable — Should you feel inclined to come as far as the Mouth of the Genissee River by Water Doctor Allen will furnish you with a Boat for the purpose & some Gentlemen & myself will join you at your landing with horses to bring you to Canandarguai, should you on the other hand prefer coming by Land Doctor Allen has directions to accomodate you in the Manner the most suitable to your wishes. I have ~~particular Orders from the~~ positive Orders from the Secretary at War to attend particularly to your Inclination — respecting the Journey — I need not mention to you that it would give me great Satisfaction to have you spend as long a time as you might find convenient in my family — I should be glad to know when you will be on should any thing prevent your coming with Doctor Allen. If it is your wish that I should meet you at any place on this side of Niagara I should be happy in gratifying you, you need only mention the place & I will punctually attend.

I remain your Servt. & friend

To
Capt. Joseph Brant }

Israel Chapin

Captain Joseph Brant

Grand River

General Chapin

43

New York, May 10th 1792.

Sir

The Oneida & Tuscarora Indians arrived here the day before yesterday after being a whole night & part of a day on the water from Amboy - owing to contrary winds. I yesterday towards evening procured them a passage to Albany - & see them set sail - I proceed early this morning by land. Col. Lewee did not take the stage, as it goes but part of the way to Albany then a single horse takes the mail on to Albany &c — I procured a passage for Lewee the night before last & hurried him off —

Your letter of the 24th ultimo - I must not omit answering, altho' of so long standing. In this letter now referred to, ~~[illegible]~~ request ~~[illegible]~~ you tell me, that you have heard, ~~that~~ it has been suggested, that you was interested in the lease given by the Cayugas of their reservation in the State of New York to John Richardson; & ~~that~~ hence you was induced to give it a public sanction at the treaty last summer at Newtown. You beg me to inform you particularly, what I know of this matter; adding, that you do not choose to lie under suspicions of dishonourable conduct, without enquiring after its origin. Tho' you fear no investigation; it being impossible to find proof of what never existed."

Sir, I cannot deny you so reasonable a request — And all I know of the matter is this; — That Esqr. Colbreath (sheriff of the County of Herkimer) the day before he sat out from Whitestown, for the Cayouga Country with orders to drive off, those white inhabitants, who had settled on the Cayouga Reservation then - told me, that Col. Pickering was interested in that lease, which Richardson had taken, & that the whole matter would be brought to light" — upon my expressing myself with great surprize, that Col. Pickering, (a man of such known integrity) should be interested in the affair, & that I could not believe it — ~~[illegible]~~ Sheriff Colbreath, replied, that he was sure of it, & that he had particular directions to find out ~~the whole matter~~.

On my way to Philadelphia last fall, I waited on His Excellency, Governor Clinton, — when, in the course of conversation the Governor told me, that he had lately an interview with you, & a talk upon the subject of that lease — you endeavoured to excuse the matter, & justify yourself in being a witness to the transaction, but had no other concern in it. — The Governor added, That he something in writing, respecting that matter, which he did not choose to produce at that time, as he did not wish to hurt your feelings. — the latter part of December last — In company of the Governor & Dr. Treat — the governor again mentioned this circumstance of his having something in writing respecting [illegible] Pickering's conduct in that affair — (the affair of the Lease) which he kept in reserve"! — —] — —

This Sir, is all I know of the matter, except conversation with some Gentlemen in White-town, upon the subject — who expressed some dissatisfaction with the report & were desirous of information from me — or my opinion, in regard to your being interested in the Cayoga Lease to Richardson. —

[— And now, Sir, it is my opinion, that it need not give you much concern — You will be happily free from the woe, denounced against the men, of whom all speak well. A conscious innocence will never leave a person unsupported.] — You have doubtless often seen verified the old Roman maxim, "magna est veritas, et prevalebit" — only give it time. —

In haste, permit me, to close abruptly —
Subscribing myself, in great truth & esteem
Your obed. hum. Servt
S. Kirkland

Col. Pickering —

Revd. Saml. Kirkland
May 1. 1792.

[Govr. Clinton's Conduct
about the Cayuga
Lease + ~~[illegible]~~

+ The facts stated in answer to
my request. – The
Governor's suggestions not
having the shadow of
truth to support them.
T.P.

Wilkesbarre May 14. 1792.

Sir,

You will receive from the Secretary of War ſome inſtructions relative to Captain Hendrick's journey to the Western Indians. In addition to which permit me to observe, That the President of the United States is extremely anxious to get the earlieſt poſsible notice to those Indians of the pacific disposition of the United States — of their desire to put an immediate end to the war — and of their readineſs to do perfect justice to the nations who are in arms; especially in regard to their lands; for lands are the ſource of almoſt all Indian wars. The president being thus anxious, you will ſee that you can perform no ſervice more pleaſing to him (nor, I will say, more acceptable to the United States) than by contributing what is in your power to effect a peace with the hostile Indians. With this view it is deemed very important to get Capt. Hendrick off from Buffaloe Creek with great despatch. For whatever influence he may have, is to be immediately exerted, to prevent the further effuſion of blood. The hostile Indians are to be desired to call in all their war-parties; and ours will be restrained; and then the negociations for peace may commence.

You know that Hendrick was laſt ſummer proceeding to the country of the hostile Indians, with the ſame pacific views; and you also know how his design was fruſtrated. Your influence with the Five Nations, your knowledge of the arts of the British, your fortitude and activity, I truſt will enable you to baffle all attempts to fruſtrate or impede Hendrick's present journey to the Western Indians.

Jasper

Jesper Parish will attend you agreeably to the instructions I have now given him. The Secretary of war has already advised you that he is to be with you as a standing interpreter.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,

your most obed.t servant
Timothy Pickering.

General Israel Chapin

General Israel Chapin

Superintendant of the Five-
Nations of Indians,
Canadaigua.

Sir, Wilkesbarre May 14.1792.

You will receive from the Secretary of War some ~~[illegible]~~ instructions relative to Capt. Hendrick's journey to the Western Indians. In addition to which, permit me to observe, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, that the President of the U States is extremely anxious to get the earliest possible notice to those ~~Western Indians~~ of the pacific disposition of the United States — of their desire to put an immediate end to the War — and of their readiness to do perfect justice to the nations who are in arms; especially in regard to their land — for lands are the source of almost all Indian Wars. — The President being thus anxious, you will see that you can perform no service more pleasing to him (nor I will say more acceptable to the United States) than by contributing what is in your power to effect a peace with the hostile Indians. With this view it ~~will~~ is deemed very important to ~~dispatch~~ get Capt. Hendrick off from Buffaloe Creek with great despatch. ~~To give such dispatch will doubtless much depend on you. Its importance is~~ For whatever influence he may have, ~~[illegible]~~, is to be immediately exerted, to ~~[illegible]~~ prevent the further effusion of blood: the hostile Indians are to be desired to call in all their war-parties; and ~~the~~ ours will be restrained; ~~[illegible]~~ ~~then~~ and then the negociations for peace may ~~be speedily~~ commence.

You know that Hendrick was last summer proceeding to the Country of the hostile Indians, with the same pacific views; and you also know how his design was frustrated. — Your influence with the Five Nations, & your knowledge of the arts of the British, ~~and~~ your fortitude & activity, ~~will~~ I trust will enable you to baffle all attempts to frustrate or impede Hendricks present journey to the Western Indians.

Jasper Parish will attend you agreeably to the instructions I have now given him. The Secretary of War has already advised you, that he is to be ~~[illegible]~~ with you ~~them~~ as a standing interpreter.

I am &c
T.P.

General Israel Chapin
Superintendant &c.

Letter to
Genl. Chapin &
Jesper Parish
May 14. 1792.

Stockbridge May 15th 1792

My dear Jerusha,

I have this moment heard of an opportunity to Hartford & by a trusty hand. — I can only inform you of my return from a long tour to the westward among the Seneka Indians — where I have been on important business since last fall — & not without some success. — amidst all my troubles & wearisome nights I have not been unmindful of you, my dear Child — altho' my situation, & remote distance has prevented frequent correspondence. — I hear by Mr. West, that you are probably at Hartford, with Mrs Patten by this time, where I wish you to reside, & under her particular care, till you hear from me again. — I inclose you a thirty dollar bank note — with which, I wish you to discharge your arrearages at Hebron in part — & supply your present exigences as you shall judge best — you will take advice, of the judicious — & I doubt not of

you

economy — I long much to see you — & so do all the family — Miss. Polly Donnelly desires particularly to be remembered to you with the most cordial affection — I have lately heard the family are all well — in haste

from your affectionate Brother

Saml Kirkland

Miss Jerusha Kirkland

Revd. Samuel Kirkland's
May 15th 1792

Revd & dear Sir, Stockbridge 15th May 1792.

Last evening was honored with your very obliging favour of the 20th ultimo — announcing the continued & ~~almost unbounded~~ unequalled generosity of the Honble Society in Scotland, of a donation of fifty five pounds sterling, to relieve me, from my embarrassments. — If there are any truly benevolent ~~af~~fections in my ~~heart~~ breast — & any ingenuous feelings do exist ~~these~~ of this kind & ~~timely~~ seasonable aid, they have seen fit in their wisdom & goodness to afford me, cannot fail of producing the most grateful emotions in my ~~breast~~ ht, which shall be witnessed in my future & fidelity, as the only return I can make for their charity, exertion ~~to reward their love~~. —

I beg you to present my ~~w..ll~~ warmest thanks to the Society for this renewed Instance of their generosity. & I may add, the approbation they are pleased to express; of my poor endeavours, to extend the knowledge of the gospel among the benighted heathen, ~~& enlarge the bounds of human happiness~~.

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you in Boston, last Octobr — I have been only ~~three~~ several ~~or four~~ days with my dear, & almost, orphan family —. The anxiety which prevailed among the Indians with respect to their national happiness & future prosperity — ~~the~~ desire manif many had expressed, to have their Children instructed & the Arts of civilized life introduced among them, together with the concern thus manifested on account of the hostile Indian tribes in the vicinity of the Miamee – induced, me at y^e request ~~of [illegible]~~ & now to travel into the Senekas Country – & then confer with ~~a delegation~~ of the whole five Nations upon these subjects – & & then to conduct ~~them~~ a delegation from each nation down to Congress – to see what measures might be devised & plans adopted for introducing ~~the~~ first steps of civilization among them – & also to Confer with them upon the most probable means of bringing about an accommodation with the western Indians, to prevent the farther effusion of blood. –

I have the pleasure to inform you ~~the~~, dr Rev- ~~erend~~ Sir, that after wading thro' much opposition & surmounting ~~almost~~ inexpressible difficulties, a foundation for their national happiness ~~& enjoying~~ the blessings of society – of these themselves in [illegible] opportunity it I hope is now laid – & the prospect of a general peace with the southern, or western hostile tribes not far distant – . The seven tribes in

Canada, together with the five Nations, have unanimously agreed to interpose, & use their influence to bring about a general peace with the western hostile Tribes - & such a peace as shall be ~~lasting~~ permanent -

They have been sent to, by the Shawaneſe for that purpose - & a complete representation from the afore mentioned twelve nations are to meet soon on the buſineſs at Buffaloe Creek -

Congreſs, have granted ~~[illegible]~~ 1500 dollars annually, ~~to be~~ for the term of 21 years ~~to~~ for the purpose of introducing ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ civilization among the five Nations in the following manner - for the support of a Blacksmith - a farmer Carpenter - & Schoolmaster, to teach only the English - in four different places - Viz - Oneida (including its vicinity) at Geneseo - at Buffaloe
only to be attempted the present year
Creek - & the Allegany - The two former

The Smith & Carpenter - to be furnished with a set of tools each - & some stock at the outset - - - -

My plan of Indian Education, has been pretty accurately translated into the Indian language, for the sake of those, who could read Indian, & wished to peruse it -. I find their dependance, for the education of their children is placed much upon this -- A desire, to have their Children instructed, in the arts of civilized life, as well as the doctrines of Christianity, has become almost universal throughout the whole five Nations, - especially among all their influential characters. - much praise is due to good Peter the Oneida Chief, who accompanied (with several other oneidas) me through the whole tour. he improved every opportunity, with admirable address, to remove the prejudices, that subsisted in the minds of some of the Senekas against the Xn religion -. The Farmers Brother (so called) one of the first characters ~~of~~ in the whole Seneka nation, told me just before we parted at Philadelphia, that he thought he should soon make a public declaration of his Faith in the doctrines of Christianity, let his nation say what they would of him. with this Sachem, Good Peter, took unwearied pains --- ~~We generally practised a~~ It was our general practice thro' all our journeyings (when our situation would admit) to attend prayers morning & Evening, with a word of exhortation. Good Peter

their meetings on the Sabbath
Good-Peter ~~commonly~~ frequently bore a part in these religious exercises — and as a counsellor & speaker, there is not his equal in the whole five nations — the ~~haughty~~ Senekas both felt & acknowledged his superior talents as well as his eloquence. his rigid temperance ~~& uniform~~ strict piety, have gained him much esteem.

It would have pleased you exceedingly, to see how the manners & sentiments of the Senekas Onondagoes & Cayogaes gradually assimilated to those of the Oneidas, by their intercourse with each other for about four months. Such is the frame of the human mind, that it will more or less assimilate to the objects of its contemplation. & frequent converse. short of six or eight weeks I dont expect, I shall have leisure to transcribe my Journal — I must beg your patience —

B

no part of my life, that I can recollect, was ever so completely occupied with incessant application as the five months past. B ~~upon an average~~ If I have rendered any service to the cause of humanity, ~~& contributed any~~ & been instrumental of enlarging the ~~bounds~~ of human knt happiness ~~the~~ the praise is due to God, my Maker & Redeemer — I am after all ~~but an unprofitable servant~~

B — upon an average, not a fifth part of the time, has been allowed, for rest to my weary body & labouring mind — but infinite goodness hath blessed me with a measure of health during all my fatigues, altho' I feel myself considerably worn down — I have been loaded with thanks from the poor Indians — some others — but if I have one

You wish me to transmit you as soon as possible
an estimate of the probable expence which will attend
the Plan of Indian education I had proposed — this I can do in the
course of a few weeks — but the Indians wish to address
the Board on the Subject — I have earnestly desired
me to make one visit more to the Genesseo, if not
to Buffaloe Creek — There are about ~~ten~~ 8 young
boys - sons of Chiefs, ~~which~~ of whom ~~they~~ have ~~begged~~
in the most affectionate ~~& importunate manner~~
requested me to take the patronage ~~of~~ —
~~a spirit for instruction~~.
but it will require six or eight months to arrange
these matters — I believe it will be ~~necessary~~ advantageous
for me to have a personal interview with
the honorable Board, in the course of this summer
— perhaps in the month of August — but you
shall hear from me soon after my return to
Oneida — my trunk containing my papers are ~~all~~ gone by water from
New York, ~~under the~~ ~~committed to~~ in the care of Good.
Peter — I could find no opportunity to convey
my horse from N. York to Albany, or I should
have ~~gone~~ taken a water passage with them the Indians.
By your ~~own~~ letter of April 20th & Mr Kemp's letter, dated
Edingburgh 27th Jany 1792 — You are, ~~[illegible]~~
authorised, (if convenient for me) to draw for
the aforementioned grant of fifty five pounds
sterling — as I am on my way to Oneida,
I wish you to draw for that sum, immediately & pay to
Josiah Dwight, ~~or order~~ in whose favour I
have drawn ~~an order~~ on you ~~to~~ that amount —

I must intreat you to communicate what part of this hasty letter you think proper to the Society – in the course of a few weeks I shall write to their Secretary, Revd Mr. Kemp – & endeavour to answer the letter with which he was pleased to honour me –

For an accurate map of the Country of the five Nations – apply to ~~Mess Gorham~~ Mr Gorham or Phelps, for that part, called the Massachusetts preemption Right – & for the other I shall apply to the Surveyor General of the State of N. York –

~~I am, Revd & dear Sir~~, with sentiments of affection & highest esteem
I am – Revd & Dr Sr
Your faithful & obedt hle servt.
S. Kirkland

Revd Mr Thacher – Secretary.

1792

STANWOOD COLLECTION

Philada. May 25th. 1792

Dear Sir,

As I find there is a prospect that Peace will be established with the Indian's who at present are Hostile to the United States. I am taking measures for Holding a Treaty with the Seneca Nation, (who hold the Native right to that Tract of Country, of which I have purchased the Preemptive right of the State of Massachusetts,) in order to make a purchase of them, as soon as I can, consistently with those patriotic views which have restrained me from making the attempt for twelve months past; for the explanation of those views or motives I beg leave to refer you

to my

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Worthy Friend Thomas Ruſsell Esq.r who will do me the favour to send or deliver this letter, the Object of which is to request that a Superintendent may be Nominated & appointed to Attend at the said Treaty for the purposes required by the Articles of Agreement entered into at Hartford in Decr 1786 by the Commiſsioners of the States of Maſsachusetts & of New York. Such Superintendent being Indispensibly neceſsary & he must be present at the Treaty.

To me it is immaterial who is the Person appointed provided he will give attendance when required, as I know that none but Men of Integrity can come into Contemplation; while the

Nomination

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

to a Trust is to come from you, whose regard to good Character I know by the experience of several years during which I saw & knew much of your Official Transactions. With the most perfect Respect & Esteem, I have the honor to be, Your Excellencies

Most obedient

& humble Servant

Robt Morris

His Excelly
John Hancock Esqr
Govr & Comdr in Chief &c

Inſtructions to Major General Anthony Wayne, Commander in Chief of the Troops of the United States, to be employed on the Weſtern frontiers –

Sir

The Preſident of the United States, having, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed you to be a Major General in the army of the United States, you will of courſe command the troops raiſed, and about to be raiſed for the defence of the weſtern frontiers –

On your firſt entrance on this important ſtation, it is proper and eſſential to the due execution of the views and orders of the Preſident of the United States, that you ſhould have imparted to you all the neceſſary information relatively to the nature and number of the troops to be raiſed, the manner in which it is deſigned they ſhall be armed and equipped in all reſpects, and the manner in which they are to be ſupplied with rations –

You have therefore delivered to you herewith –

First, A Return of the troops now in ſervice, and the periods for which they are inliſted, and the poſts where they are ſtationed –

Secondly, The Act of Congreſs of the 5th of March 1792 – authorizing the raiſing of three additional Regiments, and the employment of mounted Volunteers and Indians –

Thirdly, The act authorizing the appointment of four Brigadiers General -

Fourthly, The propoſed organization of the troops into one Legion, to be denominated The Legion of the United States, - divided into four ſub-Legions -

Fifthly, Liſts of the commiſsioned Officers, whether in actual ſervice on the frontiers, or recently appointed -

Sixthly, The propoſed manner of the arming and cloathing the troops -

Seventhly, The Inſtructions to the Quarter Maſter General relative to the objects of his department -

Eighthly, A Return of the Ordnance and Military ſtores on the frontiers, and at the reſpective poſts; alſo Returns of Medicines and Quarter Maſters ſtores -

Ninthly, A copy of the Contract of Elliott & Williams, relatively to the ſupply of Proviſions -

Tenthly, A liſt of Poſts occupied by Garriſons on the Line and connected therewith -

Eleventhly, A liſt of the recruiting Rendezvous in the different States, and a return of the Recruits muſtered -

Twelfthly, A Return of the Troops in the State of Georgia -

Thirteenthly, A Return of Ordnance Arms and Military ſtores provided for the Campaign - of the Boats and Quarter Maſters ſtores Medicines and hoſpital ſtores -

These ſeveral Returns and Papers will give you a view of the force authorized by Law, and the means taken to furnish them with ſupplies of every kind - but whether all the Recruits who are to compoſe the ſaid force will be inliſted in due ſeaſon, is a point which cannot now be determined –

But it is neceſsary to ſuppoſe that the force contemplated will be obtained in whole, or in a conſiderable proportion, and it is therefore proper that the application thereof according to its degree, should be pointed out to you –

You having been a Member of Congreſs for a conſiderable part of the preſent ſeſsion, will have thereby, as well as by other means obtained the information, That the preſent Indian war, is conſidered by the Preſident of the United States — by the Congreſs – as well as by the best enlightened citizens of America, as an unfortunate event, and therefore that it ought to be terminated as soon as poſsible –

You are hereby explicitly informed, that the force raising is deſigned for the purpoſe of obtaining a permanent peace, by showing to the Indians that we are prepared for the proſecution of the war, and that the deſires of the Government for peace do not ariſe from an apprehenſion of the final ſucceſs of the war, but from the pureſt principles of humanity –

The cauſes of the preſent war with the weſtern Indians are truly stated in the printed paper hereunto annexed, ſigned by me and dated the twenty ſixth of January 1792.

The Wabash and the Miami Indians have never made any treaties with the United States, although repeatedly invited thereto. The ſucceſs and impunity of their depredations have at at length drawn into the war the neighbouring tribes, who are the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatimas, with whom the United States have made two treaties – as well as other tribes with whom we have had no treaties. The first treaty was made at Fort McIntosh in January 1785, and the ſecond at Fort –

Harmar in January 1789. The last of these treaties having been made upon a principle of purchase, is considered by the Government as the treaty least liable to exceptions, and therefore the one to be adhered to. This treaty confirms mainly the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Fort McIntosh.

But as the Wyandots and Delawares, who have been some years in alliance with us and upon friendly terms, have joined in the war against us, it is to be apprehended that they have been deceived by the misrepresentations of artful enemies, into a belief that the United States have fixed designs to wrest from them all their lands

Measures of various sorts have been attempted to convince the western Indians of their errors, and of the justice and moderation of the United States; and that no lands are required but those which have been ceded by fair treaties, by such tribes as possessed an acknowledged right to the lands.

A Mr. Peter Pond and a Mr. William Steedman were sent on a mission on the 9th of Jany last, with an intention of going to the Miami village, and there represent to them the views of the United States and endeavour to influence the hostile Indians to repair to Fort Washington, and there make a truce or peace. But they were prevented from proceeding at Niagara, they being apparently in private capacities.

The Chiefs of the five Nations were invited to this City, principally for the purpose of influencing them to repair to a Grand Council, to be held by the hostile Indians at the mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie, during the course of the present or the beginning of next month. After removing great prejudices from their minds, and convincing them of the justice of the views of the Government, they have agreed to repair to the said village, they having with them a Map of the western country on which the claims of the United States are marked.

Captain Brant, the famous Mohawk Chief, has also been invited to this City for the ſame object - difficulties have hitherto retarded his compliance, but there are ſome reaſons to expect him here in the next month -

And in order that you may underſtand clearly the boundaries claimed by the United States, a ſimilar Map to the one delivered to the Farmer's brother and Red Jacket, the principals of the five nations, is herewith delivered to you -

Beſides theſe meaſures, Brigadier General Wilkinson on the 11th February, was inſtructed to uſe every means in his power to intimate to the hoſtile Indians our deſigns for peace; and also to direct Major Hamtramck who commands at Post Vincennes, to use every meaſure to the ſame purpoſe - and One thouſand Dollars were directed to be placed in the hands of each of the said Officers, to defray the expences of the meaſures they should order -

In addition to theſe ſteps, Major Trueman has been inſtructed agreeably to the copy herewith delivered; and alſo a copy of the meſsage to the Weſtern Indians -

And in order that nothing may be wanting to evince to the hoſtile Indians, a further miſsion to them is contemplated, under the direction of Brigadier General Rufus Putnam, whoſe ſolidity of judgment, and whoſe deſire of peace - his local ſituation and pecuniary proſpects being conſidered, cannot be doubted - It was intended he should be accompanied by Captain Hendricks, a reſpectable Stockbridge Indian, his brother and a Delaware Indian at preſent of New Jersey, but who has long reſided with the Delawares, and who ſpeaks both the Delaware and the Shawaneſe tongue, but the ſaid Indians chooſe to proceed by themſelves, by the way of the Seneka country -

This mission will leave Philadelphia as soon as General Putnam can possibly be ready – a copy of his Instructions are herewith delivered to you –

I have been thus particular in detailing these measures in order to evince strongly the ardent desire for peace, and to desire your cordial concurrence therein –

I do therefore Sir, in the name of the President of the United States hereby enjoin you most solemnly to make the measures which have been herein before mentioned in order to effect a peace with the hostile Indians, and the constant desire of the President of the United States to effect the same object, *the basis* of all the measures you shall pursue in consequence of your appointment to command the army on the western frontiers –

If therefore upon your arrival upon the frontiers, you can perceive any opening to convince the hostile Indians of the intentions of the Government other than, and consonant with, those which have been directed, you are hereby desired to embrace the same, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the United States –

And in order that your measures to this end, or the obtaining the intelligence shall not languish or fail for want of due means, I have issued a warrant in your favor upon the Treasurer of the United States for the sum of Three thousand Dollars, for which you will be held accountable

The pacific overtures which are made and about to be made will necessarily, until they shall be brought to final issue, restrain your military operations to defensive measures only. For it would be incompatible with the dignity of Government to strike with one hand while the olive branch was held out with the other –

At the same time it is perceived, that defensive operations for so considerable a period as the pacific overtures may probably require in order to give them the fullest effect, will subject the frontiers to a degree of inconvenience and even injury. For although the hostile Indians have been, and will be required to call in their war-parties — yet the passions of their headstrong rash young men are too impetuous, and the species of Government among the tribes too feeble, to expect an entire acquiescence to the probable injunctions of the Chiefs of the tribes —

It may therefore be expected, that the apparent inaction of the troops will excite the clamour of the exposed frontier people. But neither the intentions of the Government, or its faith **must** be frustrated, or violated, by such impulses —

The permanent good designed for the frontiers by a firm peace will, if effected, be an ample justification of the defensive measures — and even if the war should be continued, through the obstinacy of the Indians, the Government will possess the consolation of having attempted every practicable expedient to prevent it —

But although the executive desire peace as essential to the interest of the United States — yet in case the steps taken for that purpose should fail, every preparation is making for carrying on the war with the highest degree of vigor —

During therefore the negotiations, the public interests require attention and activity. — The recruits are to be raised and marched to Pittsburg generally, and thence embarked for Head quarters, at Fort Washington —

The new Legionary organization of the troops is to be executed — The army to be disciplined and prepared for the nature of the service for which they are designed — and in order to this, — They must be taught a degree of personal confidence each upon himself

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and in a particular manner to become good marksmen — To fight separately, ſo as to form a thin front and well ſupported — each man ſecuring himself as well as poſsible — To charge in open order — To conflict individually with Indians —

The Officers must be impreſsed with the conviction, that the Indians on all occaſions must be outflanked in order to be beaten — That the flanks or rear once gained, while a fire is kept up in front, victory will be certain —

To gain the flanks and rear of an enemy is the great leading maxim of all war, whether civilized or ſavage, and has more generally ſucceeded than perhaps any other general principle — But in an Indian conflict — it must be an impreſsion — a belief — a fixed ſystem — in the minds of all the troops —

It has been decided that three troops of horſes for the cavalry, shall be purchased in Kentucky — That the dragoons shall be transported from their recruiting rendezvous to head-quarters, whence you will probably march them to some places in Kentucky, appointed for the rendezvous, or order them to Fort Washington, as you shall judge the ſervice to require — Mr. Belli, the deputy quarter master will be charged with the purchase of these horſes —

The number of one troop of horſes are purchasing in Pennsylvania and New Jerſey — Theſe will be marched to Pittsburg, and thence sent down the Ohio to Fort Washington —

The Cavalry being thus brought to view, I take the occaſion to make a few obſervations on them —

The utility of Cavalry in an Indian war, excepting as a mean of rapid transportation, has been doubted by some experienced military judges; while others have the ſtrongest conviction of their importance — The experiments of horſes hitherto made by the

Citizens of Kentucky, appear to be nothing more than as a conveyance for rifle men –

But if the horses should be kept in excellent order, and perfectly trained to the charge – the Dragoons well disciplined, and taught the use of the sword – and the importance of each man's depending upon his own exertions – it would seem, that a body of three hundred such Cavalry, might be used so as to obtain in an open wood, or upon a prairie, – decisive advantages over any number of Savages. Upon a line of fire being established in front, the Cavalry could by circuits attain the flank or rear of the enemy, each Dragoon carrying behind him a rifle-man, or other light troops. Such a movement would have the effect to make the Indians change ground, in doing which, if well pushed by the foot, the Cavalry would have an opportunity offered them of making free use of their swords –

But, if the Cavalry should be hazarded against a large number of savages, posted in a thick wood with under brush, or a swamp, their destruction would be probable –

To your judgment however, may be confided the employment of the Cavalry – You estimate highly their importance, and no doubt ought to be entertained but you will use them wisely.

Ample magazines of dry forage ought to be provided, and all anxiety prevented on account of Corn. – The Quarter Master is directed upon this point, which you will please to enforce, if necessary. – Green forage may be obtained occasionally from the large prairies of the west – but it will depend upon your having the ability to choose your encampments –

Although the President of the United States conceives for himself, that the entire formation of your army might be safely confided to your judgment, yet he judges it incumbent on him to direct certain general principles of your operations –

First, To avoid, when near the enemy, any conſiderable detachment, without supporting diſtance -

Secondly, To have the movements and numbers of your main body concealed by light troops, projected at a great diſtance from your main body, but ſo connected ---- as always to be able to support the ſmaller with the larger body, even to engaging the last man of your army -

Thirdly, So to regulate your encampments, by abbatis or some other light defence, as never to hazard being attacked therein, without a certainty of repelling and defeating the attack -

Fourthly, To endeavour always to move, with a quantity of Ten days flour on hand, ſo as to avoid the dangers of frequent convoys, or the delays for want of proviſions -

Fifthly, To make uſe of one or two hundred mounted Volunteers, rifle men, mixed with the Indians you may have, together with some light troops of your regular army. -- This corps to form your out ſcouts and parties, ſo as to hover like a cloud about your army, and to prevent all view or acceſs, but by beating them -

Sixthly, If detachments or convoys must be formed, the irregulars of your army to form the main part thereof; -- although the convoys always to be ſupported by ſome ſteady troops -

The Preſident of the United States, conceives the application or detail of theſe general principles entirely unneceſsary -

But he is extremely anxious, that if the war should by neceſsity be conſtrained to progreſs, that it be conducted and terminated in a manner which will redound to your perſonal honor, and the reputation and dignity of the nation -

You have herewith delivered to you, a particular Map and ſurvey of the marches of Brigadier General Harmar and Major General St Clair -

Brigadier General Wilkinſon, with a detachment under three hundred men, began on the 18th of March laſt, a new poſt of communication from Fort Hamilton to Fort Jefferſon, and about twenty three miles diſtant from the former, and twenty one from the latter - This poſt is intended to be called Fort St Clair. It is, in the preſent critical ſtate of affairs, devoutly to be deſired that he ſhould ſafely finiſh, and endow it with an ample ſtock of proviſions and ammunition - and that his party may return to head quarters without injury -

To ſtrengthen the chain of poſts from Fort Washington to Fort Jefferſon, will be an object, on which you may with propriety work during the negociations of peace, even if it ſhould be a condition of that peace, that ſome of them ſhould be evacuated -

But if the progreſs of the war ſhould be decided upon, and we ought ſtrenuouſly to provide for that event - ſome further or additional works will be required in the neighbourhood of Fort Jefferſon, where, as your troops aſsemble in conſiderable numbers (at head quarters or Fort Washington) there ought to be perhaps two or three hundred men - Brigadier Wilkinſon has mentioned an height in its neighbourhood which commands the preſent Fort. - This ought to be fortified at a proper time, and the communication made certain with Fort Jefferſon -

You will perceive by the act paſsed the 5th of March 1792 "for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the "frontiers of the United States" That the Preſident of the United States, is authorized from time to time to call into ſervice, for ſuch periods as he may deem requiſite, ſuch number of Cavalry, as in his judgment may be neceſsary for the protection of the frontiers, and not exceeding the compenſations therein mentioned; and alſo ſolely to appoint the commiſsioned

Officers thereof -

This is eſtabliſhing a powerful auxiliary force in caſe o the further proſecution of the war - The Militia of Kentucky, who are enterprizing and inured to Indian fighting, delight to ſerve on horſeback and to be employed on ſeparate ſervices, commanded by their own Officers During the laſt year, they made two ſucceſsful incurſions into the Indian country: and they would probably like to be employed in ſome active enterprizes againſt the Indians, during the preſent year -

In caſe of an unſucceſsful iſsue to the propoſed negociations for peace, it is probable you may judge it expedient for the public ſervi to employ a body of mounted Volunteers from Kentucky, either for the purpoſe of ſtriking ſome of the moſt vindictive hoſtile towns, or to ac company as light advanced troops, your main army, in caſe circum ſtances ſhould juſtify a forward movement in force into the Indian country - a deſultory expedition with the mounted Volunteers would always reſtrain the Indian incurſive parties -

In theſe events, the Preſident of the United States, having delegated to you the authority veſted in him by the Law aforeſaid, to call forth the ſaid mounted Volunteers - You will decide according to exiſting circumſtances the number, the pub lic intereſts require to be called forth - always remembering, that your reputation will be pledged on the one hand, that the number ſhall b equal to the object contemplated - and on the other, that it ſhall not b groſsly ſuperior - and he also authorizes you to nominate to him for his approba and temporarily to appoint a ſuitable number of commiſsioned Officers -

The expenſe of the mounted Volunteers will be great, an therefore they ought not to be employed but on important ſervices, an no longer than ſhall be neceſsary -

Brigadier General Wilkinſon, having at preſent but fe troops, and many poſts to provide, for the ſeveral garriſons - has be authorized to employ for a period not exceeding three months, One hundred mounted Volunteer Rifle men –

The nominations of the Officers for the mounted Volunteers, will be a point of delicacy, and requiring due deliberation. It has been well ascertained, that the people of Kentucky have, according to their several views, different opinions of the same prominent characters. –

It will be your duty, and I am persuaded your inclination to conciliate and attach to one another, as well as to the General Government any parties which may exist –

You will please to observe, that the General Government anxious that the whole operations of the war with the Indians, have been undertaken for the immediate defence of the western frontiers, are desirous that the Citizens thereof should, on all proper occasions, be impressed with this conviction in such conciliating modes, as will firmly attach them to the general interests of the United States – Every thing therefore irritating to them should be avoided, and every occasion of conciliating embraced by you, and all under your command. –

Nothing has hitherto been said for obtaining Militia foot as auxiliaries. It is ardently to be wished there should be no occasion for any requisition of the kind. – But exigencies not now foreseen may unfortunately arise, in which such assistance ought to be required – In such an event you will request Militia both of Kentucky, the counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, agreeably to the Law hereunto annexed. –

But it is to be observed, that as such calls would probably only produce substitutes, who generally are the least to be depended upon – no requisition should be made excepting in cases of extremity. –

The militia of the territory north west of the Ohio, have not been included in this eventual arrangement, becauſe it is conſidered they would require in caſe of a cataſtrophe, the whole of their feeble force for their own defence - But if it ſhould be otherwiſe as the Governor will be on the ſpot, any application to him will be attended with proper effect. -

You will perceive alſo, that the employment of Indians has been contemplated in the war. In order that you may entirely underſtand this ſubject, I have herewith delivered you the inſtructions of Governor Blount, dated the 22d of April 1792 - and an extract from the Governors inſtructions dated the 29th April 1792 -

You will by the ſaid Inſtructions be fully acquainted, upon what circumſtances the employment of the ſaid Indians will depend. -

You will therefore ſee that you are made the ſource from which the ultimate orders are to iſſue, for the final employment of the ſaid Indians, in the event of the negociations for peace failing. -

The number is limited to Five hundred - But if a greater number ſhould make their appearance, they cannot be rejected without offence -

Muskets may be given to them - but Rifles, in any conſiderable number are out of the queſtion, the public not being able to obtain more than a bare ſufficiency for the troops -

In caſe of the Indians joining your army, every arrangement muſt be made to give them entire ſatisfaction, to render them content, and to attach them firmly to the intereſts of the United States.

If the humane efforts of the General Government to terminate the Indian war, without the further effuſion of blood, ſhould ultimately prove fruitleſs, it remains to be conſidered, how the object of peace ſhall be effected by force -

It is not to be doubted, that the General government is sacredly bound to protect its frontier citizens, against the savage fury of the hostile Indians. If the said Indians shall refuse to accede to peace upon the liberal terms which shall be offered them, — then the safety of the frontiers can be effected only by the troops which shall be raised for the purpose —

A very slight consideration would convince every candid and intelligent man, that defensive measures only, would be utterly inadequate to produce the necessary impressions of our superiority in the minds of the Indians, towards a proper peace —

If they now refuse peace, a contrary disposition must be effected, by great superiority and a just severity —

In contemplating the last year a position in the Indian country, which would best serve to awe and curb the incursions of the hostile tribes, and afford opportunities of chastising the refractory — no place appeared so proper as the Miami village, seated upon the River of that name running into Lake Erie —

Upon deliberate reflection it still retains all the qualities which presented themselves the last year — with these additional advantages, that we now have a chain of posts, the most advanced of which is not probably more than fifty or sixty miles from the said place, through a country stated to be open, and unembarrassed with swamps or underbrush —

If then the United States should be constrained to push the war, the Miami village, that is the most important ground in its vicinity, appears to be the point to be gained and fortified as the main garrison in the Indian country. —

Its position would facilitate operations towards St Josephs and Lake Michigan — To Lake Erie — the Wyandots and Delawares and any other Indians reſiding between the Ohio and Lake Erie, would be under command — and the Wabash Indians would be on the ſame ſituation —

Magazines of forage and proviſions being provided, the mounted Volunteers of Kentucky, might be there aſſembled and refreſhed — It would ſerve as a point of departure from which the diſtant hoſtile Indians might be ſurpriſed — and alſo a point to, and at which, the ſaid Volunteers might return and ſecurely repoſe —

In the event of taking poſt there — the works ought to be reſpectable, and built with a view to as much permanency as the materials would admit — well furniſhed with Cannon and Ammunition — and ſtored, ſo as always to have ſix months ſalted meat on hand, and a due portion of flour or bread —

The garriſon not to be leſs than One thouſand men ſo as always to be able to afford detachments of ſix or ſeven hundred —

A proper number of Poſts of communication would be required to be eſtabliſhed with Fort Jefferson — and after tranquility ſhould be a little reinſtated, a Poſt ought to be eſtabliſhed at the head of the Wabash with proper Poſts of communication to Fort Knox —

This detail is given, in order to ſhow you the deſign of the Preſident of the United States —. But, the time of its execution, will depend upon circumſtances which cannot now be aſcertained. It would depend upon the ſuperiority of your force over that of the enemy. For unleſs you could beat and diſſipate their force, you ought not to advance into their country. It would depend alſo upon your means of tranſportation, and the quantity of proviſions which you ſhould be able to tranſport along with the main army — For you ought not to depend upon after events. — It would alſo depend upon the Seaſon of the year, for you ought not to take Poſt there, when the

elements

diments or ſeverity of weather should forbid an easy communication.

It is therefore to your judgment as a General, that the time of taking poſt at the Miami village muſt be confided.

The President of the United States, is deſirous that the campaign should be conducted with as little hazard as poſsible. He requests that this direction be strongly impreſsed – That another defeat would be inexpreſsibly ruinous to the reputation of the Government.

Let your troops be disciplined according to the nature of the ſervice and as before mentioned to become good marksmen.

Establish prompt obedience to orders – Correct the vice of drunkeneſs if it should make its appearance, with an exemplary severity, and in theſe inſtances depend upon the highest legal ſupport of the executive.

Aſcertain in all poſsible caſes, the ſtrength of any Indian parties which may come within your reach, and let every nerve be ſtrained to cut them off. Let therefore your ſcouting parties be numerous, and hover around your camps, to give you a ſort of general preſence, within ſeveral miles. Encourage ſmall conflicts with the enemy, and make your troops audacious by fair experiments of ſtrength – Encourage the enterprize of Officers.

Encourage among the Officers, the ſpirit of politeneſs, civility and harmony.

The Clothing for the troops of the firſt and ſecond regiments are preparing, and will be forwarded, as ſoon as a ſufficient quantity shall be forwarded to the reſpective recruiting rendezvous, which is conſidered of the firſt importance.

Mr Caleb Swan has money, and is employed in paying the troops, their full amount of pay for 1791. – and the money which shall remain from that object, will be advanced on account, for the pay of 1792. Arrangements will be made to pay the troops quarterly. A Bill has passed the Legislature, which will authorize a Paymaster to reside with the army —

The troops must be mustered every three months. It is by the muster-rolls only, that certain payments can be made —

By the paper herewith delivered, [S.] you will perceive the number of Militia which have been permitted to be called into service, for the defensive protection of the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virgi Kentucky, and the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio —

This is an expensive arrangement, and difficult to manage. The people exposed, since they are succored by Government, im they have all the protection they require —

If however, you should know of any abuses in this arrangement or any defects, you will suppress in the first, and supply them in the second case —

The United States are at peace with Great Britain an Spain — and are desirous of cementing the same, by all reciprocal good offices — You will therefore embrace with eagerness every occasion of rendering any kindness to the troops of either of those powers on the fronti — and to avoid all causes by any under your command, of giving them offence — This is a direction to which you will please to pay particular attention —

In case the army should move into the Indian country, it will be an object of the highest importance, and upon which your movements and success will mainly depend, to disencumber yourself of all superfluous baggage. This point is so evident, that no sort of argument is required to enforce it, when the lightness of your enemy is considered —

Tents will be furnished—but more with a view to the encampments of discipline, in the interim of negociation, than with an expectation of their being used in active operations.—

The paper [T.] hereunto annexed, will show you the principles by which the rank of the Officers is to be settled. This point will require an early attention as nothing more impedes the discipline of an army, than feuds respecting rank. The rules, if adhered to will render the matter simple, as they are founded in custom, equity and justice—

It is presumed, from the known efficacy of the arrangements made by Elliott & Williams the Contractors, and the liberal supplies of the treasury, that there will not be any deficiency either of Rations, or the means of transporting the same,—for you will observe by the contract that the Contractors are to bear the expense of transportation—

But if there should be any defect in the transportation or supplies of provision, you will make instant arrangements at the public expense to remedy the evils, in order to prevent any injury to the service—

In all such transactions, you will state to me in writing, the causes of such embarrassment, and the steps you may have taken to remedy the same—and you will also transmit all the writings with the Contractors in a methodical manner, guarding always with a just hand, either the public, the troops, or the Contractors from all abuses—

As the Governor of the Western territory is ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, he will be charged with the general management of Indian affairs, in which measure you are requested to concur cordially with him.—

164

He

There are a considerable quantity of Indian Goods at Fort Washington, which I have subjected to the direction of Brigadier General Putnam, to be presented to the hostile Indians on the Wabash with whom Major Hamtramck has made peace —

A further provision of Goods will be made and transported to Pittsburg for the present, and afterwards perhaps, to Head quarters. These Goods may be required partly for the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and other southern Indians, provided they should join your army — Or, in case of a peace with the hostile Indians, the said Goods will be wanted for their use —

On your arrival at Pittsburg, you will take a survey of the Indian incursions upon the frontiers, and of the best means of repelling them — And if you should judge that the Recruits as they arrive at Pittsburg, should be assembled in one or two Camps, suppose at Big Beaver and the Muskingum, would have the effect to protect the frontiers without retarding the discipline of the troops, you will direct the measure accordingly for such time as you may judge proper.

From these Camps, should you judge proper to establish them, (and you are constituted the sole judge upon the subject) you might order out ranging parties of such strength, as would probably be superior in number to the invasive parties of the Indians — Such ranging parties under good Officers, would be acquiring the sort of discipline as would prepare them well for the service for which they are designed —

You will perceive by Major Hamtramck's letter of the 31st of March last, and a paper annexed that he has made a peace with greater part of the Wabash Indians, which it is hoped may be improved as the happy foundation of a general peace —

And you will also pleaſe to attend to his obſervations relative to the Poſt upon the Wabash, and upon a suitable occaſion, remove it to ſuch place as may better anſwer its intentions.

If any important matters should occur, not contained in these Inſtructions, they must be confided to your diſcretion with the general obſervation, That your conduct thereon ought to conform to the ſpirit of these orders.

You will pleaſe to conſider Sir, that theſe Inſtructions are given you in the name and in behalf of the President of the United States, and are to be regarded by you accordingly.

You will please to keep me constantly informed of all events which may occur, in order to be submitted to the President of the United States.

Given at the War Office of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, this Twenty fifth day of May, One thouſand ſeven hundred and Ninety-two.

H Knox
Secy of War

Dear Sir,   (Brant —)   Oneida 31st May 792.

Altho' it is some time since you heard from me, I most sincerely congratulate you on your appointment to the Superintendency of Indian affairs, if the honor & emolument, be in any measure adequate to the trouble: — You will find it a troublesome & perplexing business — which will at least some times, be full proof for your patience, & after all an ungratefull office. But the public will be faithfully served & that consideration must afford you some small satisfaction. — I cannot but congratulate you upon the present encouraging prospect of a general peace with the western & Southern Indians. a most desireable object! infinitely preferable to their extermination, — there is land enough for us both, why need we be knocking one another in the head, for a little piece of disputed ground or mistaken idea of claim. — Since the Sinekas left Philadelphia, we had an express from the seven tribes in Canada — they will all interfere, & use their influence in conjunction with the five Nations, to bring about a general peace, I shall wait with impatience to hear, of their aſsembling at Buffaloe Creek. — The Oneidas have inſisted on my accompanying them to that treaty - but it will be impracticable, unleſs I sacrifice my family & give up all my intereſt for the present year. my long abſence for almost eight months - has deranged all my temporal concerns, & made such a breach, as years will not repair.

I want exceedingly to see you, and I believe it will be neceſsary that you make us one viſit this way in the course of the summer. The liberality of Congreſs towards the five nations, is beyond what I expected - If good men can be found, to introduce the first Stages of Society among them in the several employments, prescribed - I shall hope to see some happy effects. But if idle, dishoneſt prophane & immoral persons, are employed, as smiths, Carpenters, or Schoolmasters, at the outset - no good can be expected from them - but an irreparable injury to the cause. This was particularly mentioned by Col. Pickering - who has the good of the Indians much at heart. His expectations are more sanguine than mine, which I impute to his not knowing the Indians - he has had but

little

opportunity to become acquainted with their real their Characters — I have great hopes of the rising generation if we can gradually introduce civilization among them — but the present stock are so dissipated & debauched, I expect little from them. they are past recovery. —

I am sorry, that Capt. Hendricks Brother, has been so delatory. he tarried here, at his place near five days — which must unavoidably retard his Brothers progress. — He ought to have been past the Buffaloe before this time with his message to the western Indians — however for my own part, I have but little dependance upon them: they are, I am afraid going the way of all Indians to be consumed by the West India liquid fire. — I have entertained great hopes of Capt. Hendrick, till the year past — he begins to fall a prey to that foe of Indians, & it grows fast upon him.

I have secured the six dollars due to you from French Peter, but when I shall pay you, I dont know — perhaps within six or eight weeks — if I get my money.

I wish to hear ~~a~~ the first opportunity, of if Capt. Brant - be coming this way - you know for what purpose, he may visit you - & perhaps extend his journey.

Dear Sir, I must request you, to send me a copy of the whole plan, adopted by Congress, for introducing civilization among the five Nations - The Oneidas think hard, that they should be left destitute of the writings, when they have been the only friendly Nation to the Americans during the late war.

I apologized to them when at Philadelphia - that Col. Pickering had not time, to draw, only one copy for the Senekas - & the Superintendent - & that they should soon expect it after their return. - I hope to hear soon from you - & to hear good tidings from your quarter - my affectionate regards await your dear family - please present my compliments to Mr Smith -

with sentiments of real esteem & respect,

I am D. Sr. Your obed. humb Servt

Gen. Chapin S. I. affairs

S. Kirkland.

May 31. 1792.

I Israel Chapin Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department (agreeable to an Act entitled an Act to regulate Trade & Intercourse with the Indian Tribes and the Instructions of the President of the United States) do hereby authorize & empower   to trade with the Indians of

place, in all & every Article & thing tending to their Comfort & Conveniance, except the Article of Distilled Spirits which is particularly prohibited by the President of the United States, To have hold excer exercise & enjoy the aforesaid Priveledges until the End of the next Session of Congress, he behaving himself agreeable to the true intent & meaning of the Act & of the Instructions aforesaid - Given under my Hand & Seal the

day of

Form of Bond &
Licence Given
to the Indian
Traders —

Dear Sir, Oneida May 31st 1792. —

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I arrived safe here the last week, with the Oneidas & Tuscaroras, who accompanied me to Philadelphia. After an absence of more than five months, our return was very welcome. At Schenectady, we were met by two Indians, an Express from Oneida, in quest of Colo. Lewee. They informed me, that some Kaghnawageas from Canada, were at Oneida, waiting with impatience for Lewey's return. A few hours before I came into town, Good Peter sent off a Runner from thence to Oneida, to acquaint them of Lewey's being on the way, & that he had been detained by sickness several days in Schenectady. — He was but one day before us, notwithstanding the slow progress, we made on acct of our number & baggage. — So soon as the oxen cart &c for the Oneidas are purchased, shall make my returns. — Some of Runnets party, were so ~~mor~~tified, & stung wi the disappointment, & utter overthrow, which had now happened to Runnet, — that they gave but a cool reception to the benevolence & generosity of Congress towards the Indians — & particularly the present to their Nation — of 148 dollars — to be laid out in certain articles — for the benefit of the whole Nation. — They proposed my giving up the money into their hands to divide among them; & spend it as they pleased. — They

cont

nothing for oxen, or plows --. Good Peter told them, it was not consistent with the intentions of Congreſs -- a few dollars divided among 6 or 7 hundred souls would not be perceived - but that a strong ox team with chains &c - would repair their fences - secure their fields - the fruits of which might be felt thro' the whole year, & by all the nation. - The pleasure of a drunken frolic would not last but for a few days, & the fatal consequences be felt for many years --. He observed to them, that it was not in my power to deliver up the money to them - I had promised in their presence to Colo. Pickering, to see the specific articles delivered to them agreeably to the grant made by Congreſs - And that I had employed a trusty person for that purpose and in the course of two or three weeks they would all be delivered.

They still urged - That there was no one among them who had been accustomed to the use of oxen - would therefore, prefer horses, for they could ride them, if no more. -

He again, told them to wait, till the oxen were delivered - & they had seen them work a little - & if ~~the~~ a majority of the town should then prefer the money - he himſelf would purchaſe one pair of the oxen - & they might drink them up - but he there warned them, that such a meaſure, would for ever preclude them from any future kindneſs & aid from Congreſs. -

I told them, that I ~~[illegible]~~ expected a smith & a farmer Carpenter ~~would~~ soon arrive here - for the purpoſe of inſtructing them agreeably to the grant made by Congreſs - - In the mean time, as I had found a ~~good~~ man, who was recommended, as an ingenious Mill wright - & Carpenter - alſo underſtood farming - his wife was alſo a good Tayloreſs - & had but four children - both the man & woman, of good moral characters - That, from the encouragement I had from you, I would venture to employ him, till farther orders. and if on trial, he should anſwer the recommendation given of him - & no one should be sent forward for the purpoſes mentioned in the generous grant made by Congreſs, he would probably be appointed. -

working oxen, are very high espe-
cially in these parts – nor are to be
had within an hundred miles. I have
sent to Berkshire County – to purchase
them – as the plows I there procure, at
nearly one half what they are sold for
in the new settlements in this quarter:
– and the Indians left some articles
in Schenectady, to be brought up with
the team. —

As you have interested your self in the
happineſs & national prosperity of the
Indians – & their dependence is very much
upon you – permit me to suggest several
things, confidentially. — The Oneidas
are much mortified, that the gratuity
Congreſs have made to their Nation (of
148 doll.) should be leſs than the one
made to the Stockbridge Indians; whom,
they consider, as a small & unimportant
people, & to be their dependents.
having received them into their Country,
provided for them when destitute –
giving them a township of land of
six miles square — Good Peter with
admirable

admirable address—endeavoured to soften their minds—& bring up to their view the extensive benevolence—comprehending the whole five nations—. & that he did not consider, the late present to the nation, of 148 dollars—as a fulfilment of all that been promised by the 13, US. to their Nation during the late war, for all they had done & suffered by their adherence to the Americans——It was only an evidence, that their old writing (meaning the declaration of the Board of war which they shewed you) yet spoke—its language was not forgotten——

I have been very anxious for Capt Hendricks proceeding to the westward with his Message to the Indians in the neighbourhood of the Miami——was a little surprized to find his Brother Solomon, at their village in this vicinity last thursday, in quest of more men from his tribe; & then to dally away his time for near a week, which must unavoidably retard his Brothers progress. He said, he came that by your orders, & then by your approbation, to procure more men of his nation to accompany him more

his Brother to the westward.—
I fear you will be disappointed in your
expectation of Capt Hendrick—I suggested
an idea of the kind to you when at Phila-
delphia—that you might not be mislead.—
I have been most intimately acquainted with him,
& an unreserved friendship has subſisted betwixt
us for several years—He has done me honor,
publicly & frequently to declare that "I had been
uniformly a true & firm friend to his nation—
—a more true & real friend, in any white
man he never knew"!—But since his tour
to the westward last summer, he has greatly
altered—he has become a lover of the
intoxicating draught—& duplicity begins
to mark many steps of his conduct. he is
not so friendly to the cause & character of
the white people, as formerly. I impute
this to his intercourse with Capt Brant.
I hope however he will be usefull
on this occaſion, as he can if diſposed, & I
am sure he has every inducement to per-
severance & fidelity— The instances of per-
sonal miſconduct, of which he was notoriously
guilty the winter past, I reproved him for, in
the

the most tender & friendly manner I was capable
- he appeared to receive it in that light - -
But when I expressed some disapprobation
of his inviting his Brother Solomon (who does
by no means support a good character in his
Nation) instead of one of their Chiefs to accom-
pany him to Philadelphia - & not paying due
attention to those faithful companions, who
travelled with him to the west-ward - he ap-
peared to take some disgust. - likewise the
~~[illegible]~~ I manifested. on acct of the division
subsisting in his Nation - fomented & kept
alive in a great measure by Mr Occum. -

Capt. Hendrick, with a small party, are so attached
to Mr. Occum, that notwithstanding, he was voted
out of the nation by a majority of six to one ~~[illegible]~~
Capt. Hendrick will not give him up, But, encou-
rages his continuing among them, to the
utter neglect Mr Occums own Indians
at Brothertown, true however, that
Mr. Occum, fomented a division there, till
a great Majority would not hear him.
Nor have any connection with him. -

It will not be strange, Sir, that ~~of~~ after

more

intimate acquaintance with the Indians, your opinion of them should alter a little, from what you first conceived when at Tiago.

Perhaps, you would be surprized if I should tell you, there is not an Indian in the compass of my knowledge (Capt. Brant only excepted) who has more inveterate prejudices against white people than Mr Occum, altho' his education & professional calling in most cases restrains them. But in certain companies & on certain occasions they will break over every mound - & lead him to throw out sentiments not only derogatory, from the true national character which is due to the white people, But injurious to the real interest of the Indians; & such as tend to sour their minds & rivet their prejudices.

— A great majority of his own people at Brothertown — & also of the Stockbridge Tribe, have told me, it is their opinion, that he has done more injury to the Indians in general, in these parts, than he has done good to them —. But he is old & needs compassion with all consistent tenderness. — excuse my lengthy scribble — With sentiments of highest esteem & respect

your obedt humble Servt. S. Kirkland

Mr Kirkland
May 31. 1792.

Col. T. Pickering. P.M.G.

Copy of a l[illegible]
sent Major [illegible]
Knox 2 June
1792

(Brant &c)

Sir

The Indeans arrived here the 24th of May apparently well satisfied with the Treatment they had met with at Philadelphia — Mr. J. Smith handed to me the Letters and Instructions you did me the honor of addressing to me, and as far as possible I have endeavoured to adhere to them.

~~As soon as Capt.~~ I have waited for the Chiefs to get horses ~~Capt. Brant being here heretofore~~ ~~in order to~~ [illegible] before proceeding ~~prevented my proceeding before this~~ to Buffaloe Creek in order to expedite the Senekas in to the Westward with the Message of which they are bearers, this Measure I have every reason to suppose will be attended with good consequences. It was likewise my desire to have dispatched Capt. Hendricks for the same purpose, but from the negligent disposition he has hitherto discovered respecting the business he cannot have at heart the speedy Execution of it in that he set off with his brother & they came together as far as Newtown Hendricks then sent him back to the Oneida which furnished him with a pretence for spending 6 days here & when urged by me to proceed on his journey he said he could not without his brother & has now gone down after him when he will be back I cannot tell — however Sir I shall not wait for him but endeavour to send the Senekas with their Message immediately

You must excuse my forwarding to you Smith's Account previous to my Return from Buffaloe Creek he has is now & has been mostly since his return on

Genissee River & I have had no Opportunity of coming to a Settlement of Accounts with him

I have Doctor Allens reciepts which I hereby send to you for   Dollars. he was out of Money when he arrived here & requested me for some to pursue his journey to Grand River I deliver'd to him 120 Dollars for that purpose not knowing but what he might have to purchase horses for Capt. Brant however he was at no such expence as Capt. Brant came by Water & he has now only one Guinea left. I have given him   more to proceed on to Philadelphia where I suppose he will account with you for the whole amount

A Son of Capt. Brants accompanied him here in order to drive back some Cattle that he purchased here. Capt. Brant several times hinted to me that he was unfortunate enough to loose all his horses & that his Son had none to ride home. As the ~~States of~~ his mind at that time was far from being at ease & his going proceeding to Philadelphia depended much upon his being satisfied here I ventured without orders to expend thirty dollars in purchasing a horse for his Son— The present was very acceptable ~~I did it [illegible] upon the principle that~~ after so much Money had been laid out in order to get him to sett out on this Journey, I thought that 30 Dollrs. more would be no object to the U. S. in comparison to the benefits that might be derived from an Interview with him

3 Horses must ~~or~~ be purchased at Schenectady in order to have Capt. Brants Journey pursued to Philada. One for ~~[illegible]~~ himself one for an his Servant & ~~one for myself~~ Capt. Hendrick has yet in his

possession the two that you inform me will be delivered to me one of which is altogether blind & the other Capt. Hendrick, he wishes to proceed on to the Westward with. The horses to be provided must be taken up on credit as Dr. Allen has recieved already   Dollrs. there will only remain for the prosecution of Brants Journey   this Money will be delivered to my Son & the Ballance if any be remitted to you X & what he has expended accounted for

You may suppose Sir from the above statement of the Expenditures that the rigid plan of Oeconomy so warmly recommended by you has not been strictly adhered to but be persuaded Sir that no unnecessary Sum has been expended by me.

& I shall pursue your Instructions as far as lays in my power. No Endeavour will be omitted to render the plan for the Improvement of the Indians successful, altho' I will not render myself accountable for its success. The Estimate of the Expences are low but I shall attend to the laying out of the Money to the best Advantage

The duties of the Office entrusted to me are important & weighty. They ~~is at~~ are at least sufficient to employ the whole attention of 2 X laborious Men. I would therefore wish you to state to the President the Necessity of allowing me a Clerk. My own Compensation is already small, in comparison to the business I have to perform. As the Execution of the plan for C. before alluded to will require my going frequently going to Buffaloe Creek it will be absolutely necessary to have some one to attend to it in my Absence & it is impossible for me to make any allowance to him out of my own. I hope therefore that the U.S. may think proper to make some provision for one. Should they be inclined so to do, there is in this, ^will be there [illegible]^ one Major James Mellish that I think every way equal to the Trust & Confidence to be reposed in him in that Capacity

+ I am with every Sentiment of Esteem & respect your ~~Obdt Servt~~

As Capt. Brant is extremely apprehensive of being insulted on his Way to Philadelphia or at least on his return back I have pledged myself in the most unequivocal manner that he will meet with nothing of the kind & made myself Accountable for the consequences. Mr Morris has likewise given him his honor that he will stand by him in Case of danger & share it with him if there is any. This Assurance has satisfied him with respect to going down, but he seems rather apprehensive that Mr Morris will not return with him I have taken every pains to ~~assure~~ persuade him that should that be the case that you will send along with him some respectable person from Phila besides my Son who will afford him every Assistance in case of need —

+ In the Copy contained in the Letter forwarded by Dr Allen

I am informed by Messrs Peirce & Danforth that you have given them a Licence to trade with the Indians they say the exclusive Privilege ~~the the~~ I know to be false as it is contrary to the Act. It may be necessary for their Bonds to be sent up to me. Their License they have not as yet shewn me

Canandaigue June the 2d — 792 —

Sir,

Your Letter of the 29th April was handed to me by Mr. Smith. I feel myself obliged to you for the favorable Account given by you to the President and Genl. Knox of me & beg leave to assure you that it will be my utmost endeavour to prove myself worthy of the trust reposed in me —

I thank you for giving me an account of the Conversation that took place between the Indians and yourself respecting the Sale of their Lands — I cannot help mentionning that ~~[illegible]~~ I am sorry that you proceeded so far at this particular time as it may be injurious to the Interests of the United States. Captn. Brant is now at my house on his way to Philadelphia — I consider that should he be pleased with his Journey & reception thither he will be more able to contribute towards a peace with the Western Indians than any other person — Should he on the other hand get acquainted with the Contents of your Speech the Consequence may be very detrimental — It appears that Captn. Brants Journey was violently opposed by the British. It will therefore be necessary for him to be used with the utmost delicacy and every suspicion prejudicial to his Character carefully smothered until his departure —

The plan you allude to in your Letter for the Improvem of the Indians was sent to me by the Secretary of War. I have perused it with great care & Attention & think it a very good one if it is possible to put it into Execution but from my personal Experience & knowledge of the Indian Character I much despair of ever seeing it carried into Effect, however Sir nothing on my part shall be neglected to contribute to its success and I shall esteem myself happy in finding my Opinion an Erroneous one —

The hostile Views of the Brittish toward the United States & their desire to keep up this Indian War. I have had too many Glaring proofs of to admit of a doubt respecting their Wishes, but be persuaded Sir that as long as they are able to make them more presents than they receive from us they will have the most with them —

I am very sensible of the propriety in making use of the utmost dispatch in sendi Capt. Hendrick to the westward with his Message. I will not hide to you that I have had some reason to alter the good Opinion that I once entertained of that Man, he is more desirous of pocketing the money of the United States than of Executing the trust committed to his Charge with dispatch, he arrived here the 23d of May without his brothe it appears that he had sent him to the Oneid on some frivolous pretence and that he has not yet arrived, he set off yesterday himself to go back after him. I shall proceed to Buffaloe creek as soon as the Chiefs arrive there & whether joined by Hendrick or not I will dispatch the Senekees with their Message which I hope & expect may be attended with a Salutary effect —

One Moments Reflection will persuade you Sir that no one can more ardently hope for the extinguishing of this Indian War than myself supposing me to be destitute of the common feelings of humanity the principle of self preservation and that of interest would lead me to contribute my might towards the averting of a calamity that might prove so pernicious to our Infant Settlements —

My first plan will be to find a Schoolmaster and set up a School. I shall consult the Chiefs respecting the place the other I will attend afterwards as that is the most pressing —

I am Sir with Sentiments of respect
& Esteem
Your most Obedt. humle. Servt.
Israel Chapin

Timothy Pickering Esquire

General Chapin
June 2d 1792

Indian Affairs

Timothy Pickering Esquire

Fav'd by
Captn Israel Chapin Junr } Philadelphia

Mohheconnuck or New Stockbridge June 4th 1791

Honourable Sir [inclosed in Mr Kirkland's letter of June 5th]

We have heard by Revd. Mr Kirkland that he was so kind as to apply to you for some thing for us as a reward ~~[illegible]~~ for our services after the Treaty last Summar at New Town agreeable to what we understood was your promise. we further understand that Capt Hendrick informed you that he had already settled with us, that we were paid. &c

We now think it our duty to let you know the true State of this business. we understood at the time of the Treaty ~~that Hendrick~~ that Hendrick received a handsome present from you, to be divided among us his companions, we never knew exactly how much he received. however, we heard there were 40 dollers in Cash for our expenses besides other things. we will now let you know just what we received of him, by which you will be able to judge whether he did justice by us or not.

We received each of us a Gun - two Shirts one yard of Stroud - one dutch Blanket - a Hat & only one pr of Indian Shoes. We considered ourselves under Hendrick's direction. he led us to Niagara, where we met with difficulty the particulars of which we suppose Capt Hendrick has informed you. we tarried about there some time, till Hendrick told us we could go no further than Grand River. we then told him if you are certain we shant go any further we had better return home - he then told us we might, that he would follow us in a few days. we think all of us did not spend more than three dollers all the time we were with Hendrick. at parting Hendrick gave us only one doller which was not near enough to bring us home, one hundred and fifty miles; we were therefore obliged to sell our cloathing to get to our families.

Further we would inform you that one of us (viz Jacob Naunaumptauky) took the fever as he supposes passing the Genesee Country, was not able to do any business till winter, besides considerable expense in doctering. —

Now Sir we wish for your assistance if Hendrick has got pay for us, or any thing that belongs to us we wish to know it. we would further let you know that before we parted with Hendrick, we urged the necessaty and importance of proceeding on our Journey: it was not our falt that we did not go to the Shawanese Country, and do our business as you had reason to expect of us. we felt sorry and ashamed to return, but so it happened, perhaps Capt Hendrick has satisfied you with regard to his conduct.

Now Sir if you think it reasonable, we wish we might be allowed some thing for our time and trouble, and you will much oblige your friends.

Jacob his X mark Naunaumptauky

Hendrick his mark Shakenkunaeto

Col Pickering
Philadelphia

Jacob & Hendrick, Stockbridge Indians — Companions of Capt. Hendrick

June 4. 1792.

Sir Near Oneida June 5^{12} 1792.

Before I had an opportunity to forward my last - I received the inclosed, with a Line from the Rev Mr Sergeant, ~~Miss.~~ Missy to the Stockbridge Indians. He informs me that there has been much disputing & ill blood in the nation about dividing & laying out the 200 dollars - granted by Congress for their use & benefit, in a certain way. The small party, who side with Mr Occum, (consisting now only of four men) intended to have had the direction of the whole - & kept the nation in the dark - till they recd a copy from me of your Extract of the appropriated monies. - Mr Sergeant now tells me the people at last have got the public money into the hands of Capt. Yoke & Joseph Pye - their proper Chiefs - - The twelve dollars allowed to the widdow Tom, they had previously given to John Baldon - (Brother in law to Capt Hendrick) The people could do nothing but express their surprize at the conduct. - They think it is your duty to get it back - - your Letter was read - that to depart from the directions given, by Col. Pickering - would be considered, injustice -

he adds, "I beleive matters will now go on well. There were thirtyfour against thirty" –

I am surprized, that Capt. Hendrick should tell me, he had rewarded those two Companions who travelled with him the last summer – and paid them; as I understood him to their full satisfaction –– The first signer Jacob – supports as amiable a character as any Indian in the Nation, except Capt. Yoke, both of whom happen not to be of Mr Occums party – which I fear, as they affirm, to be the principal reason –– ——

Good Peter expects in a few days to hear from Canada – is much engaged to tend the treaty at the Buffaloe –– Capt. Brant was at Kanandaigua last friday ––––

You shewed me a letter supposed to be written by Capt Brant against the civilization of the Indians, – It was wrote at Capt. Brants request, who suggested many of the materials – The real author, or compiler (as my informant tells me) was Mr Chapman –– commonly called the Genesee Chapman – who bears some marks of originality, when removed from the revels of Bacchus. –

The letter my son wrote to me under cover to you, with your leave, I wish you to send back post free, by the earliest opportunity –

You may expect to hear from me again in the course of a few days – if any intelligence arrives from Canada —

I haste, &c

Dear Sir,

Your obed^t hum^e Serv^t.

S. Kirkland

Hon^d T. Pickering Esq^r. P.M.G.

Letters from the
Revd. S. Kirkland
~~May~~ 31. June 5. ~~& 14th~~. 1792.
inclosing one from two
Stockbridge Indians.

Letter from Mr Kirkland -
Capt Hendricks - to Col Pickering

Dear Sir,, Oneida 14th June 1792

In my last, which I had the honor of addressing you, I informed you of our safe return to Oneida – with some general account of the State of things among the Indians in that quarter. – A majority of the Oneidas are very anxious for an accommodation with the western Indians & appear disposed to the utmost exertions on their part to effect it. They are in daily expectation of a messenger from the seven tribes in Canada – to take them by the hand & conduct them to the grand Council to be held at Buffaloe Creek. – But the disappointment they have met with, in the smallness of the present, from Congress, of goods has been exceedingly mortifying to the greater part of the nation – Their expectations were probably raised too high – from the encouragements they had received from you at Newtown – & more particularly from the accounts Peter Otsequette bro't to them from the Secretary at War, the last time but one, he was in Philadelphia – directed particularly to Good Peter. – & lastly, the encouragements Genl. Schuyler gave them, last December, in regard to their old Certificate, given them by the Board of War – which they shewed to you when at Philadelphia – – That this certificate which, they imagined, contained great promises for the performance of which the Faith of the 13-U.S. was pledged - should produce, after being presented in form, to the great Council, the small pittance of 148 dollars, appears to them strange, & incompatible with the ideas they had formed, of the seat of power, wisdom & wealth, of the united States. - They have reflected upon Good Peter & myself for being deficient in our duty, in not making a proper representation of their state. - We have held up to their view, the extensive objects which have now commanded the attention of Congress viz. the happiness of the whole five nations - in the measures adopted to introduce the blessings of industry & society among them. and this has greatly removed their prejudices & softened their minds. - However, there are ten of them, who intend setting off next monday for Canada, with a view to apply to Sir John Johnson, for some present assistance, towards clothing their respective families - having had much sickness the winter past & unable to hunt -

The Oneida Delegation, were greatly disappoin-

not seeing General Schuyler, on their return
from whom they had entertained high ex-
pectations - particularly respecting the old
certificate from the Board of War, which
I have already mentioned; & likewise to make
application to him for the repair of their mills,
which will be soon useless - & go utterly to ruin,
if not repaired the ensuing season.—

Permit me, Sir, to suggest the idea, whether
it would not be a piece of Justice, & good Policy
for the General Government to grant a hundred
& forty or fifty dollars, for the repair of these
mills. - The advantage which would arise to
the whole Nation, in the course of two or three *
years will be inconceivably great - & I believe
it would be very gratefully received.* -

There is an ingenious - trusty & most faithful
millwright now in this vicinity - who I be-
lieve would contract to perform the work
effectually + or sustain the loss himself + - could it be done; all my time &
trouble shall be chearfully given in gratis -

I have not communicated the idea to the
Indians, unless Good-Peter in confidence -
For if they should petition for it, & fail of obtaining

+ The mill-wright, is one Mr. Merrick, who
who has built two mills in these frontiers & is said
to be the best workman in the state.—

obtaining their object - the remedy would be worse than the disease. —

Let me further remark to you, Sir, as you have interested your self much in the happiness of the Indians - that it is of importance, ~~that~~ the smith, Carpenter & School master provided by Congress for the two Establishments - the present year, Viz Oneida & Genesee - should be soon procured. & forwarded. - And that this instance of unprecedented Generosity in Congress, may produce the desired effect, 'Tis of the last importance that the persons to be employed, are of good moral character - particularly, that they be free from the vices of intemperance - idleness - dishonesty & prophaneness. — Otherwise, a few years, will convince Congress that their money has been misapplied. —

The Oneidas are impatient for a Copy of the whole plan adopted for the introducing the arts of civilized life among them -- You may remember, Sir, this was promised to them so soon, as they should be ripen for it. — The Onondagoes expect a-a School master for their settlement, by the next Autumn. – where one can be procured, at present, I know not, & who will support him; unless I apply to the Society of Scotland. – but I choose first to have your advice on the subject. – altho' little can be done to any purpose, till some person be appointed to superintend this department, & the regulations of Congress in regard to trade among the Indians are adheared to. – It is now short of two weeks since the Onondagas received their annual payment from the State of New York, of 500 dollars. – yesterday I was informed that in less than a week, nearly the whole was expended, for the west India liquid fire – five barrels were bought, by the gallon quart & gill, & in less than a week consumed; – and this by the very person, whom they had recommended to you, for an established trader among them.

– And this you may depend upon, if the Indians have any hand in the choice of the Smith, Carpenter, or even School master who shall be appointed to reside among them, they will be persons of the lowest Class & perhaps destitute of every principle of honor, or honesty – only calculated, to gratify their humour, serve a party, & connive at their idleness & intemperance -- Persons of this cast have frequently applied to the Oneidas for a recommendation since my return, & have now several residing among them of most infamous characters, capable only of doing mischief - & after all they will find friends among the Indians to uphold & support them. However, a majority of the town are now determined to rid themselves of them. -

The School master I have employed, supports his dignity & is very faithful. has more than fifty Scholars - in their principal village only - I expect the School will be so full by next Autumn, that he will require the assistance of an usher. This School I expect will continue to be supported by the Society in Scotland. -, at least, till such time as I shall erect a School for the purpose, of extending the means of knowledge farther than these plain Schools will admit, or are designed to effect. -

The letter, my Son wrote to me, under cover to you - is not yet returned - nor the one I wrote to him while at Philadelphia, containing papers for the Oneidas & Senekas, yet come to hand -

Just now a man is come up from below, who says he has writings for 600 acres of the land leased to Pennet by some of the Oneida Indians — & that Pennets Agent has engaged to support him in the claim. — Should they proceed to settle on Pennets Clandestine lease — I fear the Oneida nation will be so divided, as will issue in their ruin — The alienation & animosities which already subsist among them are destructive to their happiness & peace. A house divided against itself cannot stand. — — I have enjoyed but poor health since my return till within these few days past — but the situation of their affairs, has called for constant attention & counselling near half the time, which has prevented my recovering usual health, so soon as I otherwise might have done. — wishing you & family every form of happiness

I subscribe, in great truth & esteem

D. Sr.

Your obed. huml. Servt.

S. Kirkland

T. Pickering Esqr. P.M.G.

Mr. Kirkland
June 14. 1792.

New York June 19th 1792

D Sir

Captn. Brandt with whom I am personally acquainted having called to see me, in the course of conversation ~~expressed an earnest~~ intimated a wish ~~Desire~~ that ~~as~~ little Parade as possible may ~~take place~~ be observed with respect to him. — And ~~should~~ to prevent any improper Publication on the subject his Arrival may be early announced "as a visit to his Friends & acquaintances in your City & to pay his personal Respects to the President of the United States"

Paid

His political situation ~~is such~~, with respect to the British & his Brethren the Indians is such, that great Parade

may possibly injure his interests
& impair an influence which may
~~[illegible]~~
be useful to the United States.
~~[illegible] & his~~.

I have the Honor to be with
great respect &c
Your Obed^t Serv^t
HC.

General Knox.

June 19th 1792

To Genl Knox

1.- Messrs Childs & Swaine - Printers
2.- Mr Greenleaf - Printer
3.- Mr Hugh Gaine - Printer
4.- Mr Loudon - Printer

Yesterday arrived in this City from his settlement ~~at~~ Grand River on the North side of Lake Erie, on a Visit to some of his Friends & acquaintances in this Quarter, Captn. Joseph Brandt of the British Army, the famous Mohawk ~~Indian~~ Chief; who so eminently distinguished himself during the late War, as the Military Leader of the six Nations; — We are informed that he intends ~~to~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ visit ~~to~~ the City of Philadelphia also & pay his respects to the President of the United States.

June 19th. 1792.

J. [illegible]
letter from [illegible]

[illegible] June 22

question
Very few of the friends of religion we we

Revd and dear Sir

We the subscribers of this, and our whole Tribe consider you as a friend to the peace harmony and happiness of poor Indians in general and our Tribe in particular. we suppose you are some what acquainted with the disputes, troubles, and difficulties that have for several years distracted our Tribe, but that you may more fully understand them, ~~that you may be able to more~~ so as to communicate our ~~dangerous~~ unhappy situation to such good such good people, as you think proper that you and they may be enabled to council warn and admonish our Tribe to settle all matters of difficulty. In the first place will inform you that our disagreements in our view has been a very considerable somewhat arisen from from Mr Occom's coming among us not to harmonise with our Minister and to treat him like a Brother; but to draw off a party, and by his preaching and conversation to alienate the affections of our poor ignorant people from from White people in general and Ministers in particular. furthermore we have ~~been~~ thought and do believe that Mr Occom has gone out of the line of his duty in meddling too much with our civil government. After labouring under these difficulties for several years, about a year ago we all met in Council, and taken to our serious consideration, whether it was for the general good of our Tribe to have two ministers or one, and spent considerable time in free conversation on the subject. we then found ~~it~~ to keep up this party spirit would be our ruin, that our Children would grow up ~~in~~ with a party spirit, ~~and~~ that it separated man and wife, Brothers and Sisters, that no Minister, ~~can~~ could do ~~in~~ half the good by preaching while there was this party spirit. that it was a great stumbling block to some Oneida pagans who live near us, as well as to many inconsiderate people of our own Tribe, that the remainder of our nation who live in the vicinity of Albany were backward to come and live among us on the same account ~~and~~ every thing called aloud to settle this matter. at this meeting ~~we~~ we were 32 men present above the age of 21 years besides a number of young men — according to the good custom of white people we voted 22 against having two Ministers - ~~and 8 or~~ and three or four in favour of two. we then took into consideration who we would chuse for the Minister of the Town. in addition to ~~the~~ above mentioned objections we had against Mr Oc- we found he had of late for several times fallen into the sin of intemperance. we therefore voted 24 of us that Mr Sergeant who was supported and sent among us - who had also been our Missionary for near twenty years should be considered and treated as the Minister of the Town. and 8 voted in favour of Mr Ocom. we then chose a Committee to inform Mr Ocom that it was not out of any ill will to him, that if he would leave us as the Minister of the Town, that in the absence of our Minister we would all hear him, and as he had no support, ~~we~~ if he would comply with our reasonable request and make us happy - we would unitedly do all we could to keep him. but we are sorry to say he paid no regard to us, but left fall ~~moved or~~ left his own people at Brother Town and moved with his family among us. ~~thus~~ all those that cant think it consistent with duty to go and hear him preach, ~~will~~ he will not treat with common Civility. but we consider him as old and superannuated and ~~dont~~ try not to resent his ill behaviour. but we must say that untill we can see an intire alteration in his behaviour we can get no manner of good by his preaching. he is now trying to promote a party school, expecting as we suppose to have the support of the benevolent charities of Congress to be in their hands. we have some money given yearly us from the good people at Boston for the support of a school the appointment of the Master is left with Mr Sergeant - who wishes our union and does all he can to promote it. this school is so far as the money will go is kept in the middle of the town for the equal benefit of each family - but this little party decline sending their Children. we wish that you and all wise and good people would take every fa~~for~~vorable oppurtunity to admonish and salomly warn us of our danger. which may possably have some tindancy to ablique ~~us~~ ~~to~~ condecention and union

~~we~~ remain your aggrieved and in
some ~~some~~ respects unhappy friends
and Children

A. B. &c

- Articles of a Treaty Concluded at Fort Stanwix on the 22.d D
of October 1784 between Oliver Woolcot Richard Butler and
Arthur Lee Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United
States of America in Congress assembled on the one part an
the Sachems & Warriors of the Six Nations on the othe
The United States will Give Peace, to the Mohawks,
Onondagas Cayugas and Senecas and receive them into the
protection upon the following Conditions ——

Article 1st Six Hostages shall be immediately delivered to the —
Commissioners by the said Nations to remain in the posses
of the United States untill all the Prisoners white an
Black which were taken by the said Mohawks Onondagas
Cayugas and Senecas or any of them in the late war from
among the Citizens of the United States shall be Deliver

Article 2d The Oneida and Tuscarora Nations shall be secured in the
possession of the Lands on which they are Settled -

Article 3d A Line shall be drawn beginning at the mouth of a Creek
four miles east of Niagara called Oyonwaya or Johnstons
Landing Place upon the Lake named by the Indians
and by us Ontario - from thence Southerly in a direc
always four miles East of the Carrying place between
Lake Erie and Ontario to the mouth of Tehoserson
Buffaloe Creek on Lake Erie, thence south to the no
Boundary of the State of Pensylvania thence we

the end of the said north boundary thence south along the west boundary of the said State to the River Ohio the said Line from the mouth of Oyonwayea to the Ohio sha be the western boundary of the Lands of the Six Nations, that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United State all Claim to the Country west of the said Boundary a then they shall be secured in the possession of their Lands east and north of the same, reserving only six Miles Square round the Fort of Oswego to the Unite States for the support of the same -

Article 4th The Commissioners of the United States in Consideration of the present Circumstances of the Six Nations and in Execution of the humane and liberal views of the United States upon the signing of the above four Articles will order Goods to be delivered to the Six Nations for their use and Comfort -

Witnesses
Sam. Jo. Atlee
Wm. Maclay
Fran. Johnston
Pennsylvania Commissioners
Aron Hill
Alexr. Campbell
Saml. Kirkland Missy.
James Dean
Saml. Montgomery
Derick Lane Capt.
John Mercer Lieut.
Wm. Pennington Lieut.
Mahlon Hord Ens.
Hugh Peebles

Onondagas
Oheadarighton
Kendarindgon

Senecas
Tayagonendagighti
Tehonwaeaghriyagi

Oneidas
Otyadonenghti
Dagaheari

Cayuga
Oraghgoanendagen

Tuscaroras
Ononghsawenghti
Tharondawagon

Seneca Abeal
Kayenthoghke

Mohawks
Onogwendahonji
Touighnatogon

Signed
Oliver Wolcott
Richard Butler
Arthur Lee

Montreal 22d June
1792

a Copy from the Treaty in the Dept Intend Genl Office
Joseph Chew
S. I. A

Copy of
Articles Between the Commissioners
of the United States and the
Chiefs and Warriors of the Six
Nations

Philadelphia June 23. 1792

Sir,

Mr. Asshippy Sets out for Genesee tommorro Morning - I therefore Just inform me You we arrived here very well and still remain so Except Doct. Allen who has a little of the ague and Fever. Matters have been Conducted greeable to Capt. Brants Mind for the Most part He has begun his Business this Day and will most probably be prepaired for his Return Next week - My kindest Compliments to Yourself and Family - all at present from Your Obdt.

Son & Hble Servt.

Isr. Chapin Jr.

N.B. Col. Proctor's Compliments to yourself and Friends

My Compliments to Mr. Morris and
tell him I found his Freinds all well
and was agreeabley Entertained by them
Compliments to Mr. Gorham & Freinds

J. C.

I have Sent Capt. Alsopp six
Dollars which you will Reserve
in payment you will make to him

Israel Chapin Esq.r

Canandarqua

Hon.d p.r Capt.
Apsiffy

Letter from
Israel Chapin 13
June 23: 1792

War Department,
27th June 1792

Sir/

You have been invited to the ſeat of the General government as a Chief of the Six Nations, and one who has a general intereſt in the ſoil and the welfare of the weſtern Indians —

The main purpoſe of the invitation, is to explain to you the humane dispositions of the Preſident of the United States, as well in regard to the hostile Indians as to the Indian tribes generally; hoping from your general character for intelligence and attachment to the Indian interest, that you will fully and truly unfold to them thoſe things which may conduce to their happineſs —

There are many circumſtances which induce the opinion, that ſome of the hostile Indians are entirely mistaken as to the object of the war, and that they have joined therein from an apprehension and belief, that the United States have formed the deſign of wreſting their lands from them — As you have been fully informed on this ſubject and as you have agreed to repair to the aſsembled nations at the Miami river of lake Erie, you may be able to convince them of the contrary —

The preſent Indian war commenced with the Miamis and Wabash Indians, and the Shawaneſe — With the two former Nations the United States have never been able to form any treaties. Partial hoſtilities ſeem to have exiſted without intermiſsion, from the year 1776 to the preſent time —

You may truly aſsure the hoſtile Indians —

1st That the United States are willing to bury the red hatchet forever, and to forget all past evils -

2dly. That the United States require no Indian lands, but those which have been ceded by treaties made with the full underſtanding and free conſent of the Chieſs, - and will reſtrain the whites from ſettling upon them -

3dly. That we have thus eſtimated the treaty of Muskingum, herewith delivered to you, made and concluded on the 9th of January 1789, agreeably to the Maps herewith delivered to you -

4thly. That if however it should be made hereafter to appear, either that the compenſation then given was inadequate, or that other than the parties who made it, have any just claims on the lands ceded thereby, that we shall be willing to give them a just compenſation -

5thly. That any compenſations which shall be agreed upon, shall be furnished annually, in such goods as shall be most for the comfort of the Indian families -

6thly. That the United States will make arrangements to teach the Indians, if agreeable to them, to raiſe their own bread and cattle as the white people do -

But it will be neceſsary to have a treaty at some place to be agreed upon, where these points, and all others shall be examined and amicably adjusted. As Major Trueman, and Brigadier General Putnam will probably repair to the aſsembled Council of Indians at the Miami river, it is probable some place ſuitable will be agreed upon by the Indians -

But it is conceived that it would be more satisfactory to the Indians, were the Chieſs to repair to this City and here conclude a treaty, provided they could be convinced of their safety while upon the buſineſs - On this point we shall be ready to afford them the moſt ſolid satisfaction, either by giving them hoſtages, or any eſcorts neceſsary for their ſafety -

If the treaty should be held at the seat of the General Government, all claims or points of dispute could be adjusted as they arise. — But if Commissioners should be appointed to go to a considerable distance, their authority must be limited — and of course — claims which may arise from the Indians either could not be granted, or much time must be expended in obtaining new instructions from the Government — Besides, if a treaty should be made in Philadelphia, the President would have the satisfaction of forming an acquaintance with the Chiefs, and of knowing that the treaty should be adjusted exactly according to his wishes —

But in case of agreeing upon a place of treaty, either at any spot north west of the Ohio, or in this City, it will be indispensibly necessary that there be a complete representation of all the parties, so that whatever shall be then concluded, shall be binding upon all concerned —

If the hostile Indians listen and agree to a treaty, then they must call in all their war parties — We have restrained our Warriors until the effect of our pacific overtures be known, and they must do so likewise —

To you who possess the information, it would be unnecessary to say that these overtures are the offspring of pure humanity, and not from any apprehension for the consequences of the war — your own observation of our numbers will have convinced you, that in a long and continued contest with the United States, the Indians must be utterly ruined —

But the President of the United States is anxiously desirous for the sake of humanity, of avoiding so great an evil. He cannot but hope, that when the Indians fully understand that all their lands not fairly ceded are their own, and that they cannot be dispossessed/

sed thereof, excepting by a fair and voluntary sale, made under the authority of the United States — that they will accede to a treaty, which will secure them the blessings of the earth —

I am well aware of the labor and trouble the request herein contained will create — But it is fairly inferred from the interest you discovered in the year 1786, and at subsequent periods for the welfare of the western Indians — and from your being impressed that their happiness are materially involved in making peace with the United States, that you will zealously concur in accomplishing so just and so benevolent an object —

I am Sir
With great respect
Your humble
Servant
H Knox
Secy of War

To Capt. Brant

In Lt. Gov. Simcoe's of
the 5 August 92

Esteemed Friend   Philadelphia 6 M 27 1792

I stept in the other Evening to see thy family and to inquire how a Blackman conducts that J B sent thee, who I was told understood his business and behaved prety well. on my intimating to thy wife some inclination to wright to thee she wisht I mite and was willing to forward a letter and although I have nothing metiral to communicate that will pay Postage. I thought notwithstanding thou may have seen in the papers the Account of Captn Brants coming to the City as thou hath manifested a concern for the wellfare of the Indians some further Account would not be unexceptable especially if it should come to hand when at Leasure, he stayed in town about 10 days — a day or two after he arrived I went to see him in company with Saml & Jno Pemberton he received us Courtiously and soon after asked us to walk into another room where it was less noisey, his maner and deportment was simple and easey which appears to be more natural to these people then to the whites, he seems quite a well behaved genteelman like man, and I had no doubt but he was capable of wrighting the Letter on Sivelisation that I sent thee a copy of. he exprest much concern on account of the unhappy dif:ference between the Indians and the United States and a willingness to do all in his power towards bring about a reconsiliation, but saw very little or no prospect of its being accomplished short of at least part of the Lands that they complain has been unjustly obtained from them being restored, that presants would not satisfy them. that if the fire was put out in one place it would break out in another that the encroachment into their country was too great for them to submit to. I conclude with esteem and am thy real friend

John Parrish
June 27. 1792
Indians – Negroes

5
JY

For FREE

Timothy Pickering
Postmaster General
to the care of John Pickering
Salem
New England

his sentiments coincide with mine, and to afford him the opportunity of correcting any errors in my statement, which through ignorance or misinformation I may inadvertently have committed.

I have the honor to be &c.
GEO. HAMMOND.[1]

Right Hble.
Lord Grenville.

(Simcoe MSS, Hammond Correspondence, Bundle I.)

FROM CHARLES LONG TO ALURED CLARKE.

TREASURY CHAMBER 15th June 1792.

Sir,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury a Letter from Colonel Simcoe Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, dated 5th of January last, with a proposal from Mr. Coffin for supplying such sums of Money as may be necessary for carrying on the Public Services, in that Province, which he recommends should be issued from the Military Chest at Quebec, to the Lieut. Governor or his Assigns, and to be transported to the Upper Province at the Public Expence, in the care of an Officer or Trusty Person in the Summer Months: I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they think proper to Authorize you to give credit to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe for a Sum not exceeding £5000, nor less than £2000 at one Period for carrying on the Public Service in Upper Canada.

I am &c.
CHARLES LONG.

His Excely.
Lieut. Govr. Clarke.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. VIII, p. 33.)

FROM HENRY KNOX TO JOSEPH BRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT 27th June 1792.

Sir,

You have been invited to the seat of the General Government as a Chief of the Six Nations and one who has a general *interest in the soil* and the welfare of the Western Indians—

The main purpose of the invitation is to explain to you the humane disposition of the President of the United States, as well in regard to the hostile Indians as to the Indian Tribes generally; hoping from your general character for intelligence and attachment to the Indian interest, that you will fully and truly unfold to them those things which may conduce to their happiness:—

There are many circumstances which induce the opinion, that some of the hostile Indians are entirely mistaken as to the object of the War, and that they have joined therein from an apprehension and belief, that the United States have formed the design of wresting their Lands from them—As you have been fully informed on this subject—And as you have agreed to repair to the Assembled Nations at the Miami River of Lake Erie, you may be able to convince them of the contrary.—

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[1] A copy of this letter was probably forwarded to Simcoe by Lieut. Governor Clarke, see Hammond's letter to Simcoe, dated 11 July, 1792, in Vol. I, pp. 175-7.

The present Indian War commenced with the Miamies and Wabash Indians and the Shawanese—with the two former Nations the United States have never been able to form any treaties—partial hostilities seem to have existed without intermission, from the year 1776, to the present time—

You may assure the hostile Indians—

1st—That the United States are willing to bury the red hatchet forever, and to forget all past evils—

2ndly.—That the United States require no Indian Lands but those which have been ceded by treaties made with the full understanding and free consent of the Chiefs.—and will restrain the Whites from settling upon them.—

3rdly.—That we have thus estimated the treaty of Muskingum, herewith delivered to you, made and concluded on the 9th of January, 1789, agreeable to the Map herewith delivered to you—

4thly.—That if however it shall be made hereafter to appear, either that the compensation then given was inadequate, or that other than the parties who made it, have any just Claims on the Lands ceded thereby, that we shall be willing to give them a just compensation.

5thly.—That any compensation which shall be agreed upon, shall be furnished annually, in such goods as shall be most to the comfort of the Indian families—

6thly.—That the United States will make arrangements to teach the Indians, if agreeable to them, to rise their own bread and Cattle as the White people do.

But it will be necessary to have a treaty at some place to be agreed upon, where these points, and all others, shall be examined and amicably adjusted. As Major Trueman[1] and Brigadier General Putnam[2] will probably repair to the assembled Council of Indians at the Miami River, it is probable some place suitable, will be agreed upon by the Indians.—

But it is conceived it would be more satisfactory to the Indians, were the Chiefs to repair to this City and here conclude a treaty provided they could be convinced of their safety while upon the business.—On this point we shall be ready to afford them the most solid satisfaction, either by giving them hostages, or any escort necessary for their safety.—

If the treaty should be had at the seat of the General Government, all claims or points of dispute would be adjusted as they arise.—

But if Commissioners should be appointed to go to a considerable distance, their authority must be limited—and of course claims which may arise from the Indians either could not be granted, or much time must be expended in obtaining new Instructions from the Government—Besides, if a treaty should be made in Philadelphia, the President would have the satisfaction of forming an acquaintance with the Chiefs, and of knowing that the treaty should be adjusted exactly according to his wishes.—

But in case of agreeing upon a place of treaty, either at any spot Northwest of the Ohio, or in this City, it will be indispensably necessary that there be a complete representation of all the parties, so that whatever shall be then concluded, shall be binding upon all concerned.—

---

[1] See Vol. I, p. 206.

[2] See Vol. I, p. 272.

If the hostile Indians listen and agree to a treaty, then they must call in all their War parties—We have restrained our warriors until the effect of our pacific overtures be known, and they must do so likewise.

To you who possess the information, it would be unnecessary to say that these overtures are the offspring of pure humanity, and not from any apprehensions for the consequences of the War—your own observation of our numbers will have convinced you; that in a long and continued contest with the United States the Indians must be utterly ruined.—

But the President of the United States is anxiously desirous for the sake of humanity of avoiding so great an evil. He cannot but hope that when the Indians fully understand that all their lands not fairly ceded are their own, and that they cannot be dispossessed thereof, excepting by a fair and voluntary sale, made under the authority of the United States—that they will accede to a treaty, which will secure them the blessings of the earth.—

I am well aware of the labor and trouble the request herein contained will create—But it is fairly inferred from the interests you discovered in the year 1786 —and subsequent periods for the welfare of the Western Indians—and from your being impressed that their happiness is materially involved in making peace with the United States, that you will zealously concur in accomplishing so just and so benevolent an object.—

I am &c.
(signed) H. Knox
Sec'y of War.

(Unaddressed)

(A copy in Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 13-6.)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Montreal 18th July 1792.

Dear Sir,

Sir John has had a Tedious time of it down the River the ship did not leave three Rivers until yesterday about 12 oClock. I shall Endeavour to get all matters so Arranged at La Chine as to send the Articles with your stores from Mr. Forsyth to do this properly I must get our friend the store keeper in good Humour, is it not a Little Extra that any difficulty should be made of issuing stores for the Good of His Majestys Service when the proper officers order him—but so it is and I often detest the Very Idea of it. Under the Cover with this I send you a paper Containing the India News which Capt. Lethbridge will read and forward you have doubtless seen the Genl. order from Quebec of the 11th of June that all Departments in upper Canada are to report to Governor Simcoe who is to report to Genl. Clark you shall constantly hear from me I hope you'l let me have Every Account you can give me. I hear nothing more of Capt. Brant and am sorry for it as the Supr Intendt General wished much to see him and directed me if he came here to send him directly to Quebec I dare say Captain Brant will be sorry that he did not Come directly from New York to Montreal let me Assure you that I am with the most sincere truth &c.

Joseph Chew.

Coll. Alexr. McKee.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 17-8.)

War department

June 27. 1792

Sir,

The sum of six hundred dollars has been delivered to you on the account of your father Israel Chapin Deputy temporary Agent to the Six Nations.

Out of this Sum you are to defray the expences of Captain Joseph Brant, his servant and two Horses, from this City to Niagara, and also of yourself and Doctor Deodat Allen, with this exception that Doctor Allen has received an allowance for horse hire or the transportation of himself from this City to the Geneseo Country.

Capt. Brant will take two horses from this City

Upon your arrival at Albany or Schenectady, you will for yourself purchase a low priced horse to take you home and deliver him to your father —

I am

Sir

Your humble servant.

H Knox

Secy of War

Genl Knox Letter
June 27 1792

Mr. Israel Chapin Junr.

War department

June 27. 1792

Sir

I have received your letter of the 2d instant by your Son who with Doctor Allen and Capt. Joseph Brant arrived in this City on the 20 instant.

Capt. Brants visit will I flatter myself be productive of great satisfaction to himself, by being made acquainted with the humane views of the President of the United States.

It was well judged to deliver Capt. Brants Son the horse you mention.

Doctor Allens account will be settled and paid here. for the sums you advanced him you will be credited.

No Horses have been purchased on the way to this City as the Journey was mostly performed by Water.

For the sums your Son expended down here you will be credited two hundred dollars. He has been paid here for his services from the time of his setting out untill his return at the Rate of two dollars

pr

ꝑ day — And he has advanced to him on your account the farther Sum of Six hundred dollars for which you will be held accountable — about two hundred dollars of this sum at the excess, may be expended in order to defray the expences back, which will leave the Sum of four hundred dollars in your hands to be appropriated as the public interests may require —

I am sorry you did not find it convenient to repair to this City, as certain sentiments of oeconomy and modes of management of the Indians might have been more successfully impressed, than may be done by letter —

But, I beg leave to observe strongly, that the system of Indian expences and allowances, are by no means to be measured by the helter skelter conduct which was observed under the late management which in several instances was unjustifiably expensive. —

None but discreet men, having a proper regard to their own characters, and who will be content with reasonable compensations, are to be employed in the Indian department under your direction —

As you at present are regarded favorably, as well for your zeal as your oeconomy, it will be important to you that these principles be manifest in all your future conduct; and while you continue to make the public good the rule of your actions, you may proceed with confidence, as you may depend upon support.

As to your being allowed a Clerk, there is no such establishment, you may however be allowed occasional aſsistance at a reasonable compensation, but at present, no fixed aſsistance can be allowed.

Meſsrs Pierce and Danforth have no exclusive right to trade with the Indians — If they aſsert any such thing, they do no honor to their recommendations and exhibit themselves in the first instance as unworthy of confidence —

This will be manifest when the enclosed copies of the permiſsion be examined and when you are informed that Governor Clinton has also recommended for the same trade Abraham Fowler and John Blace — to whom permiſsions are also given —

I am Sir
with great regard
Your humble servant —
H Knox
Secy of War

Genl. Israel Chapin.

(Copy).

War department,
27th June 1792.

Sir,

The Sum of Six hundred dollars has been delivered to you on the account of your Father Israel Chapin, Deputy temporary Agent to the Six nations.

Out of this Sum you are to defray the expences of Captain Brant, his Servant and two horses from this city to Niagara - and also of yourself and Doctor Deodat Allen, with this exception, that Doctor Allen has received an allowance for horse hire, or the transportation of himself from this city to the Geneſee country.

Captain Brant will take two horses from this city - Upon your arrival at Albany or Schenectady, you will for yourself purchase a low-priced horse to take you home, and deliver him to your Father.

I am, &c.

signed H Knox.

Mr. Israel Chapin Junr.

Compared.
Jno Stagg Junr.
Ch. Clk. W.D

the Secy. of War to
Israel Chapin Jr—
June 27th 1792

Cana-tauqua July 13. 1792

Sir

My dispatches were made out and the post was waiting previous to the receipt of your last letter, I am able only to detain him to inform you in haste of the arrival of Captain Brant who is not in health but in good spirits. We have a regular conveyance from this to Albany once in two weeks. By the next post I will do myself the honor of answering particularly to your last favour.

Your humble servant

signed Israel Chapin

General Knox

Copy

No 11

No. 1.

Letter

From General Israel Chapin

to

The Secy of War

Dated Canandaigua July 18 1792

[Copy]

The ſubſtance of Meſsage — of the 15 United States — to the different Tribes of Indians — on Miami — delivered by Hendrick Aupaumut — July 16th 1792 —

Sachems and Head Warriors of Delawares — and of the whole Confederate Nations — Brothers attend —

We the 15 Sachems of the United States will now ~~[illegible]~~ ſpeak t you — we ſpeak from our hearts — where there is burden of Sorrow —

It is very uncertain thing to determine. which way or how our word of peace may reach your ears — It has been feared that our word of peace — had never reached your ears — but had been drop down and gone under the ground or in the air by the means of malignant birds —

Brothers —

We the 15 Sachems, do now ſent our Meſsage of peace. by your own Color — & friend of Muhheconnuk — who we truſt. will faithfully delivered to you — and will impartially acquaint you. his beſt knowledge of the diſpoſitions of the United States in general —

Brothers

And further
You the Sachems of the whole confederacy. will not regard the Voice of flying birds — Be it known to you. that we the 15 Sachems. have never believed such — althoughs we have ſeen & heard Various birds — which had different Heads —

And further you the Sachems of [illegible] confederacy — have never conſulted together — and agreed. with an inte[illegible] ſpeaking to ſome other Nation deceitfully — brothers be aſsured that we the 15 United ſtates have never done ſuch — for we ſcorn to ſpeak from the lips only —

seven ſtrings of white & purple Wampom delivered — near 4 feet long —

Brothers of the whole Confederacy —

We have told you that we ſpeak from our hearts & ſorrow — because there are difficulties exiſted between you and the big knifes — brothers. be it known to you all. that we the 15 Sachems — do not have any deſire to quarrel with you. but on the contrary. we ſincerely wiſh to have laſting peace with you —

Brothers —

We have tender affections for our children — women — young men & old parents — we love to promote their happineſs — you likewiſe brothers have great regards for your children — women — young men — & old your old people — you wiſh that they ſhould have many good mornings — and evenings — in this we are alike

Brothers — We the United Sachems — now ſtretch our hands to reach your hand — and lead you — at the firſt place — Fort Jefferſon — where you will meet one of our great man — who you will agree — where you would chuſe to have a treaty upon Ohio — where we may uſe our utmoſt indeavours to eſtabliſh happineſs for our children —

Brothers — As we have not yet believed the Various reports of many birds — we ſtill look to you — when you ſpeak yourſelves to us — we will attend — If the big knifes have done any injuries to you — you muſt manifeſted to us — or if our Servants have wrong you in any matter or have defrauded you with regard of your Lands — you muſt let us know the ſame — Then we ſhall indeavour to remove the burdens which on your minds — that you may rejoice —

Brothers — Had we not uſe means to ſettle all d ties — ſo as to quench the war — the great Nations over the great waters — would find fau — You likewiſe brothers — if you do not regard. or comply. with — what we now off ou — The great Nations who reſides behind you — will afterwards ſblame you —

Brothers — As ſoon as you may comply for the forts. which ſtands on your Lands — ſhall fall — ~~With reſpect to the big knifes~~ if you diſpoſe for peace you muſt inform all your war parties — With reſpect to the big knifes — they are not to compared with our leaſt fingure — we hold them faſt — and they ſhall not ſtir we let them loſe —

Brothers — We have now ſpeak ſo much to you — we will wait and liſten — when after all patience. we ſhall not hear one word from you — Then we will think the reports of many birds. are certainty true —

— A Large belt of wampom delivered. which contains 15 rows — & in the middle there is 15 ſquare marks — and a path goes thro the marks — the belt is nearly white except the marks & the path — near 5 feet long.

(The 15 rows — & the 15 ſquare marks denotes 15 Hoſtage of the 15 United States

need to be corrected into good engliſh

July 10. 1792

Message (Substance) from the 15 United States, to the Indians on the Miami, by Hendrick Aupaumut.

(d

The Substance of a Message of the fifteen United States to the Different Tribes of Indians on Miami Delivird by Hendrick Apaumut July 16th 1792

Sachems and Head Worriors of the Delawers and the whole of the Confederated Nations.

Capt. Hendricks Message to Hostile Indians

Brothers Attend —

We the 15 Sachems of the U.S. will now in one voice speak to you, we speak from our hearts where there is a Burden of sorrow.

It is a very uncertain thing how our voice of peace may Reach your ears. It has been feared our voice of peace has not Reached your ears, but has fallen ~~on the~~ and buried under ground or gone into the ~~ai~~ air by means of malignant Birds.

Brothers — We the 15 Sachems do now send our Message of Peace by one of your own Colour & a friend of Muhheconnuk who we trust will faithfully Deliver it to you, and will impartially acquaint you his best knowledge with Regard to the Disposition of the U.S.

Brothers. You the Sachems of the whole Confedy will not Regard the voice of flying Birds. Be it Known to you that we the 15 Sachems have never Believed such, altho we have seen and heard various Kinds which have had different Heads.

And farther You the Sachems of the Confederacy have never Consulted together and agreed with an intention of Speaking to Some other Nation Deceitfully.

Brothers be assured that we the 15 UNs have never done Such, for we Scorn to Speak from the Lips only — {Seven Strings of Purple & White wampum Delivered, near 4 feet Long ——

Brothers of the whole Confederacy

We have ~~told~~ informed you that we Speak from our hearts in Sorrow because there is Difficulty Subsisting between you & the Big Knives.

Brothers be it Known to You all that we the 15 Sachems ~~do not~~ have no Desire ~~to~~ quarrel with You, but on the Contrary we Sincerely Wish to have ~~pe~~ Lasting peace established.

Brothers we have tender affections for our Women & Children and old Parents we wish to promote their happyness, You likewise Brothers have great Regard for Your women Children and old People. You wish them to See many good mornings and evenings, in this we are alike

Brothers we the United Sachems now ~~[illegible]~~ Stretch our hand to Reach your hand and to lead you in the first place to Fort Jefferson, where You will meet one of our great Men that You may there agree where You will Choze to hold a Treaty in the Ohio where we may Use our ~~utmost~~ utmost endeavours to establish happyness for our Children.

Brothers as we have not belived the various Reports of many Birds we Still look to You. and when you Speak to us we will attend. If the big knifs have done any Injuries to you You must Manifest it to us or if our Servants have wronged You in any matter or have Defrauded you in Regard to You lands, you must informe us of the Same. then we Shall endeavour to Remove these Burdens from Your Minds that You may Rejoyce.

Brothers if we had not Used means to Remove Diffucalties So as to put an end to the War, the great Nations over the great waters would finde fault with us, You also Brothers if you do not Regard or Comply with what we now offer to You, the great Nations who Resides Behind You. will afterwards blame You

Brs as soon as you comply with terms of Peace the Forts which Stand on Your land Shall fall, and if You are Dirsirous for peace You must instantly Call in all your war parties—

With Respect to the Big Knifs they are not to be Compared to our Least finger we will hold them fast and they Shall not Stir untill we Let them Loose.

Brs we have now Spake so much to You we will Stop and Listen, when after all patience we Could not hear a word from you, then we thought the Report of many birds was certainly true.

A Large Belt of wampum Delivered which Contains 15 Rows & in the middle there is 15 Square marks and a path goes through the Marks, the Belt is purple & White Except Square marks in the path near 4 feet Long

Canandaigue July 17th 1792

Dear Sir,

I am just returned from a long council of the five Nations and will now do myself the honor of gratifying the request signified to me in your very polite letter. I received orders the first of last month to repair to Buffalow Creek for the purpose of forwarding Capt Hendrick on his way to the southern treaty. When I arrived there I could not but observe that the paſsion of Jealousy which has so forceable an Opperation in civilized life is felt perhaps with equal force in the rudest state of Society. In a word ~~the~~ it was easy to be perceived that the Chiefs of the five Nations were Jealous of Capt Hendrick and for some time insisted with vehemence on his tarrying for them. I told the Chiefs in council that they had certainly obtained the full confidence of Congreſs— That it was not from any preference to Capt Hendrick that they wished him to make the utmost dispatch, but as it would neceſsarily be some time before they themselves could set out, it was neceſsary that the southern Indians should be apprised of their design— That the whole buſineſs of Capt Hendrick previously to their coming would be only to give the information. Theſe reasons at last prevailed but not 'till after seven or eight days consideration.

I had another difficulty to contend with that seemed even greater than the former. The Fish Carrier and all the Cayuga's residing at Buffalow Creek were highly disaffected and at my first arrival the treatment I received from them bordered on rudeneſs— Whether real or not they certainly feel like an injured people. Through the influence of our friends they held a Council ~~with~~ me— They informed me that the Indian by the name of Steel-trap was never considered as a chief by the Nation— That he only sold their Lands to the Commiſsioners ~~from~~ of New York— He only received and squandered the money— That the five hundred dollars which the Governor of New York promised to pay the Nation annually had uniformly been paid to the Usurper Steel-Trap. and ~~that they~~ none of

That their Lands were now gone without their consent and without the least an equivalent and that they had not so much as a pipe of Tobacco to smoke with their friends) +

Chief or one Nation residing at Buffalow Creek had received a farthing. They complained ~~loudly of~~ respecting the Lands leaſed to Meſsrs Gore and Spalding at New Town. That the the State of New York after disapproving of their leaſe had seized on and parcelled out those lands without so much as the shew of a purchaſe even from Steel-Trap himself. That they still hoped to derive some benefit from the lands reserved to them. That the leaſe of those lands would have afforded a small income to the Nation and accordingly they leased them as they supposed under the guarranty of Congreſs. That soon after their friends went on their Lands the Governor of New York burnt their houses and drove them from their farms Lands +. They then asked me and I confeſs it was a feeling Question whether I thought any dependance could be placed on the promises of white people. I observed to them that I could not pretend to judge of the controversy between them and New York as I had only heard one side of the question. That whatever injuries they might have received they did not originate from the great Council of our Nation— That Congreſs were desirous of brightening the chain of friendship with them and making it as lasting as the great mountains. I appealed to their Brothers who had been at Philidelphia for the speeches they heard and the treatment they had received. I urged them to make their minds easy for the present— That the ears of our great Men would be open to all their just complaints and that they might expect a redreſs of all real grievances. Fourtunately my spee talk happened to please them. their Countenances britened and after a little conversation among themselves the Fish Carrier took me by the hand. and aſsured me that he would not only suspend his resentment but would go in person to the Southward and endeavour to bring a general peace. I forgot to inform you that a considerable party of Yong Warriors from the Cyuaga Nation went to the southward last spring with a view of joining the hostile Indians. That the Fish Carrier aſsured me he would recall let the event of the southern treaty be as it might.

I write to you Sir with all the Confidence of private friendship— In this confidence I would query whether as Congreſs actually guarranteed the Lands to the Indians they would do any thing more than an act of Justice if they should appoint a Committee to enquire into all disputed purchases of Land. made of them since the peace. .... But to return

all was harmony in the Council after the reconcilement of the Cyuga's. the account given by the Chiefs that went to Philadelphia were received with applause. two of the Meſsasauga Chiefts attended. Their Behavior was friendly neither from the most careful enquiry could I learn that any of the Nation have hostile designs.

I expected to have meet Col Butler the British Superintendant of the six nations but the comman~~ding~~ Officer at Niagara would not permit him to come. I was however visited by several British Officers and gentlemen from that place and must do them the justice of my observing that they behaved with the gratest decorum & ~~politeness~~ propriety.

The Prospect of this settlement is at present really flattering The five Nations are perfectly reconciled so that we have nothing to fear from them at present. our crops look encouraging and ~~every~~ all circumstance seem at present to conspire to make us soon respectable we last season raised more grain than sufficient for our own Consumtion and this season we have the prospect of a much grater Surpluskage. I am with esteem,

your very humble servant

Israel Chapin.

PS you will perceive that the complaints are similar to those laid before you at New Town or rather the same revived and layed before me. The Speeches on the occasion I have sent on to the Secretary. I have not as yet had opportunity to attend to schools — I would wish your advice in the business. — We have a regular conveyance from this to Albany one in two weeks. I wish to be honored with a letter from you as soon as it can reach me

I C.

Mr Pickering

Albany Free

The Hon.ble

Timothy Pickering.

Philadelphia.

Genl. Chapin
July 17. 1792.

2
AV

Canandaque. July 17. 1792

Sir

Agreeably to the directions I received for the purpose I set out for Buffaloe Creek the Ninth Ultimo. It was out of my power to dispatch Captain Hendrick as soon as I could have wished. The chiefs of the five Nations at first peremptorily insisted on his waiting to accompany them and it was not without difficulty that they were induced to relinquish the point. After a Council which was protracted for several days they however gave their consent He set out in a Bark Canoe on the eighteenth with suitable attendants & provisions It was the opinion of the Indians he would reach the place of destination in eight days. As I had possessed myself with all the information I expected I would have returned home after the departure of Captain Hendrick, but the chiefs would by no means consent to my leaving them while the treaty continued. And indeed I have not since been sorry as I have reason to believe that my continuance has been the means of more perfectly reconciling the Onandaugas and Cayugas. The far greater part of both nations have resided at Buffaloe Creek ever since the last War. On my first arrival the principal Chief of the Cayuga Nation commonly known by the Name of the Fish Carrier and indeed the whole of both Nations were extremely disaffected. For the grounds of their disaffection I must refer you Sir to the speeches delivered me on the occasion which I ordered to be taken down in writing on the spot and transmit to you by this dispatch. After several conferences with the Fish Carrier in which I was greatly aſsisted by several chiefs who attended Congreſs he gradually relaxed in his severity and at last became perfectly friendly. A number of young warriors had gone off in the spring to join the hostile Indians. The Fish Carrier promised me that he would not only recal the party but would go in person to the southern treaty and use every exertion to bring about a general pacification between Congreſs and the Southern Indians– That after he had been useful he would go and see Genl. Washington and could then take him by the hand with confidence and pleasure.

Few Indian Chiefs have a more extensive influence than the Fish Carrier. The alteration therefore of his sentiments could not but afford me the highest pleasure. I can only expreſs it as my private wish that all his reasonable requests might be gratified

You have no doubt heard Sir that a number of Senecas were concerned with our people in cutting off a scout of hostile Indians This event has occasioned a good deal of uneasineſs among the five Nations. Their resentment is peculiarly excited againſt the Commander of Fort Jefferson. They say that contrary to the advice they received from Congreſs he has excited some of their thoughtleſs young Men to strike the Tomahawk into the heads of their brothers. That it has occasioned an uneasineſs toward the whole of their Nation and thrown obstacles in the way of their influence in favour of their friends—

The Chiefs from Oneida did not arrive during the Council I should otherwise have been able to have dispatched the Chiefs of the five Nations to the Southern treaty previously to my leaving Buffaloe Creek two of the Maſsaſoiga Chiefs attended Council with the five Nations their appearance was perfectly friendly - they expreſsed a - wish to be made acquainted with our Great Men. The Mohawks were sent for from the Grand River but as Captain Brant was absent, and their principal chief sick they did not attend. Colonel Butler the British superintendant of the Six Nations was also requested to attend. He came as far as the Garrison The commanding Officer would not permit him to proceed further He however sent a speech to the Indians in which he told them they were in the right path and advised them to continue in it - I was visited by several British officers and gentlemen from the settlement of Niagara - they behaved with a politeneſs that seemed nearly to approach to real friendship

On the whole every circumstance that respects the six Nations wears at present a most flattering appearance - The chiefs that went to Congreſs are our zealous friends. they particularly explained to the nations who convened for the purpose the speeches they had made and received while absent the reception and treatment they received at Philadelphia. and I had the pleasure of observing that they meet with universal approbation.

From the best intelligence I could procure the Southern nations rest in quiet except the Delawares and Shawanese neither can I learn that they at present have any thoughts of sending out War parties but are very attentive lest an enemy should surprise their villages - The grand Council of Indians are now convening at the Falls of the Big Miami. It is thought it will be the largest ever known - The Indians from Canada have been invited and are every day expected at Niagara. No offensive step will probably be taken until after the general deliberation and from the number of friends we shall have there I am induced to expect a favorable issue.

The five Nations manifested gratitude to Congress for their intention of erected Schools among them and providing them with Black Smiths. I would however inform you Sir that it will be out of my power to do either except greater encouragement is given and if I may be permitted to give my private judgment If Congress would establish at present one School to the West of Genesee River and endow it with a Stipend that would make it an object for a gentleman of Character it might prove of infinite service, both in conciliating the affections of the Indians and in laying a foundation for their civilization.

I would wish Sir some direction how far I am to distribute to the Indians. I am continually surrounded by a Croud of them since my appointment - they all expect to be fed from my table and made glad from my Cellar - some instances too of Clothing I have not been able to deny. I would suggest the idea whether a small store of provision and goods to be distributed on necessary occasions might not be a saving to the public -

I am with respect
Your most humble Servant
(signed) Israel Chapin -

Genl. Knox - (Copy)

1792. 8

Dear & Hond Sir. Oneid 25th July 1792—

This is the fourth time I have done myself the honor, to address by letter since You passed this place. & have had the pleasure of once hearing from you, when you assured me of a short visit at least, upon your return which I might expect by the last of this month. The other day heard you had altered your mind or changed your rout— & designed to return by way of Philadelphia— I hope however this will not be the case— for I think a southern tour at this season would be unfriendly to your health. be that as it may, I am free to acknowledge I am very desirous of seeing you at Oneida.— The wish of my Nephew, I trust will not be forgotten by you. — I very sorry Capt. Brant did not so much as call upon me when he passed this way— or send to me, that I might have seen him if but for an hour.— No Person, in the U.S. has been more friendly to his character & person I presume, than myself — but he must act the Indian sometimes, with all the civility he is master of. Please favor me with the Scrapings of paper by the first opportunity. & once more request Genl. Chapin, to forward me a Copy of the doings of the treaty at Philadelphia — The Indians are quite impatient — In haste I am

Dr. Honᵈ Sr,

Your obedᵗ humᵉ Servᵗ

S. Kirkland

Honᵈ. O. Phelps Esqr

Honᵈ. O. Phelps Esqr

Onontario

Sam Kirkland
21 July 1792

The Speech of Captain Jacob Chief of the Supeonea Nation with a number of Warriors of that Nation, made to Israel Chapin Esq: Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Five Nations at Canandarguay this 27. day of July 1792 —

Brother We thank the great Spirit that we have the opportunity of meeting you at this time to express our desire to brighten the Chain of Friendship between our nation and the great chief of the thirteen Fires

Brother We rejoice to hear that the great Council of the thirteen Fires have heard and paid attention to what has been represented to them by the Chiefs of the Five Nations, and that our antient Customs has been thereby established —

Brother, We consider that the great Spirit has created all men, however different in complexion, that we have not at any time been called upon to attend any Council held by order of the great Chief of the thirteen Fires and we now present you these Strings of Wampom as a Token of our Friendship, and hope that you will send it to the great Chief of the thirteen Fires, and that you will at all times pay the same regard to our nation as you do the others —

Brother We have been informed that we have Land in the State of Pennsylvania. which the State are ready to pay us for, we wish you to make enquirey into the matter and let us know the [illegible] result —

Speech of Capt. Jacob, Chief of
the Seponea Indians
July 27: 1792

To Capt. Jacob chief of the Supeonea Nation of Indians and a number of Warriors of that Nation.

Brothers. I have attended to your Speech made yesterday and shall send it immediatly to the great chief of the thirteen Fires. with the four ſtrings of Wampon which you presented. and as soon as I receive his anſwer. will tel you know it

dated at Canandargua the twenty eighth day of July 1792

13

Sir Niagara 28th July 1792.

I arrived here the 24th Inst. without any thing remarkable occuring on the way. And only have to say that the Seven nations of Canada & the — Senecas are now waiting at Fort Erie for the arrival of a Vessel to take them to Detroit, on their way to the Miamis at which place numbers of Indians are already collected & others joining daily, — from every information I can get they all seem determined upon a new boundary Line, without which m rather apprehensive difficultys will be found re a Peace will be established, — From some versation with the Fish Carrier and the Onondaga Chief I wish much that justice may be done relative to the lands, which business has already been explained, and to you they look up, as a Person in authority, I expect to be able to up by the next return of the vessell, and hope the Rout will in future be taken that I pointed out as the safest for Messengers in future to be sent. — Major Trueman I am sorry to have to say is no more, being going wt. a Message was met by an Indian Man & boy a hunting the latter of whom killed him, a circumstance I much regret. I am D. Sir with Compliments to your Family

Your Most Obedt.
Hble Servant
Jos. Brant

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Letter
from Capt. Jos. Brant
July 28th: 1792

Genl. Cha

pin
Agent Ind.^n Affairs

Canadaque

Onondaga July the 30 = 1792

William Colbreath Dr —

To twenty one Meals of victuals for the Indians at 1/- —	£1=1=0
Do for three Gal. Rum at 10/ —	1:10:0
the above was for the Indians — also for five Meals of Victuals Horse keeping &c —	0=12:0
Recd Payment	£3=3=0

Asa Danforth

From the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Buffaloe Creek Aug. 1st/92

Copy

To Genl. Chapins

Brother.

Since we have returned home we are informed for a certainty that the disturbance to the Westward between our Brethren and your people is entirely owing to your detaining the Land as we said in Philadelphia which you made a purchase of and this prevents any accomodation we therefore recommend you to forward this to General Knox or the Thirteen States to consider of it. which we hope they will do. and let us know their opinion as soon as possible. We are now according to our promise on the eve of our departure to meet our Western Brethren in Council where we will expect an answer which we hope will be so favorable as to enable us to bring about that peace which so desireable to all parties.

We remain your Brothers.

Oneyewas × Farmers Brother
Kengegathta × Fish Carrier
Syengagaragta × Old Smoak
Koyendewana × Clear Sky
In behalf of the Six Nations and the Seven Nations of Canada —

To Genl. Chapins
Agent Indn. affairs
United States America.

The Chiefs wish that their answers to the Speeches of General Washington and the others at Philadelphia may be sent them. —

Copy

Speach of the Chiefs of
the six Nations at Buffaloe
Creek. August 1st 1792.

Fs

(Copy) From the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Buffaloe Creek to General Chaping. 1 August 1792.

Brother.

Since we have returned home we are informed for a Certainty that the disturbance to the Westward between our Brethren and your people is entirely owing to your Detaining the Lands as we said in Philadelphia, which you made a purchase of and this prevents any accomodation. We therefore recommend you to forward this to General Knox or the thirteen States to consider of it, which we hope they will do and let us know their opinion as soon as possible. We are now according to our promise on the eve of our departure to meet our Western Brethren in Council were we will expect an answer which we hope will be so favorable as to enable us to bring about that peace which so desirable to all parties.

We remain your Brothers.

Oneyewas +	Farmers Brother	In behalf of the Six Nations and the Seven Nations of Canada.	
Kengegethla +	Fish Carrier		
Tyongaragla +	Old Smoke		
Kayendewana +	Clear Sky		

To General Chapeng
Agent Indian Affairs
United States America

Kanonwaroghhare 6th Augt. 1792

Brother,

It is the deſire and requeſt of us the chiefs of the Oneida nation that old Mr. Clock & his family may be ſuffered to remain on our land where he now is; we eſteem him a cleaver harmleſs old man, and he is of ſervice to us eſpecially when we are out that way a hunting he ſupplies us with milk and ſuch things as we want— We deſire therefore that he may be ſuffered to remain ~~on~~ our land during our pleaſure if it may be conſiſtent with our agreement with the white people—

Thus you will oblige your friends & brothers

~~Witneſs~~ in preſence of Ebenr. Calkin Preceptor at Oneida

Onayanha his X mark alias Beachtree
Gaghsaweda his X mark alias Lodewick
Kaihiktoton his X mark
Saheligaragh his X mark al.s Thomas
Oughthaghthos his X mark al.s Capt. John
Kayendaronghs his X mark al.s William

Col. Wm. Colbreath
Sherif of Herkimer

P.S. When you write to New York make our compliments to the Govenor and all the other chiefs— & tell them that ſome of us will go & ſee them this ſummer.

Wm. Colbreath Esqr.
High Sherif of Herkr. County
Fort Stanwix

August 8, 1792.

A Letter from a Gentleman upon his return from Niagara, dated August 8, 1792

I am just returned from Niagara, about 560 miles west of Boston. .... The next day ... I arrived at the Fort of Niagara. Here the centinel inquired from whence we came; upon his being told, he called the sergeant of the day, who escorted us to the captain of the guard ... and sent us to the commandant, who entered our names and offered us a pass to go over to the British side. Quite fatigued, we were happy to find a tavern.

This fort is now garrisoned by the 5th regiment, commanded formerly by the Earl Piercy, and had the honor of dancing yankee doodle on the plains of Cambridge, 19th April, 1775. The commander of the fort is a Col. Smith. The day after our arrival we crossed the river Erie to the town of Niagara where probably the British fort will be built when the present one is given up. We met Col. B(utler). This is the man who did so much execution in the late war with the Indians, upon the Mohawk river, Schoharie and Cherry Valley. We found him holding a council with a body of the chiefs who were at Philadelphia in April last, informing him what they had done there. A Mr. Johnson, some relative of the famous Sir John Johnson, interpreter to the Indians, was also present; and I have no doubt remaining that they effaced every favourable impression made on their minds by presents from Congress. I see enough to convince me of the absurdity of our efforts to hold the savages by presents, while the British are situated at Detroit, Niagara, etc./ They have all their clothing, cooking utensils, ammunition, etc. served almost as regularly as the troops in garrison; if they want provision, they get it free.

Those tribes called the Six Nations we are at peace with, and take much pains to cultivate a good understanding, but we deceive ourselves. The old men, the women and the children remain at home inactive, while all the young warriors join the fighting powers against us - this is all they could do if we were to open war against them. An Indian becomes a miserable being when deprived of his hunting grounds, and surrounded with cellars of rum or whiskey. The whole Six Nations ... cannot keep together a great while, and I expect they will quit all this part of the country and retire over the lakes Ontario and Erie. Their whole number is about 6000, of which 1000 are warriors - how contemptible, when compared with their former greatness! The leading men of these Six Nations, or what they call their Chiefs, were on the road with me going to Buffaloe Creek, going to hold a council; their object I was informed was to use their influence with the hostile tribesto make a peace. This will have no effect. Power is the influence with the Indians; this alone will give us peace. ...

Col. B(utler) told me that the only way to make peace with the Indians was to apply to Lord Dorchester, or the commander in chief at Quebec, and let him appoint some of the commanders at the garrisons, say Detroit, Niagara, etc. to meet on the part of the British and draw a line that shall be deemed right and reasonable between the Americans and Indians, and have the treaty guaranteed to the Indians by the British. I spurned at the idea, and told Col. B. that it was my wish, whenever America became so contemptible, that the whole country might be annihilated.....

I cannot help being of opinion that Indians never were intended t to live in a state of civil society. There never was, I believe, an instance of an Indian forsaking his habits and savage manners, any more than a bear his ferocity.

The Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who acts as missionary among the Oneidas, has taken all the pains that man can take, but his whole flock are Indians still, and like a bear which you can muffle and lead out to dance at the sound of musick, becomes again a bear when his muffler is removed and the music ceases. The Indians will attend public worship and sing extremely well, following Mr. Kirkland's notes; but whenever the service is over, they wrap themselves in their blankets, and either stand like cattle onthe sunny side of a house, or lie before a fire. This is their mode of passing life; even the bold energy of their forefathers, which was conspicuous in the chace, is unstrung in their descendants, and instead of sliding to the grave "like a shock of corn in its full ear," they become ripe for it in youth, and often find it by the most disgraceful means.

(From the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol.1, p.284-288.)

Notes.

"Col.Butler told me." This was the plan of Simcoe and Dorchester for an Indian buffer state, comprising the territory between the Ohio and the Great Lakes, and western N. Y., with a strip along the south side of Ontario and the northern part of Vermont.

The author of the letter was tremendously impressed by the fertility of the region along the Genesee River, etc., indedd by all the Indian reservations, and this may have influenced his opinion as to the character of the Indians. It seems never to have entered his mind that a race could not be transformed from "savagery" to the condition of New England Yankees in the course of one generation!

No doubt his report had the effect of further discouraging the declining interest on the part of the Americans in the civilization and christianization of the Indians. It is not surprising that Kirkland's plan for an Indian school met with so little encouragement.

O'Callaghan

See O'Callaghan, Doc Hist. v. 4

Dear Sir, Oneida 13th August 1792

I have been waiting with impatience for some time to hear from you, & to be furniſhed with a copy of the meaſures adopted by Congreſs for introducing agriculture &c among the five nations; - This the Indians requested, & were promiſed when they left Philadelphia. The crowd & hurry of Buſineſs only prevented their having one before they left the City. - I am now setting out for Dartmouth College, to attend the Commencement of my Son George, with some other buſineſs expect to return within three or four weeks. wiſh you to defer your intended & promiſed Viſit to Oneida till about the 20th or 25 of next month - as there are many things of importance to the peace & happineſs of the Indians, upon which I wiſh to converse with you -. I am anxious to hear better tidings from the westward; - I fear things are in a disagreeable situation in that quarter. - You are doubtleſs by this time convinced. of the influence of the British garrisons, over the Buffaloes - & the instability (to say no more) of the poor Indians. —— I hope however you will live to see them in a better situation

in haste yours Dr Sr

Your obedt humb Servt

S Kirkland

Israel Chapin Esqr

Revd. Saml Kirkland
Augst. 13. 1792 —

Israel Chapin Esqr.
Superintendent of
Indian affairs
Kanandaigwe

Onondaga August 29th 1792 –

Brother } We have received your kind Letter by our Brother Colbrath for which we thank you And we told him that we were aſsured of his kind Friendship ever since the Treaty at Fort Stanwix in the Year One thousand seven hundred & Eighty eight —

Brother we also thank you for the Present we have received by our Brother Colbrath for which it has healed up the Wounds and dryed up the Tears of our Distreſsed Brothers — Yet we cant But feel Bad at Heart when we see our Brothers killed as they are a coming from Buffaloe Creek to make us a Visit

Brother it makes us feel worse Because we never knew a White Man killed for killing an Indian. although we have given up three of our Indians to be killed for the Murder of some white Traders. But we aſsure you that we shall reſt Easy according to your Meſsage delivered to us by our Brother Colbrath.

Brother we feel more easy when we think how much care our Brother Danforth has taken to apprehend the Murderer. And he has agreed with our Brother Colbrath to carry your Letters to the Governor of upper Canada & to Brant — And further he aſsures us that he will purſue the Murderer into Canada

Turn Over

Brother } We hope that the Chain of Friendſhip may shine brighter an brighter forever between us

We ſubscribe ourſelves your loving

Brothers

Corwichdota	his X mark
Canasatagan	his X mark
John Jack	his X mark
Tennderagan	his X mark
Kyawagh	his X mark
Tolohiarloch	his X mark
Capt John	his X mark
Anoega	his X mark
Twantegacta	his X mark
Tattarowna	his X mark
Keatilen	his X Mk
Ananyulit	his X mark
Toneahay	his X Mk
Capt John	his X Mk
Canzahne	his X Mark
Karandeac	his X mark
Karunakera	his X mark
Capt Jones	his X mark

Witneſs
Wm Colbrath

Buffalo Creek the 22 Sept 1792

Dear Sir

I inform Janaral Chapan that the Six -
Nation Indeans ar arived Safe at the
Miyome River Whan thay Come thare
the Indians Whare gon to Councel
about fiftey Miles from that Place the
Six nation Indians Exspected to Stay
One Day at the Miyomee and then go on
to the Councel this is all I Can Let you
Knaw at Present -

Dr I am your Most obedient
and Verry humbel Sarvt -

To Janaral Chapan }

C Winny

Letter from
C. Winney
Sepr. 22: 1792

Samuel Chapman
Canadagua

Canandarqua, September 24th 1792

Sir

I wrote you on the 14th and 25th Ult° to which letters I have not received any anſwer, neither have I received any dispatches from you ſince the 27th of June – nothing material has tranſpired in this quarter, except the intelligence received from the Farmer's Brother is ſo conſidered –

He informs that on his arrival at Detroit he diſpatched two of the Seneka Indians who had accompanied the Canada Indians to that place: to Buffaloe creek (where they arrived about the 16th Inſtant and on the 22d two others arrived at this place with a ſtring of Wampum from him) and inform that the Canada Indians after their arrival at Detroit, saw a large collection of the hoſtile Indians: they remained at that place some days without having any conference with them: That two of the Canada Indians went to the Camp of the hostile Indians, and related to them the buſineſs which had brought them into their country. The hoſtile Indians informed them that their requeſts would not be granted, and any overtures for peace they would not liſten to: On the return of the Canada Indians to Detroit, the conversation among them was as follows. What shall we do? We expected we were sent for to attend a treaty of peace. Why did they not when they sent for us requeſt us to bring our Guns with us. We should then have known what they wanted with us. –

The next morning the Canada Indians left Detroit to repair to the place appointed to kindle the Council Fire at the Rapids of the Miami. On their route they met an Indian on Horſeback who informed them that he was ſent to call out the Weſtern nations to War and was directed to call them timely – as they complained of being neglected and that timely notice had never been given – at the rapids of the Miami they were told by Col.o McKee, the British Agent that it was unfortunate for them that they had come ſo far from home to attend the Council which was intended to have been held at that place, but that it was determined it should be removed to the mouth of the River Muskingum – that the Shawaneſe & the Delaware tribes were the cause of its removal, and all his influence would not prevent it: had it been held at that place he intended to have supplied all the Indians bountifully with Provisions & Clothing, but it – would not now be in his power. They also inform that Scouts were daily going out and returning with Priſoners, ſcalps &c. That the hostile Indians reported that the American Army were within three days march of the Rapids of the Miami – that on the return of the two Senekas to Detroit, they met the Farmer's Brother, who had that day arrived with the other Chiefs of the five Nations amounting to 42 at that place – That Simon Girty addreſsed them thus – You ſuppose you have come to attend a Treaty of Peace, you are miſtaken the Tomahawk will be preſented to you. The Farmer's Brother then directed the two Senekas above mentioned to return to Buffaloe Creek, and give particular information to the tribes at that place and likewiſe to give me information of their reception in – that Country, where he would remain, and should any thing of conſequence take place he would diſpatch another Runner –

I have not heard any thing of Capt. Hendrick, ſince he left Buffaloe Creek – hope he is ſafe –

Capt. Brant is recovering his health and from information, I think it will be reestabliſhed in a short time –

I leave this place this day for the Oneida and Stockbridge villages – and should nothing extraordinary take place, I intend being in Philadelphia by the 20th of next month, unleſs I should receive – your directions to the contrary –

I am, Sir, your most
Obed.t ſervant
Signed Israel Chapin

Major Gen.l Knox

Proceedings of a General Council of the several Indian Nations, mentioned underneath; held at the Glaize on the 30th day of September 1792. and continued, until, the 9th day of October inclusive — Viz.

Delawares
Shawenoes
Miamis
Chippawas
Ottawa's
Wyandots
Munseys
Connoys
Nantikokes
Mohikens

Potowatamies
Cherokees
Creeks
Six Nations
Seven Nations of Canada
Mingoes of the Glaize
Sawkies
Reynards & a few
Ouiatanons and
Large Bands of Warriors

The Shawanoes and Miamis by two of their people, presented the end of a Calumet, to each person of the Seneca Nation, which they smoked; afterwards to the seven nations of Canada, then to the Wyandots and so on through all the Chiefs of the Confederacy: When that ceremony was over

Meſsquakenoe
a Shawanoe Chief — rose and said,

Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews, this is the day which the Great Spirit has appointed for us all to meet together to consult on our general interests and the good of all Nations of our colour. And since we have all smoked the Pipe of Friendship, listen attentively, to what I shall have to say to you bye and bye.

A Chief of the
7 Nations of Canada, then rose

Brothers, we have come a long journey to see you, and talk to you: We have lost several of our people since we began our journey, some of them died on the road, and our principal Chief, died at the foot of the Rapids; He then repeated the condolence of the Ottawas on that occasion, and delivered to the Shawenoes

A String of White Wampum.

Meſsquakenoe with a Pipe and strings of Black & White Wampum, tied to it.

Brothers

This is the Pipe we sent to the distant Nations, the Potowatamies, Sawkies, Reynards, and the other Nations West of the Miſsiſsippi, and inhabiting the great Lakes, And these are the Speeches they sent in answer to our Meſsage to them, which I will soon tell you.

Elder Brothers of the 6 Nations and the 7 Nations of Canada

I am one of those, appointed, by the unanimous choice of the Delawares, Shawenoes, Miamis, Chippaways, Ottawas, Hurons, Munsey Connoys, Nantikokes, Potowatamies, Cherokees, Creeks, Sawkies, Reynards, and all the Western confederacy to speak to you in their name. To clear your Eyes that you may see clearly after your long journey, to open your Hearts to the impressions of justice and truth, and your ears to listen attentively to all we shall say to you, and to desire and warn you not to listen to bad birds, who will corrupt your hearts, blind your eyes, and shut your ears against your true interests.

Brothers You have come a long way to see us and speak to us: I must now tell you to be strong and speak your minds freely whatever you have to say at this Council fire, which was kindled by our forefathers who are now all dead. ——Take then this Piece of Tobacco, and whilst you are smoking it, consider what you have to say, and tell us what you have on your minds and Hearts to communicate to us.

After waiting some time, and no one getting up to speak. — Meſsquakenoe, desired the early attendance of the Council, in the morning; and the whole broke up.

Octo.r 2d

Meſsquakenoe rose and said

Brothers. The badneſs of the weather, prevented our aſsembling yesterday: I will now tell you all I have to say; then taking up a handful of strings, and a Belt of Wampum, proceeded thus.

Elder Brothers of the 6 Nations) When we last met four years ago it was your advice to us, to be all united and strong as if one Nation; We are so: We have followed your advice —— This is the Speech (holding up a String of Wampum) you sent to the Wyandots, and it has been sent by us to all Nations, to the South and to the West —— You see there the Creeks and Cherokee's sitting by us, who have come here in consequence of our speeches to aſsure us that their Nations will unite with us ——— All these speeches in my hand, are from the different nations, aſsuring us of their friendship and support ——— Here is Polazo sitting here, whom we sent to you some years ago to Niagara to acquaint you with all our affairs in this country; And the Speeches you returned by him, were to be strong and united, and to defend our Country. We took that advice, and we are resolved to defend it ——— Our Meſsengers are now ready to go to the Southern and Western Nations, to acquaint them that the Principal Chiefs of the Six Nations, have at length come to our general Council fire, to conform here, the advice they gave us to be strong and united.

Taking up a Pipe. — Brothers — This Pipe was brought to us by Wawpessenhwa, whom we sent with speeches to the distant Western Nations, they desired it might be left at at this Council fire for all Nations to come and take hold of it and to smoke with it, and desired us to be strong and hold fast our Country — They also desired us to acquaint our Elder Brethren the 6 Nations of it — We now do so. — Ye were slow in coming, or it would have been sent back long ago.

Laying down the Pipe & taking up 6 Strings of White & 6 Strings of Black Wampum —

Brothers of the 6 Nations

You know when we last met at the foot of the Rapids 4 Years ago; it was unanimously agreed on by all Nations, to be strong and to defend our Country: But we have never seen you since that time: We suppose you have been constantly trying, to do us some good, and that was the reason of your not coming sooner to join us: We shall now send these speeches to all the distant Nations to acquaint them with this Council and of your being present.

Buckangehalas a Chief of the Delawares

Uncles 6 Nations

Don't think, because the Shawanoes only have spoke to you, that it is their sentiments alone, they have spoke the sentiments of all the Nations.

I remember when we last met 4 Years

ago, you told us, and all Nations agreed to it, that if any one of us were struck, we should consider it, as a blow given to all, and that the whole should join in revenging it. Think well of this Uncles the 6 Nations.

All of us are animated by one Mind, one Head, and one Heart; and we are resolved to stick close by each other and defend ourselves to the last. ———

Meſsquakenae a Shawenoe Chief } Brothers of the 6 Nations — This is all we have at present to say to you; You see sitting by us here, the Creeks and Cherokees who are immediately to set off with these speeches, to their own Nations.

Cowkiller a Seneca Chief } Black and white Strings of Wampum.

Brothers. We return you thanks, for the kindneſs with which we have been treated, since we came among you, and for what — you have told us. —— Our meetings are too late in the day, to get through much buſineſs — Let us all encamp on this ground and rise at day light, and in the morning we will tell you every thing we have to say.

The Council then broke up.

October 3d — The weather was very dark & threatned Rain which Prevented their meeting this day.

October 4th.

Meſsquakenoe —— Elder Brothers of the 6 Nations, We are now ready to hear what you — have to say to us.

Cowkiller a Seneca Chief, with a String of White Wampum.

We thank ye ale Shawenies, Delawares &c &c &c &c (repeating all the different Nations) for wiping away our tears and setting our hearts right, for the loss of our friends, our Women & children since we last met: And I beg you will now listen to what your Elder Brethren the 6 Nations, are now going to say to you.

taking up a Black & White String

Brothers We have, now come to Council with you, as you sent for us, and I beg you will listen attentively, as you desired us to tell you what we had on our minds —— We are now following the steps of our forefathers and renewing our ancient friendship, —— Listen therefore to what we have now to say to you.

Then taking up the Bundle of Speeches and belts, that were delivered to them the last Council day, thus proceeded.

Brothers. We are very glad, you have strengthened the Chain of friendship, with all the distant Nations from whom you received these Belts and Speeches. — It was always our advice to you to do so, and we are glad you have followed it, and we return you our thanks for the pains and trouble you have taken to accomplish it.

Brothers You told us also of the Creek & Cherokee Nations being now present, we return you thanks for that also, as it will brighten the Chain of friendship with all Nations.

A Pipe

Brothers We thank you for shewing us this Pipe of Peace and friendship, which was sent, to be left here for all Nations of our colour, to take hold of — We now join our hands to it, and leave it to be lodged with you for the purpose you have mentioned.

Black and White Strings

Brothers. I now speak to the Counsellors & Warriors and ~~and~~ I desire you will take notice what I shall say to you —— The White people are now looking at us, and know what we are about — They were always the instigators of our quarrels; let us now unite and consider what will be the best for us, our Women and Children, to lengthen our days and be in peace.

Several Strings of White Wampum.

Brothers

I address myself to all the Nations — You know that 4 Years ago we met in Council at the foot of the Rapids; you well remember all that passed there. — You invited us now to come here, as we had not seen you for 4 Years; And you suppose we were doing something all that time for your good: — I now tell you we have been endeavouring to do something for your good, the last two years in our Councils.

Brothers When the White people on this Island were as one Man, they asked us at Fort Stanwix for Land; we granted it. — A few years afterwards, they fell out among themselves —

The King our Father, told us he was going to chastise his Son and nobody else, and it would be over in a short time. — Soon after we were desired by the People of this Island to sit still and not mind the quarrels of Father and Son. But shortly after that Our Father the King desired us to take — part with him, which we complied with. Our Father was defeated by the Americans and then made a peace and left us alone.

Our Father then desired us to speak to the Americans for as good a peace as we could get for ourselves. — We have been trying to do so in the best manner we could, and we now desire you to do the same and to join with us in our best endeavours for that purpose — The Country you live in is a very good one and I like it very much.

Brothers You were fortunate that the Great Spirit above was so kind as to assist you to throw the Americans twice on their back, when they came against your Villages, your Women and Children —— Now Brothers, We knew that the Americans, have held out their hands to offer you peace — Don't be too proud spirited and reject it, lest the Great Spirit should be angry with you, but let us go on in the best manner we can to make peace with them.

A Black & White String

Now Counsellors and Warriors — You have heared what I had to say; I hope you will attend to it: — Your Warriors were lately in the front, but I hope to see the Counsellors there, and they together consulting which is the best means of making peace for the advantage of ourselves, our Women, and Children.

A Black & White Belt.

Brothers You have heared what the 6 Nations have said to you. You well remember, the Americans have come when we have been in Council and kicked out our fire —— We now kindle it once more that we may settle what is good and proper for peace, for our Women, our Children and Warriors.

A Chief of the Seven Nations of Canada with a White String

Brothers —— You sent for the 7 Nations to come to this Council fire: I now clear your Eyes, that you may see clearly, and your Hearts, that you may understand, and attend with due consideration, to what I am going to say. — — —

A Large Black & White Belt.

Brothers. I desire that the Warriors will take notice and remember what their Sachems shall fix upon for the good of their Women, their Children and their Country

A Large White Belt.

Brothers Listen to what I am going to say to you Counsellors — When you desired us to come to this Council fire, you sent us word to come at our Warriors backs — If any thing goes wrong, it will be the fault of the Counsellors, not of the Warriors — The Sachems and Chiefs of the 7 Nations, desire that all the Nations of our Colour in this Island should be of one mind and Strong. — Our Father the King has always desired us to be of one mind, to have but one Heart and to unite ourselves firmly together for our general interests and safety.——

The Americans want to take our—— Country from us ———— The 7 Nations have never once spoken to them since our Father made peace.—

Now Brothers, as the Americans are now wanting to speak to us, let us put our Heads together and join as one Nation, and if they do not agree to what we shall— determine on; Let us all strike them at once—— These are the sentiments of the Seven Nations.

He then delivered Seperate Belts from each of the 7 Nations, with a— short Speech to each, expressing the Nation to whom the Belt belonged——

He then spoke thus on a Very large White Belt.

Brothers, Creeks and Cherokees — It gives us— great pleasure to see you here and of the same Mind with the Shawanoes, Delawares, Miamis Hurons &c &c &c &c &c.

And

F. H.

And I speak on this large Belt to confirm our union, to take care of our Country, our Women and Children and to listen to our Father the King who always gave us good advice

The Council then broke up it being late.

5th of October

Messquakenoe Holding the Belts and Speeches of the 7 Nations of Canada.

Brothers of the 7 Nations

We thank you for what you said to us yesterday, it is a confirmation of our old friendship, and we will keep it in our hearts.

All you have said to us is good and proper and I thank you for all the confederate Nations. ——

Then taking up the Belt the 7 Nations spoke upon to the Creeks & Cherokees, he said.

Brothers of the 7 Nations

We will immediately send this Belt, to acquaint all the distant Nations, with what you have said, and we will acquaint the Chiefs of these Nations, that we will follow the advice you have given us, which we consider to be good for all people of our colour.

Then laying down the Belts and taking up the Strings and Belts of the 6 Nations he said

Brothers These are the Speeches and Belts of the 6 Nations which they spoke on yesterday. If what they have said is the truth, it is all very well: But listen to what I shall say to them (laying down the Strings and Belts)

Black & White Strings

Elder Brethren of the 6 Nations.

You spoke to us yesterday, and what you said, we liked very well; But you did not speak to the real purpose you came upon to this Council fire. You know very well you desired us to brighten the chain of friendship with all the Southern and Western Nations — We have done it. and thought it was proper to acquaint our elder Brethren the 6 Nations therewith, which we did last year together with the Delawares, Wyandots and other Nations at your Villages.

We consulted with you also as our elder Brethren what was best to be done for the safety of our Country and the good of our Women and Children: — But you told us you could not tell us any thing; that our Chiefs and Warriors were invited to an American Treaty. ——— We then told you we were on our way to Quebec to see our Father —— When we had finished our business with our father, we returned and stayed six days at the 6 Nation Village, and you said nothing to us. ———

Now Brothers of the 6 Nations What you said to us yesterday, was nothing to the purpose for which you were sent to this Council fire —— The Road which our forefathers made, to your Country, is plain and wide.

I can see very well what you are about from this place

Brothers of the 6 Nations —— You are still talking to the Americans, your head is now towards them and you are now talking to them. —— When you left your Villages to come here, you had a bundle of American Speeches under your Arm —— I now desire you Brothers to lay that bundle down here and explain what you have been talking with them these last Two years —— When we hear all you have to say, and if it is right and good, we will lay all our heads together, for the welfare of our Country, our Women, our

Children and our Warriors

Brothers of the 6 Nations

All the different nations here, now desire you to speak from your Heart, and not from your mouth, and tell them what that bundle was which you had under your Arm when you came here —— We know what you are about — We see you plainly

He then threw down at the Seneca's feet the Strings on which he spoke.

Cowkiller a Seneca Chief of the 6 Nations

Brothers

We desire you will sit still, we shall move to a little distance, to consult on what answer to give you — You have talked to us a little too roughly — You have thrown us on our backs.

The Farmer's Brother, another Seneca Chief, then put the String which had been thrown down, over his

hea

head & all the Senecas & those who sat with them, moved away & remained an —— Hour

Cowkiller - - - - - with Strings of Black & White Wampum.

Brothers, Listen to what the 6 Nations are now going to say to all the Nations of our Colour —— You very well know when you returned from Canada last year, you passed by our Villages and went by Tiandenagos'

Brothers You tell us that we are always running to the Americans and telling them every thing —— We have been talking to them, 'tis true: They sent for us and led us by the hand to Philadelphia where we met the 13 United States and Washington — He told us he has had several meetings with the Indians on this Island at Beaver Creek and several other places —— You all know, and the Wyandots whom I see there, know, — what was said there — it cannot be strange to any of you.

Brothers

Washington asked us what was the cause of the uneasiness of the Western Nations —— We told him it was in regard to their lands. He then told us, he would satisfy the owners of the Land, if it had been sold by people who were not the real owners thereof; But he wishes for a Council with all the Nations for that purposes.

Brothers He did not say he would give up the Lands, but that he would satisfy the Indians for them.

That he wanted nothing so much as the friendship of all his Brothers the Indians through out this Island —— He then desired us to come to you with his Speeches and tell you all he said, and he added that if the forts he had made in the Country gave you uneasiness he would remove them.

Brothers He also told us, that after we had finished our buſineſs, it might be dangerous for us to return through the Country; But that you had many Priſoners of his and that you— could easily send some of them to tell him what had been determined on

Brothers

These are the Papers and Speeches (taking up a Tin Case) which we received .B. and we now give them to you —— This is all we have to say, take them to your Father and he will explain them to you.

The Council then broke up till the next day.

October 6th,

The Confederate Chiefs aſsembled & and remained for 4 Hours on the Ground, at length the Seneca's of Buffaloe Creek sent to them to desire a private Council with their Village Chiefs at their Camp — And Petago, Buckangehaliſs, Meſsquakenoe and several others went; and they relate the following as the substance of what paſsed.

Private Council

Farmar's Brother
a Seneca Chief

Brothers

We have desired this private meeting to explain more fully what was said yesterday

Brothers. We have already mentioned to you, that we have been two years in Council with Washingto and during that time, we have heard nothing fall from him, but what breathed the strongest desire of cultivating peace and friendship with all Nations of our colour on this Island on the ground of justice and humanity: For which purpose he has desired us to speak to you our Western Brethren to know your sentiments, — it behoves you therefore to consider well what answer is to be returned to him.

Brothers — You remember, when our Father and the Americans quarreled, the Americans desired us Red People to sit still, as we had no business in their dispute: But our Father put the Hatchet into our hands, to strike the Americans, and we were both unsuccessful. — From that moment our Lands were torn to pieces, and the Americans triumphed as the greatest people in this great Island. —

Brothers These are matters for you to consider well before you give us your sentiments fully;

We have now delivered ours from our hearts, and whatever you may determine on, with regard to a boundary line, as we have now united ourselves with you, we shall join you heartily in representing to the United States.

End of the Private Council

October 7th

The Confederate Indian Nations came this day into Council in a proceſsion as Warriors. — — — —

Meſsquakenoe Black & White String

Brothers of the 6 Nations

I desire you will listen attentively to what I am now going to say to you.

Yesterday you asked for a private Council as you told us, we did not understand some things, which you had said to us. —

We now very well understand all you have said, and return you our thanks ———

You desired us to consider well what we should determine on, for the good of our Women, our Children and our Warriors. —

I now tell you Brothers, we have considered well, and now I am going to tell you the minds of all your Brethren in this Country.

Brothers of the 6 Nations ——— You have told us you have been listening these last two years to the United States, and that during that time, you heared nothing, but what tended to the welfare of the people of our colour: ! How can this be? — For whilst you were considering for the good of your Western Brethren, two powerful Armies were sent by the Americans to destroy us. Has their sweet speeches so much intoxicated you and blinded you, that your sight could not reach so far, as where we are now sitting?

Brothers of the 6 Nations —— Had the Great Spirit been favourable to them instead of us, you would have found here, their strong Forts, and only a small remnant, or perhaps none of your Western Brethren to deliver their sweet speeches to. ——

But Brothers, they took the same steps with your Nephews the Delawares and your Brothers the Hurons whom you see here, which they did with you, to induce them to sit quiet whilst they were destroying us, but they did not succeed so well with these Nations as with our elder Brethren, for you now see them strong in defending their just right to this Country: They put their Speeches behind them, and united themselves to us as one Man.

Now Brothers of the 6 Nation —— This is the way they served you, and you have listened to them ——— We know they want to break you off from the Nations here, but the Great Spirit, has now put it in your Hearts, not to be broken off by them from the General Indian confederacy.

Since therefore you have now told us you have spoken from your hearts, and that nothing remains further for you to say on the subject of your business: We hope it is the truth and that nothing will now come from you, but what may tend to our general welfare & happiness.

Brothers of the 6 Nations — 4 Black and White Strings — You desired us to listen to you candidly and consider well what we were going to do. — We have now considered what is best for us to do, I therefore desire you to listen to me and I will tell you the resolution of all the Nations to the Southward and as far as the setting of the Sun, deputies of whose Nations are now present.

Brothers We know very well what the Americans are about, and what are their designs. Last fall, when the Great Spirit was good enough to assist us, to throw them on their backs we got their Great Chief's papers and instructions. — At that point of Land there which you now see, all the chiefs here present heared them interpreted to us —— If the Americans had been successful, they were to build a Strong Fort at the Miamis Towns, they were then to come here and build another, and then if they succeeded, they were to proceed to the mouth of this River and build another strong fort there —— They were afterwards to set about building boats and to drive all the Indians entirely out of the Country, to clear the Lake of them and drive them far back into the Country.

But if any of the Nations, came and offered their hands, the American— chief was to put them at his back and give them Hoe's in their hands— to plant Corn for him and his people and make them labour, like Beasts, their Oxen and their Packhorses

Brothers of the 6 Nations,

We now tell you, we know very well the intentions of the Americans.— You have desired us to consider well what you have said to us, and not to be too proud spirited ——— We are not proud spirited, nor do we attribute our great good fortune these last two years, to our own strength alone, but to the Great Spirit who governs all things on this earth and who looks down on us with as much, or perhaps more, compassion than those of a fairer complexion.

Brothers

You know very well the boundary that was made between us, and the English and Americans when they were as one people; — It was the River Ohio —— Now Brothers of the 6 Nations, as you were sent here by the Americans to tell us what they say — We now tell you Brothers to go the same Road you came and inform them, that the boundary line then fixed on is what we now want and that this is the determination of all the Nations present yours as well as ours

Brothers

You have told us that Washington says he will make us a compensation, if the Lands were not purchased of the right owners —— We do not want compensation:

We want a restitution of our Lands which he holds under false pretences. —

Brothers

You want to go the road towards the American forts —— That road Brothers is all bloody, by the Americans forcing themselves into our Country: We therefore desire you to go the road you came, the Road which our forefathers made

Brothers

The cause of the American Messengers falling to the ground was owing to their following this bloody path, where numerous bands of distant Tribes are constantly watching any movements into our Country: Had they however arrived safe, they — should have been returned safe from this Council fire. —— — ———

You tell us Brothers, that Washington also says he can easily remove these

Forts, if they give us uneasiness.

Now Brothers

If the Americans want to make peace with us, Let them destroy these forts and we will meet them next Spring at Lower Sandusky where all the Parties who formerly settled the boundary line, must be present

four Strings Black & White Wampum

Brothers of the 6 Nations

This is what we desire you to tell the Americans, and I tell it to you as the sentiments of all the Indian Nations in this Country.

Cowkiller with 4 Strings Black & White

Brothers

The 6 Nations return you thanks for what you have said to us —— You have considered well before you spoke.

We now join with you and will put our Heads together, and endeavour to get all our Lands back, where the Americans have encroached upon us, And we will meet you in the Spring at lower Sandusky as you have mentioned

It being almost dark the Council broke up.

8th October

Meſsiquatienoe spoke thus

Elder Brethren of the 6 Nations } — We have now only to explain to you every thing fully with regard to the proposed Council at lower Sandusky early in the Spring, and I desire you to listen attentively to what I am going to say to you

Brothers When the Boundary line was made at Fort Stanwix, our Father the King of England and the Americans were as one — Our

Father, must have that Treaty, and we will ask him to produce it, to vindicate our claims ——— He must be present also at the Council, for we know nothing of writing, and his aſsistance will be indispensibly neceſsary for us, as well as all the parties who were formerly at the settling of the boundary line. ———

We have a reliance on our Father seeing justice done to us; he never deceives us, and we have always found, we may confidently depend upon him.

Brothers

On the Present occasion, it is fortunate for us, that the Great King our Father has sent a person vested with his authority to take care of all his children in this Country.- It is him we mean to take by the Hand, and lead to the intended Council at Sandusky, should Washington accept our proposals and manifest that justice and humanity he talks so much about and pretends towards us: And we hope our Father will aſsist us also with provisions to enable us to meet at the place appointed

Brothers

Our Father Wapemaſsaiwa, has come to visit our new settlement here and to distribute the Clothing for our old People and Children, usually sent them at this season of the year by order of the King our Great Father; We will therefore take this opportunity to explain to him, the determination of this Council for the information of our Father the Governor at Niagara, and to request his presence and assistance at the intended Council at lower Sandusky.

The Council then adjourned

9th October.

This morning a deputation from the General Council, consisting of Messquakenoe, Petaço, Kekinathucka and others, with the interpreter waited on A. McKee Esquire the Agent for Indian affairs, and after repeating, on Strings of Wampum, the proceedings of the General Council since they first met on the 30th day of September last — They spoke as follows on a large Belt, addressed to their Father the Governor of of the Kings dominions and people in this Country, at Niagara

Father We were happy to hear, that the King our great Father, had sent you to this country, to take care of all his Children

Father —— A General Council of all Nations of our Colour, has just been held here, and we are desired by the whole of them to acquaint you with all our transactions.

You will observe the terms on which we have proposed to make a peace with the Americans, and the reliance, the Indian Nations place in your assistance and friendship to promote it on just and equitable terms

Father

At this Council fire, which is in the Center of our Country, is placed the Heart of the Indian confederacy, to which we have always considered our Fathers to be joined, therefore we hope on this great occasion, that he will exert himself, to see justice done to us, as it must be through his power and mediation that we can expect an end to our troubles, And not being in a situation to keep or procure any writings that may be neceſsary to aſsert our just claims; We rely on your friendship to produce those made at the settlement of the Boundary between us and the King our Father and his people at that time — For how otherwise can a just accommodation be accomplished.

Father

We give you this early information of our determinations, that you may consider it well, and be ready in the Spring (should the Americans agree to meet us) to join us at lower Sandusky, with the assistance you know your Children will stand in need of, particularly that of provisions, which their unsettled situation does not allow them to procure in their troubled Country

Father — In confidence of your ready compliance

We take you by the hand with this Belt of Wampum, to lead you to the Council Fire, as soon as it shall be kindled at Sandusky the ensuing Spring

A large White Belt.

A true interpretation of the
Original proceedings

A McKee D.A.G.

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party & the popular party were both against me & I stood alone in the House—however, I am still of opinion that a Land tax, whether it goes by the name or not, must eventually take place—I act from principle altho' I value the world's opinion somewhat—I cannot conceive that one farthing raised by the House of Assembly can be deemed onerous, when the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions will probably have power to raise much greater sums. Mr. Powell & Mr. Baby have set off this evening for New York.

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D. W. Smith.

John Askin, Esqr. Detroit.
(Askin Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Vol. II, p. 71.)

INDIAN COUNCIL AT THE GLAIZE, 1792.

Proceedings of a General Council of the Several Indian Nations mentioned underneath, held at the Glaize on the 30th day of September, 1792.—Viz.

Delawares,
Shawanoes,
Miamies,
Chippawas,
Ottawas,
Hurons,
Munseys,
Connoys,
Nantikokes,
Mohikens,
Potowatamies,
Cherokees,
Creeks,
6 Nations,
7 Nations of Canada,
Mingoes of the Glaize,
Sacs—Sawkies,
Reynards.
& a few Ouitanons
& large Band of Warriors.

Before a word was spoke the Shawanoes and Miamis, by two of their Tribes presented the end of a Calumet to each Person of the Seneca Nation which they smoked, afterwards to the 7 Nations of Canada, then to the Hurons & so on through the Chiefs of the Confederacy, and after that ceremony was over *Messquakenoe* (Painted Pole) rose and said.

Brothers, Uncles, Nephews, &c., &c,

This is the day which the great Spirit has appointed for us all to meet together to consult on our general interests and the good of all nations of our colour. And since we have all smoked the Pipe of Friendship, listen attentively to what we shall have to say to you bye and bye.

One of the Chiefs of the 7 Nations of Canada rose and said;

Brothers we have made a long journey to see you and talk to you and have lost several of our people since we began our journey, some of them died on the road coming from the foot of the Rapids and our principal Chief died there. He then repeated what the Ottawas had said to them at the condolence on the death of their Chief who died at the foot of the Rapids & delivered to the Shawanoes a String of white Wampum[1].

Messquakenoe with a Pipe & String of Black and White Wampum tied to it.

Brothers;
This is the Pipe we sent to the distant nations inhabiting the great Lakes, and other nations W. of the Mississippi, The Potowatamies, Sacs & Reynards, and these are the speeches they sent in answer to our Message to them, which I will soon tell you.

Brothers.
I am one of those appointed by the unanimous choice of the Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamies, Chippaways, Ottawas, Hurons, Munseys, Connoys, Mohikens, Potowatamies, Cherokees, Creeks, Socks, Reynards and all the Western Confederacy who are now going to speak to you. To clear your Eyes that you may see clearly after your long journey. To open your Hearts to the impressions of justice & truth & your Ears to listen attentively to all we shall say to you, and we desire you and warn you not to listen to bad birds who will corrupt your Hearts, blind your eyes and shut your ears against your true interests.

Brothers.
You have come a long way to see us and speak to us, I must now tell you to be strong & speak your mind freely whatever you have to say at this Council fire which was kindled by our forefathers who are now all dead. Take then this piece of Tobacco and whilst you are smoking it, consider what you have to say and tell us what ye have on your minds & hearts to communicate to us.

After waiting some time it being Sun Set Messquakenoe desired the early attendance of the meeting in the morning, The whole broke up.

Oct. 2nd.
Messquakenoe got up & said;

Brothers;
The badness of the weather prevented our meeting here yesterday. I will now tell you all I have to say, then taking up a handful of Strings & Belts of Wampum, thus proceeded.

Elder Brothers of the 6 Nations;
When we last met 4 years ago it was your advice to us to be all united & strong as if one Nation; we are so, we followed your advice. This is the Speech (holding up a String of Wampum) you sent to the Wyandots, and it has been sent by us to all nations to the South & to the West. You see here, the Creeks & Cherokees sitting by us who have come in consequence of our Speeches, to assure us that their Nations will unite with us. All these Speeches in my hands, are from the different nations, assuring us of their friendship & support. There is Pataso (the Snake) sitting here whom we sent to you some years ago to Niagara to acquaint you with

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[1] In Indian councils, as a rule, the color of the wampum had a political significance; white indicated peace, while the dark wampum indicated hostility and war. The colors varying throughout the council meetings here described had a special and important meaning.

all our affairs in this Country; and the Speeches you returned by him were to be strong & united and to defend our Country. We took that advice and we are resolved to defend it. Our Messengers are now ready to go to the Southern & Western Nations to acquaint them that the principal Chiefs of the 6 Nations have at length come to our general Council fire to confirm here, the advice they gave us, to be strong and united. Taking up a Pipe he proceeded.

This Pipe was brought to us by Wawapessenwa (Blue Jacket)[1] whom we sent with speeches to the distant Western Nations, they desired it to be left at this Council fire for all nations to come and take hold of it and to smoke with it, and desired us to be strong and hold fast our Country. They desired us to acquaint the Six Nations of it. We now do so. You were slow in coming, or it would have been sent back long ago.

Laying down the Pipe & taking up 6 Strings of White and 6 Strings of Black Wampum, he proceeded.

Brothers;

You know when we last met at the Foot of the Rapids 4 years ago, it was unanimously agreed upon by all Nations to be strong & to defend our Country but we have never seen you since that time; We suppose you have been constantly trying to do us some good, and that was the reason of your not coming sooner to join us. We shall now send these speeches to all the distant nations to acquaint them with this Council and of your being present.

Buckangehallis, a Delaware Chief,
Uncles 6 Nations,

Don't think because the Shawanoes only have spoke to you, that it was their sentiments alone, they have spoke the sentiments of all the Nations.

I remember when we last met 4 years ago you told us, and all Nations agreed to it, that if any one of us were struck, we should consider it as if the whole of the Nations had received a Blow and that the whole should join in revenging it, think well of this Uncles of the 6 Nations.

All of us are animated by one Mind, one Head and one Heart and we are resolved to stick close by each other & defend ourselves to the last.

P. Pole, Messquakenoe[2],
Brothers of the 6 Nations

This is all we have to say to you at present. You see sitting by us here the Creeks & Cherokees, who are immediately to set off with these speeches to their own Nation.

Cowkiller, of the Seneca Nation got up & with White & Black Strings of Wampum said;

Brothers;

We return you thanks for the kindness with wch. we have been treated since we came among you and for what you have told us. Our meetings are too late in the day to get through much business. Let us all encamp on this ground & rise at Day light and in the morning we will tell you every thing we have to say.

The Council then broke up.

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[1] A principal chief of the Shawanese.

[2] *Anglice*, the Painted Pole.

3rd. October; The weather was very dark & threatened rain which prevented the meeting of the Council this day.

October 4th;

Messquakenoe,
Elder Brothers of the 6 Nations.
We are now ready to hear what you have to say to us.

Cowkiller, a Seneca Chief
With a string of White Wampum;

We thank ye all, Shawanoes, Delawares, &c., &c., &c., &c., for wiping away our tears & setting our hearts right for the loss of our friends our women & children since we last met and I beg you will now listen to what your Elder Brethren the 6 Nations are now going to say to you. ....then taking a B. & W. String.

Brothers;

We have now come to Council with you as you sent for us and I beg of you to listen, as you desired us to tell you what we had on our minds. We are now following the steps of our forefathers & renewing our ancient friendship, listen therefore to what we have now to say to you.

Then taking the bundle of Speeches & Belts that were delivered to them the last Council day, thus proceeded.

Brothers;

We are very glad you have strengthened the Chain of friendship with all the distant Nations from whom you received these Belts & Speeches,—it was always our advice to you to do so, and we are glad you have followed it; and we return ye our thanks for the pains & troubles you have taken to accomplish it.

Brothers;

You told us also of the Creek & Cherokees Nations being present among us, we return you thanks for that also, as it will brighten the Chain of friendship with all Nations.

A Pipe with Speeches bro't. by Blue Jacket.

Brother;

We thank you for showing us this Pipe of Peace & friendship which was sent to be left here for all Nations of our Colour to take hold of it—we now join our hands to it, and leave it to be lodged with you for the purpose you have mentioned.

Black & White Strings.

Brothers;

I now speak to the Counsellors & Warriors and I desire you will take notice what I say to you—The White People are now looking at us and know what we are about, they were always the instigators of our quarrels; let us now unite & consider what will be the best for us our women & children to lengthen our days & be in Peace.

Several Strings of White Wampum.

Brothers;

I address myself to all the Nations. You know, that 4 years ago we met in Council at the foot of the Rapids you well know all that passed there. You invited us here now as we had not seen you for 4 years and you supposed we were doing something all that time for your good. I now tell you we have been endeavouring to do something for your good the last 2 years in our Council.

Brothers;

When the White People on this Island were as one Man they asked us at Fort Stanwix for Land, we granted it. A few years afterwards they fell out among themselves. The King our Father told us he was going to chastise his Sons and nobody else, and it would be over in a short time. Soon after we were desired by the people of this Island to sit still and not mind the quarrels of Father & Son; But shortly after, our Father the King desired us to take part with him, which we did. Our Father was defeated by the Americans and then made a Peace & left us alone. Our Father then desired us to speak to the Americans for as advantageous a peace as we would get for ourselves, we have been trying to do so in the best manner we could and we now desire you to do the same and to join with us in our best endeavours for that purpose. The Country you live in is a very good one & I like it very much.

Brothers;

You were very fortunate that the great Spirit above was so kind as to assist you to throw the Americans twice on their back when they came against your villages, your women & children. Now Brothers, we know that the Americans have held out their hands to offer you peace. Don't be too proud Spirited and reject it, the great Spirit should be angry with you, but let us go on in the best manner we can to make peace with them.

A Black & White String.

Now Counsellors & Warriors—you have heared what I had to say I hope you will attend to it. Your Warriors were lately in the front, but I hope to see the Counsellors there & they together consulting which is the best means of making peace for the advantage of ourselves our women & children.

Black & White Belt.

Brothers;

You have heared what the 6 Nations have said to you, you will remember, the Americans have come when we have been in Council and kicked out our fire. We now kindle it once more that we may settle what is good & proper for peace for our women and children & warriors.

Cochenawaga, Chief of the 7 Nations.—with a White String.

Brothers;

You sent for the 7 Nations to come to the Council, I now clear your eyes so you can see clearly & your hearts, that ye may understand & attend with due consideration to what I am going to say.

A Large Black & White Belt.

Brothers;

I desire that the warriors will take notice & remember what their Sachems shall fix upon for the good of their women & children & country.

A Large White Belt.

Brothers;

Listen to what I am going to say to you Counsellors, you sent us word when you desired us to come here to come at our Warriors back.

The Sachems of the 7 Nations, desire that all the Nations of our colour in the Island should be of one mind & strong—if any thing goes wrong, it is the fault of the Counsellors and of the warriors. Our Father ye King has always desired us to be of one Mind and have but one Heart and to unite ourselves firmly together for our general interests & safety. The Americans want to take our country from us. The 7 Nations have never once spoken to them since our father made peace. Now Brothers, as the Americans are wanting to speak to us, let us put our heads together and join as one Nation. And if they do not agree to what we shall determine on; let us all strike them at once. These are the sentiments of the 7 Nations.

He then delivered Separate Belts from each of the 7 Nations, with a short speech to each, expressing the Nation to whom the belt belonged.

A Very Large White Belt.

Brothers;

Creeks & Cherokees;—It gives us great pleasure to see you here and of the same mind with the Shawanoes, Delawares, Miamis, Hurons, Potowatamies, &c, &c, &c, &c, &c., and I speak on this large Belt to confirm our union, to take care of your Country, your women and children & to listen to our father the King, who always gives us good advice.

The Council then broke up.

5th October.
Missquakenoe, holding the Belt & Speeches of the 7 Nations.

Brothers of the 7 Nations.

We thank you for what you said to us yesterday, it is confirmation of our old friendship and we will keep it in our hearts. All you have said to us is good and proper and I thank you for all the confederate Nations.

Then taking up the Belt the 7 Nations spoke upon to the Creeks, Cherokees & he said,

Brothers of the 7 Nations.

We will send immediately this Belt to acquaint all the distant Nations with what you have said, and we will acquaint the chiefs of these Nations, that we will follow the advice you have given us which we consider to be good for all people of our Colour.

Then laying down the Belt & taking up the Strings and Belts of the 6 Nations, he said,

These are the Speeches and Belts of the 6 Nations, which they spoke on yesterday. If what they have said is the truth, it is all very well; But listen to what I shall say to them—(laying down the Strings & Belts.)

Elder Brother of the 6 Nations, Black & White String.

You spoke to us yesterday, and what you said we liked very well, but you did not speak to the real purpose you came upon to this Council fire. You know very well you desired us to brighten the Chain of friendship with all the Southern & Western Nations. We have done it, and thought it was proper to acquaint our

Elder Brethren the 6 Nations, herewith, which we did last year, with the Delawares, Wyandots & other Nations at Your villages. We consulted with you also as our Elder Brothers what was best to be done for the safety of our Country & the good of our women & children; But you told us you could not tell us any thing; that our Chiefs and Warriors were invited to an American Treaty. We then told you we were on our way to Quebec to see our Father. When we had finished our business with our Father we returned and stayed 6 days, at the 6 Nations Village and you said nothing to us. Now Brother of the 6 Nations, what you said to us yesterday, was nothing to the purpose for which you were sent to this Council fire. The Road which our forefathers made to your Country is plain and wide. I can see what you are about from this place. Brother of the 6 Nations, you are still talking to the Americans your head is now toward them, and you are now talking to them. When you left your village to come here, you had a bundle of American Speeches under your Arm. I now desire you Brother to lay that Bundle down here, and explain what you have been talking with them these last two years. When we hear all you have to say and if it is right and good, we will lay all our heads together for the welfare of our Country, our women, and children & warriors. Brothers of the 6 Nations, all the different Nations here now desire you to speak from your Heart and not from your Mouth & tell them what that bundle was which you had under your Arm when you came here. We know what you are about—we see you plainly. He then threw down at the Seneca's feet, the Strings of Wampum on which he spoke.

Cowkiller. a Seneca Chief of the 6 Nations.
Brothers;

We desire you all to sit still, we shall move to a little distance to consult on what answer to give you. You have talked to us a little too roughly, you have thrown us on our backs.

The Farmer's Brother then put the String which had been thrown down, over his head & hanging down his back they then moved away & remained an hour.

Cowkiller. String of White Wampum.
Brothers;—

Listen to what the 6 Nations now say to all the Nations. You well know when you returned from Canada last year, you passed by us and went by Brant's Village.—Brothers, you tell us that we are always running to the Americans & telling them every thing. We have been talking to them its true. They sent for us and led us by the Hand to Philadelphia, where we met the 13 United States & Washington. He told us he has had several meetings with the Indians on this Island at Beaver Creek & several other places. You all know & the Wyandots whom I see there, know what was said there, it cannot be strange to any of you.

Brothers;

Washington asked us what was the cause of the uneasiness of the Western Nations, we told him it was in regard to their Lands. He then told us he would satisfy the owners of the land, if it had been sold by people who were not the real owners, thereof. But he wishes for a Council with all the Nations for that purpose.

Brothers;

He did not say he would give up the Lands, but that he would satisfy the Indians for them. That he wanted nothing so much as the friendship of all his Brothers the Indians throughout this Island. He then desired us to come to you with his Speeches and tell you all he said and he added that if the Posts he had made in the Country gave you uneasiness, he would remove them.

Brothers;

He also told us that after we had finished our business, it might be dangerous for us to return through the Country; but that you had many Prisoners of his, and that you could easily send some of them to tell what had been determined on.

Brothers;

These are the Papers & Speeches (taking up a tin case) we received & we now give them to you; This is all we have to say, take them to your Father and he will explain them to you.

The meeting then broke up till the next day.

6th October.

The Confederate Chiefs assembled & remained for 4 Hours on the ground, at length the Senecas of Buffaloe Creek sent to them to desire a Private Council with their Village Chiefs at their Camp, and the Snake, Buckangeheliss, Painted Pole, and several others went, and they relate the following as the substance of the Conference.

6th. October,

Substance of the Private Council.

Farmer's Brother, Seneca Chief,

Brothers;

We have desired this private meeting with the several Chiefs to explain more fully what was said yesterday.

Brothers;

We have already mentioned to you that we have been two years past in Council with Washington and during that time have heared nothing false from him, but what breathed the strongest desire of cultivating peace and Friendship with all Nations of our Colour on this Island on the ground of justice and humanity; for which purpose he has desired us to speak to you our Western Brethren to know your sentiments, it behooves you therefore to consider well what answer is to be returned to him.

Brothers;

You remember, when our Father & the Americans quarrelled, the Americans desired us Red People to sit still, as we had no business in their dispute, but our Father put the Hatchet into our hands to strike the Americans, and both him and us were unsuccessful. From that moment our lands were torn to pieces and the Americans triumphed as the greatest people in this great Island.

Brothers;

These are matters for you to consider well, before you give us your sentiments fully; We have now delivered ours from our heart, and whatever you may determine on, with regard to a Boundary line, as we have now united ourselves with you, we shall join you heartily in representing to the United States.

Brothers;—

You have told us, you have been listening these 2 years last past to the United States and that during that time, you heared nothing but what tended to the welfare of the people of our Colour; How can this be? for whilst you say you were considering for the good of your Western Brethren, two powerful Armies were sent by the Americans to destroy us; Has their sweet Speeches so much intoxicated you and blinded you, that your sight could not reach so far as where we are now sitting?

Brothers;

Had the Great Spirit been favourable to them, instead of to us, you would have found here their Strong forts and only a small remnant or perhaps none of your Western Brethren, to deliver their sweet Speeches to.

But Brothers they took the same Steps with your Nephews & Brothers the Hurons whom you see here, which they did with you, to induce them to sit quiet, whilst they were destroying us, but they did not succeed so well with these Nations as with our Elder Brethren for you now see them strong in defending their just rights to this Country, they put their Speeches at their Back & united themselves to us as one Man.

October 7th.

The Warriors assembled this morning & went dressed & danced the War Dance at the Council fire, before the Sachems, the Western Inds. met this day & came into the Council in procession as Warriors with 4 Black & White Strings.

Messquakenoe,
Brothers of the 6 Nations.

I desire you will listen attentively to what I am now going to say to you.

Yesterday you asked for a Private Council, as you told us we did not understand some thing that had been spoken to us by you. We now very well understand you and return you thanks for what you said to us. You desired us to consider well what we should determine on for the good of our women, children & warriors. I now tell you Brothers we have considered well and now I am going to tell you the minds of your Brothers of this Country.

Brothers;

Since therefore you have now told us you have spoken from your heart & that nothing remains further for you to say on the subject of business, we hope it is the *truth &* that nothing will now come from you but what may tend to our general welfare & happiness.

You see your Brethren here the Wyandots, and your Nephews the Delawares. The Americans have for several years been talking to them, and have told them never to mind what the other Nations were about and it would be good for themselves. All the Americans wanted was to divide us, that we might not act as one Man. But instead of listening to them, when they saw the intention of the Americans, they put their Speeches at their back and we then united ourselves as one Nation.

Now Brothers of the 6 Nations; This is the way they served you, and you have listened to them. We know they want to break you off from the Nations here. But the Great Spirit, has now put it in your hearts, not to be broken off by them, from the general Indian Confederacy.

4 Black & White Strings.

Brothers of the 6 Nations.

You desire us to listen to you candidly & consider well what we were going to do.

Brothers;

We have now considered what is best for us to do, I therefore desire you to listen to me and I will tell you the resolution of all the Nations as far as the setting of the Sun, as well as to the Southern deputies of whose Nations are now present.

Brothers;

We know very well what the Americans are about and what are their designs. Last Fall when the Great Spirit was good enough to assist us, to throw them on their back, we got their Gt. Chief's papers and instructions at that Point of Land here, which you now see. All the Chiefs here present heared them interpreted to us. If the Americans had been successful, they were to build a strong fort at the Miamis Towns, they were then to come here and build another, and then if they succeeded, they were to proceed to the Mouth of the River and build another strong fort there. They were afterwards to set about building Boats and to drive all the Indians entirely out of the Country, to clear the Lake of them & drive them far back into the Country. But if any of the Nations came & offered their hands, the Am. Chief was to put them at his back & give them Hoes in their hands to plant corn for him & his people & make them labour like their beasts, their oxen & their Packhorses.

Now Brothers of the 6 Nations;

We now tell you we know very well the intentions of the Americans. You have desired us to consider well what you have said to us, and not to be too proud spirited. We are not proud spirited, nor do we attribute our great good fortune these last 2 years, to our own strength alone, but to the great Spirit who governs all things on this Earth & who looks on us with as much or perhaps more compassion than those of a fairer complexion. You know very well the boundary that was made between us and the English & Americans when they were as one people. It was the Ohio River, now Brothers of the 6 Nations, as you were sent here by the Americans to tell us what they say, we now tell you Brothers to go the same road you came and inform them, that the boundary line then fixed on is what we now want and that is the determination of all the Nations present, yours as well as ours. You say Washington will make us a compensation if our land was not purchased of the right owner, we do not want compensation, we want restitution of our Country which they hold under false pretences.

Brothers;

That Road is all bloody, by the Americans forcing themselves into our Country; We therefore desire you to go the Road you came, the Road which our forefathers made. The cause of the American Messengers falling to the ground was owing to their following this bloody path, where numerous bands of distant Tribes are constantly watching any movements into our Country. Had they however arrived safe they should have been returned safe from this Council fire.

You tell us that Washington says he can easily remove the Forts, if they give us uneasiness.

Now Brothers, if the Americans want to make peace with us, let them destroy these forts and we will meet them next Spring at lower Sandusky, where all the parties who formerly settled the Boundary line must be present.

4 Strings Black & White.

Brothers of the 6 Nations;

This is what we desire you to tell the Americans, and I tell it to you as the sentiments of all the Indian Nations in this Country.

Cowkiller, Seneca Chief.
4 Strings Black & White.

Brothers;

The Six Nations return you thanks for what you have said to us, you have considered well before you spoke, we now join with you and will put our heads together and endeavour to get all our Lands back where the Americans have encroached upon us, and we will meet you in the Spring at lower Sandusky as you have mentioned.

8th October,

Messquakenoe,
4 Strings Black & White,

Elder Brother of the 6 Nations.

We have now only to explain to you every thing fully with regard to the Council proposed to be held at lower Sandusky early in the Spring, and I desire you to listen attentively to what I am going to say to you.

Brothers;

When the boundary line was made at Fort Stanwix, our Father the King of England and the Americans were as one. Our Father must have that Treaty, and we will ask him to produce it to vindicate our claims. He must be present also at the Council, for we know nothing of writing and his assistance will be indispensibly necessary for us, as well as all the parties who were formerly at the settling of the Boundary Line. We have a reliance on our Father seeing justice done to us, as we have always found we may confidently depend upon him.

Brothers;

On the present occasion it is fortunate for us, that the Great Spirit & our Father has sent a person vested with his authority to take care of all his children in this Country. It is him we mean to take by the hand and lead to the intended Council at Sandusky, should Washington accept our proposal and manifest that justice & humanity he talks so much about, he pretends toward us; We hope our Father will assist us also with provisions to enable us to meet at the place appointed.

Brothers of the 6 Nations, our Father *Wapemassawa*[1] has come to visit our new settlement here and to distribute the clothing for our old people and children, usually sent them at this season of the year by order of the King our great Father. We will therefore take this opportunity to explain to him the determination of this Council for the information of our Father the Governor at Niagara, and to request his presence and assistance at the intended Council at lower Sandusky.

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[1] Colonel Alexander McKee.

9th.

A Deputation from the General Council came this morning to A. McKee, Esq. the Agent, consisting of Msesquakenoe, Petazo, Kekinathuka with the interpreter. They proceeded as follows;

After repeating the proceedings of the Council since they first met, on Strings of Wampum, they spoke upon a large Belt, addressed to their Father, the Governor of the King's Dominions at Niagara.

Father;

We were happy to hear that the King our Great Father had sent you to this Country to take care of all his children.

A general Council of all the Ind. Nations has just been held here and we are desired by the whole to acquaint you with all our transactions. You will perceive the terms on which we have proposed to make a peace with the Americans, and the reliance the Indian Nations place in your assistance and friendship to promote it on just & equitable terms.

Father;

At this Council fire which is in the center of our Country, is placed the Heart of the Indian Confederacy to which we have always considered our father to be joined, therefore we hope on this great occasion, that he will exert himself to see justice done to us, as it must be through his power & mediation that we can expect an end to our troubles, and not being in a situation to keep or procure any writings that may be necessary to assert our just claims; We rely on your friendship to produce those made at the settlement of the Boundary between us & the King our Father and his people at that time. For how otherwise can a just accomodation be accompleted.

Father;

We give you this early intimation of our determination that you may consider it well, and be ready in the Spring, should the Americans agree to meet us, to join us at lower Sandusky, with the assistance you know your children will stand in need of, particularly that of provisions, which their unsettled situation does not allow them to procure in their troubled Country.

Father;

In confidence of your ready compliance we take you by the Hand with this Belt of Wampum to lead you to the Council fire as soon as it shall be held at Sandusky the ensuing Spring.

A large Belt of White Wampum.

Endorsed:—Proceedings of the General Council held at the Glaize 3rd. September & continued till the 9th Oct. /92.

Answer of his Excellency John Graves Simcoe Lieut. Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada & commanding his Majesty's Forces in the same; to the Speech of the General Councils of the Several Indian Nations, written underneath, delivered at the Glaize the 9th day of October 1792 & from thence transmitted to his Excellency

Navy Hall Niagara &c:
1792
with a belt of Black & White
Wampum

Delaware's
Shawenoe's
Miami's
Chippewa's
Ottowa's
Wyandot's
Munsey's
Connoy's
Nantikokes
Mohikens
Potowotamies
Cherokees
Creeks
Six Nations
Seven Nations of Canada
Mingoes of the Glaize
Sawkies
Reynards & a few
Ouiatanons and
Large bands of Warriors

Children &
Brothers

I have received the belt & strings of Wampum by which you take me by the hand, to lead me to your Council Fire, as soon as it shall be kindled at Lower

Sandusky the ensuing Spring; The King Your Father's benevolence has always been shewn to the Indian Nations, & it will ever give me pleasure, to be the instrument of his bounty & goodness in taking care of all his Children —

Children &
Brothers,

A General Council of all Nations of Your Colour, is an event of the greatest Magnitude, & demands the most serious attention, to their United transactions I have well considered on Your solemn application — I rejoice that You have proposed to make peace with the United States, & You may be assured of the most cordial assistance that is in my power, to promote so desirable work, on just & equitable terms —

Children &
Brothers,

You say " at this Council Fire, which is "in the center of Your Country, is placed the heart

of all

"all the Indian confederacy, to which You have
"always considered Your Fathers to be joined."

The King Your Father from the earliest moment of his Reign, has believed this Union to be necessary to Your welfare, & no less so to that of the Neighbouring Countries, & by his directions Your late Superintendant General Sir William Johnston in all his councils inculcated its propriety. The King's love for peace, & his faithfulness, are proverbial throughout the Universe, & nothing could give him more sincere joy, than to exert his influence to terminate the troubles of all the Nations of the Earth.

Children &
Brothers

I will direct Your superintendants to attend the proposed meeting at Lower Sandusky, and you may rely on my promise, that they shall produce such writings as may assist your just claims, to that period, when the King our common Father ruled the hearts of all the People on this Continent.

Children &
Brothers

I thank you for the early information of your intentions, your request has made a deep impression on my mind — I have little doubt but that I should have obtained permission of the King, your benevolent Father, to have been present at Lower Sandusky, if the United States had concurred in the invitation.

Children &
Brothers

I will chearfully transmit to you upon this pleasing occasion, the assistance which has ever been afforded you, by the King your Father, & the provisions which you request shall be forwarded to Lower Sandusky ~

~~Answer~~ ~~Speech~~ Answer
~~Speech~~ of his Excellency J. G. Simcoe
~~Lieut Govr~~ Lieut Govr of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, & Commanding ~~the~~ his forces in the same ~~[illegible]~~ to a Speech of the Six Nations delivered at Buffaloe Creek ~~[illegible]~~
Buffaloe Creek Novr 13th 1792.

Brothers of
the Six Nations.

I have received your Speech in which you express your Wish that I should meet you ~~at Lower Sandusky~~ & the Western Indians at Lower Sandusky early in the Spring to assist in bringing about a Peace between the United States, & the Indian Confederacy.
You say if I or some Representative of the King do not meet you there you shall ~~conclude~~ suppose that ~~I do~~ this Government does not wish for Peace.

2d Brothers. Your mutual ~~Dear~~ Request ~~&~~ that of the Western Indians has made a deep Impression on my Mind; ~~[illegible]~~ I have well considered your Words, & It is impossible that I can be silent to so solemn an Application.

Brothers. The King ~~your Father~~ your Father has ~~always~~ invariably regarded the Six Nations with benevolence &

Friendship; his Love for peace is well known to all Mankind, & He would be happy to see it established between the Indian Nations & the United States —

Brothers,

I have ~~but~~ little doubt but that I should have obtained his gracious Permission to have accepted of your invitation to have been present at the proposed Meeting at Lower Sandusky had the United States concurred in your request —

Brothers, I should be happy to be instrumental in any degree to so good a work, & to see peace established upon equitable & lasting Foundations —

Brothers, You say that Colonel Butler your Superintendant ~~General~~ has been long acquainted with your Affairs, & you therefore solicit~~ed~~ his Attendance at the general Council ~~to~~ to be held at Sandusky.

You desire that all records of purchases of Lands treaties Documents & Maps may be there produced, that all doubts may be cleared up & all Rights investigated —

Brothers, I will direct the Superintendant ~~Genl~~ to meet you & he shall be furnished with the writings & ~~instructions~~ which you request — & such Provisions as may be necessary

~~Q~~ Q

~~Brothers~~

1. You desire that adequate Provisions ~~adequate~~ for the meeting ~~they~~ may be forwarded to Lower Sandusky. ~~shall be complied with adequate to what the present Circumstances require~~ —

~~Brothers~~, you say that it ~~gave~~ you great
Q Q Satisfaction to see the King's Superintendant, his Officers, & the Representative of the United States Sitting together at your Council Fire!

Brothers ~~the Common Interest~~ of all the People in this Land the Indian Nations, the King's Subjects, & those of the United States ~~aim at~~ have one common Interest ~~to enjoy~~ in the Blessings of a ~~durable~~ lasting Peace;

Brothers no Peace can be lasting that is not fairly made upon equitable Considerations —

Brothers I sincerely wish that such a Peace may be attainable that ~~your~~ the Indian Nations may follow in perfect tranquility their Hunts & Occupations to their Benefit & that of ~~others~~ the Neighbouring Countries —

Q Q

Brothers, you thank me for so readily complying with your Requisition in sending one ~~those~~ of his Majesty's Officers to represent me at your late Council ~~Fire~~

Brothers, I should be happy in any degree to be instrumental to so good — ~~work~~

I shall always be ready to give you ~~fairly & openly my best~~

Brothers, I shall at all times ~~always~~ be ready to give you the best Advice in my power, & therefore ~~[illegible]~~ I earnestly recommend to you not to lose sight of so desirable an Object as that of Peace —

Brothers. Assure yourselves of the Friendship of the King your Father, & of the regard ~~that~~ of all his People in general, & in particular of the Affection of myself & the Inhabitants of this Colony.

a belt of black & white Wampum eight rows

Janry 27th 1753 —

Sent to Genl Clarke.
Janry 29

SPEECH FROM LT. GOVERNOR SIMCOE TO THE WESTERN INDIANS.

Answer of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada &c., commanding His Majesty's forces in the same, to the Speech of the General Council of the several Indian Nations written underneath, delivered at the Glaize the 9th day of October, 1792, and from thence transmitted to His Excellency.

Delawares.
Shawenoes.
Miamis.
Chippewas.
Ottawas.
Wyandots.
Munseys.
Connoys.
Nantikokes.
Mohikens.
Potowotamies.
Cherokees.
Creeks.
Six Nations.
Seven Nations of Canada.
Mingoes of the Glaize.
Sawkees.
Reynards & a few
Ouiatanons and
Large Bands of Warriors.

Children & Brothers,

I have received the Belt & Strings of Wampum, by which you take me by the hand to lead me to your Council Fire, as soon as it shall be kindled at Lower Sandusky the ensuing Spring; The King your Father's benevolence has always been shewn to the Indian Nations, and it will ever give me pleasure, to be the instrument of his bounty & goodness in taking care of his Children.

Children & Brothers,

A general Council of all Nations of your colour, is an event of the greatest magnitude, and demands the most serious attention to their united transactions. I have well considered of your solemn application.

I rejoice that you have proposed to make peace with the United States, & you may be assured of the most cordial assistance that is in my power to promote so desirable a work on Just & equitable terms.

Children & Brothers,

You say "at this Council fire, which is in the centre of your country, is placed the heart of all the Indian Confederacy, to which you have always considered your Father to be joined." The King your Father from the earliest moment of his reign, has believed this union to be necessary for your welfare, & no less so to that of the neighbouring countries; and by his directions, your late superintendant general, Sir William Johnson, in all his Councils inculcated its propriety. The King's love for peace & his faithfulness are proverbial throughout the Universe, & nothing could give him more sincere joy, than to exert his influence to terminate the troubles of all the Nations of the Earth.

Children & Brothers,

I thank you for the early information of your intentions. Your request has made a deep impression on my mind. I have little doubt but that I should have obtained permission of the King your benevolent Father to have been present at Lower Sandusky, if the United States had concurred in the Invitation.

Children & Brothers,

I will chearfully transmit to you upon this pleasing occasion, the assistance which has ever been afforded you, by the King your Father, & the provisions which you request shall be forwarded to Lower Sandusky.

Children & Brothers,

I sincerely wish you health, wisdom & prosperity & that all your troubles may be terminated by a peace being established upon a just & solid foundation; that you may follow your hunts in comfort & security, to the common advantage of all mankind.

J. G. S.

With a belt of black & white wampum.

FROM D. W. SMITH TO JOHN ASKIN.

NIAGARA, 2d Octr., 1792.

My dear Sir,

Nothing very particular occurs—but I cannot omit sending you a few lines—I am unfortunate in my endeavours to do what I conceive would serve you in general—I proposed a bill to enable the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions to levy County Rates—but it has been thrown out—I have been of opinion also that the Magistrates in Qr. Sessions should choose the different County, Town & Parish Officers but that it seems wont succeed either—Most of the Members being for a Town Meeting & that these Officers should be elective—however, as I conceive these meetings to have been the Cause of the late unhappy Rebellion & must always be attended with Riot & Confusion, it does not meet my ideas—I think the Majority of the People should never be call'd together but to choose their Representatives for the House of Assembly; and perhaps to assemble them without an instrument from the Governor may be illegal & to force an Instrument from him by Law may be an infringement of His prerogative. I have been working a hundred ways to get your fire bill passed—& this day I have brought something into the House which I think will succeed—it is that wherever there shall be found in any space of half a mile square 40 Houses—it shall be lawful for the Magistrates in Qr. Sessions to make regulations for the prevention of fire in that place[1]—The great delicacy & difficulty started is the mentioning the name of the Town of Detroit—however as the Proclamation unquestionably puts you in the County of Kent, I trust you will find no difficulty as the bill is framed merely to serve Detroit—No answer to the Merchants memorial which on all hands seems as difficult as it is desirable to execute. The Etiquette of Courts is too often but silence, when they can not comply with the Petition; I fear that no answer being given to this, that nothing can be done therein.—from the knowledge I have of the Dy. Sur. Dept, the Govr. has thrust another troublesome task on my shoulders, for which I have neither salary nor fees—altho' he has given me a Commission to act as Surveyor General till the King's pleasure is known—The Democratical party seems to think [this] will lead me to think as the Government wishes, but I hope I am above bias—&

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[1] This was passed as "An Act to guard against Fires in this Province," Chapter v. of the Statutes of 1792.

Answer of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Lieutenant Governor of His Majestys province of Upper Canada, and commanding His Majestys forces in the same; to the Speech of the General Council of the several Indian Nations written underneath, delivered at the Glaize on the 9th day of October 1792 and from thence transmitted to His Excellency. Vizt

~~20~~

Delawares
Shawanese
Miamies
Chipawas
Ottawas
Hurons
Munseys
Connoys
Nantikokes
Mohikens

Potawatamies
Cherokees
Creeks
6 Nations
7 Nations of Canada
Mingoes of the Glaize
Sawkies
Reynards
a few Ouiatanons &
a Large Band of Warriors

Children & Brothers

I have received the Belt & Strings of Wampum, by which you take me by the Hand to lead me to your Council fire as soon as it shall be kindled at lower Sandusky the ensuing spring.

The King your fathers benevolence has always been shewn to the Indian Nations and it will ever give me pleasure to be the instrument of his bounty and goodness in taking care of all his Children.

Children & Brothers

A General Council of all Nations of your Colour is an event of the greatest magnitude; and demands the most serious attention to their united transactions.

I have well considered on your solemn application: I rejoice that you have proposed to make peace with the United States and you may be assured of the most cordial assistance that is in my power to promote so desirable a work on just and equitable terms

Children & Brothers

You say at this Council fire which is in the ce of your Country is placed the Heart of all the Indian Confederacy to which you have always considered your Fathers to be joined The King your Father, from the earliest Moment of his reign, has believed this Union to be necessary to your welfare and no less to that of the neighbouring Countries, and by his direction your late Superintendant General Sir William Johnson in all his Councils inculcated its propriety

The Kings love for Peace and his faithfulness are proverbial throughout the Universe and nothing could give him more sincere joy than to exert his influence to terminate the troubles of all the Nations of the Earth.

Children & Brothers

I will direct the Superintendants to attend the proposed meeting at lower Sandusky and you may rely on my Promise that they shall give [illegible] ſsert your just Claims to that period when the King our comm

Father, ruled the Hearts of all the people on this continent.

Children & Brothers

I thank you for the early information of your intention; your request has made a deep impression on my mind: I have little doubt, but that I should have obtained the permission of the King your benevolent Father to have been present at lower Sandusky, if the United States had concurred in the invitation.

Children & Brothers

I will chearfully transmit to you upon this pleasing occasion the assistance which has ever been afforded you by the King your Father and the Provision which you request shall be forwarded to Lower Sandusky.

Children & Brothers

I sincerely wish you Health, wisdom and prosperity and that all your troubles may be terminated by a Peace being established upon a just and solid foundation, that you may follow your Hunts in comfort and security to the common advantage of all mankind.

(Signed) J. G. Simcoe

With a Belt of
Black & White
Wampum.

Govr. Simcoe's answer
to the Speech of the
General Council held at
the Glaize 9th Octo. 1792.

To the Sachems of the United States — Brothers Allied

We Speak to You to acquaint You. that Your good Meſsage was Delivered to us Last Summer by our Friend of Mohheconuk. And alſo to acquaint You the Reaſons why we ~~can~~ Could not meet Your Great men —

Hostile Indians, Speeches to Secy of War —

You will Rember you have people among you who have and will oppose the good words of Peace. and we likewise unavoidably have such. In Your meſsages You ~~tell~~ inferred us you was Doubtfull whether the Meſsengers of from the U.S. would arrive or not, that we may hear the good offers of Peace by them.

Brs You have Reason to doubt for we have Obstinate and foolish Youngmen who went out Early Last Spring to hunt and those meſsengers unfortunately fell in to their hand & was Killed wholly Contrary to our Desirs or Customs.

Brothers we Rejoyce to hear Your Meſsage and take hold of it immedietly and we enjoin it on our Sachims to forward it first to the Wyondots and to the greater Nations (viz) the Ottawas, Chipewas and Potawattamies who we know will gladly imbrace such meſsages and Readily accept our invitations — that it should Circulate through those greater Nations & Return to us again with their approbation & for them then to Repeat & Declare that they have Recd. such a meſsage of Peace, then the Shawaneſe would be oblijed to Conforme to the same.

then to send an Escort to Fort Jefferson to make our Conclusion known — Our Sachems without Delay forwared the Messages to the above mentioned Nations, and they then sent Runners to invite the Sachems and head Warriors of Ottawas Chippawas & Potawatommees to meet with Wyandots at such & place and at the same time give Notice that they have Recd. such Messages of the United States for which they must meet together. Accordingly these Nations collected in Council for the Purpose of this good message — But before they came to Conclusion an Alarming voice Reached our Ears that the Big knifs came out to fight our Nations & have killed three of the Delawares, Runners was immediatly sent to know the truth of it.

This Alarm was the first Obstile the Hostile Indians had to oppose the work of peace, & for the same Reason the Sachems and Head Warriors of the four Nations Covered the Belt in a Blanket.

Brothers The second Reason is this before we Could Remove the first Obstile the five Nations arrived and did not Speak agreeable to Your good Message which Strengthened the arguements of those Indians which remained Hostile.

Brs. immediatly after the Message of Brant arrived to us by his Nephew a prohibitory & Cautionary Message that the Confidracy Should not Listen or Belive the message the Machheconneck Brought for if You belive him You will be Greatly Deceived.

He father Sayd he had been to so the great Men of the UNS himself. They Speak good words to the Muhheconnuck but they did not Speak so well to the five Nations. and they Speak to the Big Knifs to prepare for War, and fall on the Indians on surprise.

And that the President of the UNS Declared the He laid Claim to the Lands from the mouth of the Miami to the head of the same which empties itself in to Lake Erea. from the head of Miami thence to the head of the wabash and Down the same to the mouth of it. And that He will not by no means Restore it to the Indians again.

Brothers the fourth Reason is, That we finde by our Spies the Big Knifs are truly preparing for war, and have enlarged & Strengthened Ft. Jefferson ——

Brs. the fifth Reason is that Col Mc Kees Son had brought a Letter from Detroit that one of the Americans arrived there with this intelligence, that the big knifs brought a Large quantity of goods & Liquors to the several Forts which they will take out with parties to attack the Indians (and the goods and Liquors being previously poisoned) after a short attack to Leave the goods &c and the Indians to fall afterwards by the Poison

Brothers these are the principal Reasons that enrage the hostile party, and when we Debated on the matter they urged these arguments forceably & Could not Convince them

Otherwise - Now Brothers the matter is Laid before You - if You are Discouraged or out of patience it is what we can not help, but if you will Lengthen your patience and manifest Your power in Calling in your big Knife from your forts which stand on our land &c if you will then Respect Your Message to us, we will then immediatly arise and ~~[illegible]~~ Exert ourselves to procure a peace, then we can Assure the Back Nations that You have power to Call in Your Hostile Big knife and ~~thereby~~ ~~[illegible]~~ thereby manifest your mind for peace, then the back Nations will not believe the Hostile Nations, and then the Hostile Nations will be obliged to be peacable.

Sachems of Delaware { Mekhequck + Poopees
Tukonnoth.

Delᵈ. in Council
Miamee
Octʳ. 18. 1792

Sachems of the Muhhuconneck { Pahgioonnopseet

In Behalf of the whole Confedreny

Delivered on a string of wampom of Containing five Strings. White & Purple

Congreſs of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday, the
Fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven
hundred and ninety.

An ACT *to Regulate Trade and Intercourſe with the* INDIAN TRIBES.

BE *it enacted by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled,* That no perſon ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourſe with the Indian tribes, without a licence for that purpoſe, under the hand and ſeal of the Superintendant of the department, or of ſuch other perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint for that purpoſe; which Superintendant, or other perſon ſo appointed, ſhall, on application, iſſue ſuch licence to any proper perſon, who ſhall enter into bond with one or more ſureties, approved of by the Superintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, or by the Preſident of the United States, in the penal ſum of one thouſand dollars, payable to the Preſident of the United States for the time being, for the uſe of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful obſervance of ſuch rules, regulations and reſtrictions, as now are, or hereafter ſhall be made for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. The ſaid Superintendants, and perſons by them licenſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be governed in all things touching the ſaid trade and intercourſe by ſuch rules and regulations as the Preſident ſhall preſcribe. And no other perſon ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourſe with the Indians without ſuch licence as aforeſaid. No licence ſhall be granted for a longer term than two years. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That the Preſident may make ſuch order reſpecting the tribes ſurrounded in their ſettlements by the citizens of the United States, as to ſecure an intercourſe without licence, if he may deem it proper.

And be it further enacted, That the ſuperintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, ſhall have full power and authority to recall all ſuch licences as he may have iſſued, if the perſon ſo licenſed ſhall tranſgreſs any of the regulations or reſtrictions provided for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and ſhall put in ſuit ſuch bonds as he may have taken immediately on the breach of any condition in ſaid bond. *Provided always,* That if it ſhall appear on trial, that the perſon from whom ſuch licence ſhall have been recalled, has not offended againſt any of the proviſions of this act, or the regulations preſcribed for the trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, he ſhall be entitled to receive a new licence.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or be found in the Indian country with ſuch merchandize, in his poſſeſſion as are uſually vended to the Indians, without a licence firſt had and obtained, as in this act preſcribed, and being thereof convicted in any court proper to try the ſame, ſhall forfeit all the merchandize ſo offered for ſale to the Indian tribes, or ſo found in the Indian country, which forfeiture ſhall be, one half to the benefit of the perſon proſecuting, and the other half to the benefit of the United States.

And be it enacted and declared, That no ſale of lands made by any Indians, or any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States, ſhall be valid to any perſon or perſons or to any ſtate, whether having the right of pre-emption to ſuch lands or not, unleſs the ſame ſhall be made and duly executed at ſome public treaty, held under the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement, or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit any crime upon, or treſpaſs againſt, the perſon or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate, or within the juriſdiction of either of the ſaid diſtricts againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be puniſhable by the laws of ſuch ſtate or diſtrict, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment, and ſhall be proceeded againſt in the ſame manner, as if the offence had been committed within the juriſdiction of the ſtate or diſtrict to which he or they may belong, againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

And be it further enacted, That for any of the crimes or offences aforeſaid, the like proceedings ſhall be had for apprehending, impriſoning or bailing the offender, as the caſe may be, and for recognizing the witneſſes for their appearance to teſtify in the caſe, and where the offender ſhall be committed, or the witneſſes ſhall be in a diſtrict other than that in which the offence is to be tried, for the removal of the offender and the witneſſes or either of them, as the caſe may be, to the diſtrict in which the trial is to be had, as by the act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States are directed, for any crimes or offences againſt the United States.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States,*
and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, July the twenty-ſecond, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS AND JOHN SWAINE.

Extract of a Law passed by the Congreſs of the United States on Monday January 4th 1790

And be it further enacted ~~by the authority~~ that every person who shall attempt to trade with the Indian Tribes, or be found in the Indian Country with such Merchandize in his poſseſsion as are usually vended to the Indians, without a Licence first had and obtained, as in this Act prescribed, and being thereof convicted in any court proper to try the same, shall forfeit all the Merchandize so offered for sale to the Indian tribes — or so found in the Indian Country, which forfeiture shall be, one half to the benefit of the person prosecuting, and the other half to the benefit of the United States —

Extract of ~~the regulations~~ an ordinance made by the President of the United States to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. August 28. 1790 —

10th. — Such goods only as are intended for the comfort and convenience of the Indians shall be permitted to be carried into the Indian Towns and villages — the article of distilled Spirits particularly shall be prohibited to be sold, excepting by traders at such out military posts as shall be directed by the Superintendants. —

Now therefore this is to forbid any person or persons. to sell any article or articles ~~to~~ in any of the Indian Towns or ~~Indians~~ villages without a Licence therefor first had and obtained, under the pain and penalty of the before recited Law and ordinance — Given under my hand at Canandargua in the County of Ontario Oct: 22: 1792

Proceedings of a Council held at Niagara 25th Octr. 1792

Present

His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe

Lieut. Col. Butler. Deputy Agent

William Johnston Interpretor

A Seneka, Onondago and Cayuga Chief.

Clear Sky, the Onondago Chief addressed his Excellency as follows—

Brother

We have this day the Pleasure of meeting You in Council, and return the Great Spirit thank for protecting us, as we are all liable to accidents

We also return the Great Spirit for your recovery, having been informed that you had been ill—

Brother

Our Business here was owing to different reports we had heard from the Grand River, which made some of our People very uneasy, and we were fully Convinced that You would inform us of any thing that might come to Your Knowledge; We now are Convinced that these reports are Groundless—

Brother

We are informed by our Brother Willm Johnston that those Indians of the Six Nations who went to

the

Have Safe returned to Fort Erie
The Westward, for which we return Thanks
to the Great Spirit, for Protecting them. We
have not yet heard their Proceedings, but
Suppose you are informed of them —

Brother

We had information of your Comeing before
Your arrival, but Great Sickness having prevailed
this Summer it prevented us from going thro'
the Ceremony of Welcomeing You, and receiving
Your Fatherly Advice,

Brother

We are informed that you are come to
this Place to take Care of us as Well as of the White
People, and as the Season is getting Cold and
our Young men Anxious to go a hunting, we
beg you will Consider us and Order Some
Clothing for our Old, and Distressed people &
Children and Some Amunition for the young
men —

Brother

We pray the Great Spirit for your
Health & Protection

John Butler
Agt

Proceedings of a Council held at
~~Niagara~~ the Government House at
Navy Hall, October 27th 1792.

Present

His Excellency Lt Govr Simcoe
The Honble Chief Justice Osgoode
Col. Butler, Captn Littlehales
Lt Talbot Lt Gray K.R.

His Excellency the Lt Govr addressed a Seneka, Onondago, & Cayuga Chief in answer to their Speech of the 25th of October as follows,

Brother It gives me great Pleasure in meeting you at this place, & I return the Great Spirit thanks for your preservation.

Brothers I am sorry that any false Reports should have given you uneasiness; & you acted the part of wise Men in coming to this place to hear the truth for you well know that your Great Father has never deceived you —

Brother Your Superintendant Colonel Butler has told me of these Reports, & I add my Assurances to his that they are groundless —

Brother The Lands at the Grand River have been purchased by your Father of the Mississagues, that his ancient Friends & Children the Six Nations may have sufficient room whenever they shall think proper to remove thither to lay down a—

Brothers

I rejoice that your ~~Brethren of the Six Nations~~ People are returned safe from the General Council Fire of the Indian Nations at the Miamis, I hope their Endeavours to promote Peace will be successful, & I assure you, that your great Father will always be ready to contribute to so useful a Work.

Brothers I am sorry that Sickness has hitherto prevented me from the Pleasure of receiving your congratulations on my arrival among you—

Brother

It will give me great satisfaction to shew in all respects the Benevolence which your great Father has directed to be used towards his ancient Allies the Six Nations, I shall therefore Order the clothing to be given, as usual, to your old & infirm People, & ammunition to your young Men that they may prosecute their Hunts.

Brothers I pray the Great Spirit to take you under his Protection—

Foot of the Miamis Rapids 28th October 1792 —

Several of the Western Indians being collected here, for the purpose of receiving their Annual Supply of Clothing &c., invited Captain Brandt to a council this morning at the Maquitche Camp

the Snake, after welcoming him and two other 6 Nation Chiefs who attended him to this Council fire which had been kindled for the purpose of uniting all the Indian Nations as one Man, He performed the usual ceremonies followed by their forefathers, of wiping the tears from his Eyes, which might be occasioned by misfortunes or the Loss of friends since their last meeting — He also removed any grief or uneasiness that remained on his heart; and opened his ears that he might listen to what his Nephews the Delawares & his Younger brethren the Shawenoes had now to say to him; then desiring him to throw behind him any thing bad that had been collected in his ears, or the reports of bad birds he laid down

Three Strings of Wampum —

and thus Proceeded.

Brother — — Now since we have wiped away your tears, and cleared your Heart from every bad impression,

I.

I desire you will listen to what I shall now say to you

You know it is not long since we had a General Council, and you are informed Brother, as well as ourselves, of the determination of that Council —

Brother Brandt — We look'd upon you as one of ourselves, and you and we Shawenoes and Delawares stept acroſs that Council fire as one man to the Cornplanter who brought something with him under his arm.

Now Brother, be strong — You desired us in this quarter and all those of our Colour to be strong and as one Man, — We are so — and we have sent some of our people to the Southward to unite them with us — We now desire you to be strong in your quarter, you the six Nations and Chippawas :— We have never lost sight of your advice to us, to be strong here.

Brother — It is not you alone, but all your six Nations I desire to be strong as well as us that we and our children may have a little longer to live.

Strings of Wampum

Brother — The Mohickens have told us, it is eight years since they heard that all Nations were united as one Man, and that since they had come among us they had found every thing agreeable to their mind and had left the Speeches, they had brought with the Snow-bird, — That they were now going home to get ready to bring their Women & Children, to live amongst us. — That they found our father was very good to us, and they found themselves hampered among the White people, and wanted to get into a place where they could be more at their liberty.

——————We then desired them to be strong and bring on their families, that there was plenty room for them and no doubt our father and the 6 Nations would help them on their journey: when they had finished their speech to us, the delivered

Six Strings Wampum.

Brother

We now desire you to be ready in the Spring as soon as the Lake is open with all your people.

—General Washington has always been sending to us for Peace. Now if he is true and wants peace, the Ohio must be the boundary line, as we long ago agreed upon; and we will meet him at Sandusky.

Brother — We desire you to lose no time in joining us there, that we may be strong at the making of the peace, if the Americans meet us there.

Four Strings Wampum

Capt. Brandt

Brothers Shawanoes, and Nephews Delawares, I am very glad to hear what you have said; it sets my Heart right, and I will meet you at the appointed place — I desire you Brothers Shawanoes, and Nephews Delawares to take care and be aware of what we are about — General Washington is very cunning, he will try to fool us if he can. — He speaks very smooth, will tell you fair stories, and at the same time want to ruin us. — Perhaps in a few days, he may send out a flag — that will be only to blindfold us — It will not do for one Man to turn about and listen to that flag, — We must all be at it as we are all united as one Man.

(A large bundle of Wampum)

Snake — Brother, You need not be afraid of any of the Nations here, listening to any flag Washington may send, as we have already concluded on meeting him at Sandusky and we will receive no flag, until we know whether he will meet us there or not.

A true interpretation

Proceedings of a Council
between the Shawanoes & Delawares
and
Captn. Brandt at the Rapids
28th. October 1792.

No. 1

SPEECH OF THE WESTERN INDIANS.

FOOT OF THE MIAMIS RAPIDS, 28th Octor, 1792.

Several of the Western Indians being collected here for the purpose of receiving their Annual supply of Clothing &c., invited Captain Brant to a Council this morning at the Musquitché Camp.

The Snake after welcoming him and two other Chiefs who attended him, to the Council fire which had been kindled for the purpose of uniting all the Indian Nations as one Man, He performed the usual ceremonies followed by their forefathers of wiping the tears from his eyes, which might be occasioned by misfortunes or the loss of friends since their last meeting: He also removed any grief or uneasiness that remained in his heart; and opened his Ears that he might listen to what his Nephews the Delawares and his younger brethren the Shawanoes had now to say to him, then desiring him to throw behind him anything bad that had been collected in his ears, or reports of bad birds, he laid down

Three Strings of Wampum.

and thus Proceeded—

Brother, Now since we have wiped away your tears and cleared your heart from every bad impression, I desire you will listen to what I shall now say to you—

You know it is not long since we had a General Council, and you are informed, Brother, as well as ourselves of the determinations of that Council.

Brother Brandt.

We looked upon you as one of ourselves, and you and the Shawenoes & Delawares spoke across that Council fire as one Man, to the Cornplanter who brought something with him under his Arm.

Now, Brother, be strong—You desire us in this quarter and all those of our Colour to be strong and as one Man, we are so, and we have sent some of our people to the Southward to unite them with us—We now desire you to be strong in your quarter you the Six Nations & Chippewas: We have never lost sight of your advice to be strong here.

Brother, It is not you alone but all your six Nations, I desire to be strong as well as us, that we and our Children may have a little longer to live.

Strings of Wampum.

Brother, The Mohickens have told us it is eight years since they heard that all Nations were united as one Man, and that since they had come among us, they had found everything agreeable to their mind, and that they had left the Speeches they had brought with the Snowbird—That they were now going home to get ready to bring their Women and Children to live amongst us—That they found our father was very good to us, and they find themselves hampered among the white people and wanted to get into a place where they could be more at their liberty.

We then desired them to be strong and bring on their families, that there was plenty room for them and no doubt our father and the Six Nations would help them on their Journey; when they had finished their Speech to us they delivered

Six Strings of Wampum.

Brother, We now desire you to be ready in the Spring, as soon as the lake is open, with all your people—General Washington has always been sending to us for peace, Now if he is true and wants peace, the Ohio must be the boundary line, as we long ago agreed upon, and we will meet him at Sandusky.

Brother,—We desire you to lose no time in joining us there, that we may be strong at the making of the peace, if the Americans meet us there.

Four Strings Wampum.

Capt. Brandt.

Brothers Shawenoes and Nephews Delawares—I am very glad to hear what you have said—It sets my heart right, and I will meet you at the appointed place—I desire you Brothers Shawenoes and Nephews Delawares to take care and be aware of what we are about—General Washington is very cunning, he will try to fool us if he can—He speaks very smooth, will tell you fair stories, and at the same time want to ruin us—Perhaps in a few days, he may send out a flag—that will be only to blindfold us.—It will not do for one man to turn about and listen to that flag—We must be all at it, as we are all united as one man.

A large Band of Wampum.

The Snake.

Brother. You need not be afraid of any of the Nations here listening to any flag Washington may send us, as we have already concluded on meeting him at Sandusky, and we will receive no flag until we know whether he will meet us there or not.

ALURED CLARKE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Quebec, 29th October, 1792.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency copy of a letter of the 27th inst., from the Commissary Storekeeper General, on the subject of supplying the Upper Posts with flour for the ensuing year.

On the receival of this article for the Troops, besides the current price paid by the contractors at Montreal, an additional allowance in lieu of transport which is provided at the expence of Government, has been made to the settlers; this however originated at a time when the entire produce of the Settlements exclusive of their own consumption did not exceed the demand for Government, the excess therefore being collected from every part of the districts operated to the benefit and encouragement of the whole, and by which also, a saving of expence was made to Government.

These settlements having increased greatly in their population and improvements, there is every reason to believe that, after reserving what may be necessary for the use of the inhabitants, the quantity of flour at market will be much greater than is required for the supply of the King's Troops and Loyalists; a circumstance of the bounty therefore instead of operating to the General advantage as heretofore, may be converted to the benefit of a few Individuals monopolizing the quantity wanted by Government.

Not willing however to make alterations or take any means independent of your advice and opinion, which from your situation and local information must be better grounded than mine can be at this distance, I am induced from every consideration to leave it to you to determine whether the Bounty hitherto granted to the settlers in Upper Canada in the receival of flour for the Troops, by the additional price (in lieu of transport) can with propriety and general benefit to the settlers be continued for another year, or whether the saving to Government and the difficulty of making the encouragement hitherto granted operate longer in the same way, would not render it more advisable to receive the flour wanted by Gov-

Numbers of the Six Nations, Nov.r 1792.

Senekas –	~ main village at Buffalo Creek	381	
	~ White Chiefs' village	107	488
	~ Catarraugarus	225	
	~ Allegany (Cornplanters two villages) ~ add 32 & deduct them from Cataragus	331 [363]	556
	~ Tawnawandie	104	104
	~ Canawaugus	22	
	~ Geneseo village	91	
	~ Big Tree	96 80	
	~ Squaukee Hill	190	399
	~ Ka-oun-o-de-o		148
		Total	1695
Onondaugas ~	Buffaloe Creek	215	
Oct.r 30, 96, 100	~ Reservation	(100) 145	360
Oneia	~ Oneida	600	
		26	626
Tuscorras	~ Near Niagara Landing	262 – 161	
	At Oneida	63	325
			3006
Cayugas	~ At the Reservation	51	
	uncertain – At Buffaloe Creek, ~~suppose~~ [illegible]	[49]	73
	(The rest of the Cayugas, about 300, are at Grand River)		3079
Munsees (sometimes called Delawares) at Catarau-garus			143
Muh-he-kon-nucks, or Stockbridge Indians at Oneida			315
To share the annuity of 4500 dollars, total			~~[illegible]~~ 3537

Tall Chief (& Jimeson)
33
44
77

K

9
6
32

Number of Indians

& distribution of clothing

M3

27
35
102
~~704~~
64
168

504

2 65
672

168
3
504

41
4
37

Cay.ⁿ 32/7̲-1

Delaw 143/47̲-2

141

47
7
71
53
178

49
54
103

206
64
270
270
54

Numbers of the Six Nations & Distribution of Goods —

Capt. Dudly:	£ 70.15.0
Mr. Crofsitt	20..0..0
Mr. Havens	4..0..0
Mr. Ewing	14.0..0
	108..15..0

488
5
8/2440/305
24
040
40

8/488/61
48
8

305	B
206	Alle
225	Cata
65	Tonada,
91	Little B.,
92	Kanod.,
118	Aquaka
13	Cana,
63	Gd River
1178	

331
5
8/1655/206
16
55
48
7

225
5
8/1125/140
8
32
32
5

104
5
8/520/65
48
40
40

148
5
8/740/92
72
20
16
4

1750
222
1972

187
5
735/91
72
15
~~2000~~
1222
778

190
5
8/950/118
8
15
8
70

778
778
1556

1528
88
7064
6464
328
328
656
656
1312

22
5
8/110/13
8
30
24
6

102
5
510/63
48

25
9
225

24
9

185

①

Proceedings of a Council holden at Navy Hall on Wednesday the 7th day of November AD 1792 — Present

His Excellency the Lt Govr

The Honble Wm Osgoode Chief Justice —

Lt Col Butler, Dy Agent Indn affairs —

Capt Stevenson — Dy Qr Mr General

Capt Littlehales Major of Brigade

D Smith — A.D.Q.M. General.

Read at the Council, Proceedings of a General Council &c &c &c (as it is headed) consisting of 45 pages — and signed A McKee D.A.I.A. — large belt, 8 strings of white wampum —

The Cornkillers assertion folio 14

Cornkillers asserts that Washington offered to remove the posts, 25.

Farmers Brothers assertion 28

As to the Boundary 35

Read then the Journal of Wm Johnson Indn Interpreter (as headed) consisting of 13 pages & signed Wm Johnson —

2/ Much conversation passed on the subject of Indian Affairs — His Excellency was pleased to ask Colonel Butler several Questions, on the ~~possibility~~ possibility as well as the practicability of securing a general & lasting Peace — a great deal of explanatory information & was given in answer to them —

DWS

Memorandum of
Minutes of a Council
holden at Navy Hall
7 Novr. 1792
on the Subject of
Indian Affairs.

Novr 10th 1792.

My dear Sir, — Private & confidential

Having a few Leisure Moments, at Last, I sit down to give you my ~~[illegible]~~ hearty Approbation of the manner in which, it appears, you have acted at the Lake Council & my thanks for its Communication; I immediately forwarded the result of the meeting to his Majesty's Ambassador, & I hope, that he will be able to avail himself of ~~it~~ to the public Advantage —

In regard to your own Conduct, I wanted no testimony to convince me that it will always be fair & honorable & that while you continue in his Majesty's Service you would always conform yourself to such Instructions, as He should in his Wisdom think it necessary to give; however ~~impolite~~ impolitick Impolitick they might appear & perhaps be truly so in themselves; but I always have had my dread & apprehension least the Traders should find it their Interest to counteract the general Instructions & Conduct of his Majesty's Servants & buoy up the Indians by that false hope of Succour which Circumstances & Policy seem to render it impracticable to be afforded — I am perfectly convinced that one

58

General Union amongst the whole Nation can alone furnish the basis of a real Peace, & establish upon a permanent principle both the Interest of the American Settler, & the American Indians Security — I hope therefore, for much good from their late propositions —

Coll. Butler, & some Officers set off yesterday to the Buffaloe Creek, to meet the Six Nations, who desired that I would direct some British Officers to be present at the Interview they are to have with Chapin their Agent, & the ~~message~~ delivery of the Message they are charged with to the United States — Chapin himself is gone to Philadelphia, his Son, I apprehend attends in his room —

I understand from good Authority, the Creeks will not suffer the line to be ran on which McGilvray agreed, & it is even said, that he himself is adverse to it, & is in some communication with the Spanish Governor of the Floridas —

Brant has written to Dr Kerr that he does not approve of the Conduct at the Council — He has given no reasons — I should be glad to know from you what you conjecture them to be —

Mr Selby has permission to remain with you; I make no doubt that He is as useful as you represent him to be, I desire my Compliments to him —

I am with great regard your faithful servant

J G Simcoe

to Cole. McKee.

225	Stockbridge;	removed
25	Mohawks,	at New Stockbridge
53	Tuscaroras.	
600	Oneidas	
120	Onondagas	at Onondaga
300	do	at Buffaloe
80	Cayugas	at Cayuga
200	do	at Buffaloe
300	Tuscaroras	West of Genesee
120	Suppawnees	do
1800	Senekas	
3823		

600	Oneidas
353	Tuscaroras.
420	Onondagas
280	Cayugas
1653	
225	Stockbridge
25	Mohawks
1903	
1800	Senekas
120	Sepawnees
1920	

Numbers of the Five
Nations within the U States
Recd. from Genl. Chapin
Nov. 12. 1792.

Colo. Pickering

SIX NATIONS' COUNCIL AT BUFFALO CREEK.

Proceedings of a Council of the Six Nations held at Buffaloe Creek.

Tuesday, November 13th, 1792.

Present:

Lt. Colonel Butler, Agt. I. D.
Major of Brigade Littlehales.
Lt. Talbot 24th Regt.
Lt. Grey 7th or R.F.
W. B. Sheehan } Interpreters.
Wm. Johnston }
} By order of His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe.

With the Chiefs of the Seneca, Onandago, Cayuga, Tuscarora Indians and their Allies, Delawares, &c., &c., &c.

On the part of the United States, Mr. Chapin (son of the Superintendant General) Mr. Parrish, Interpreter.

Cow Killer—A Seneca Chief Spoke thus.

Brothers,

Give attention to what we are going to say. We are happy to see the King's people and those of the United States side by side. We last winter went by Invitation to Philadelphia; upon our return we reported our proceedings to the King's Superintendant, who seemed pleased.

The United States recommended our mediation in making a peace with our Western Brethren; and being also solicited by them to attend; The King's people furnished us with every assistance, and sent a person with us; We accordingly went to Detroit, where we met with every attention, and were amply provided to the place of our Destination.

Brothers,

While at the Council of the Glaize, our Brethren called us Elder Brothers; said, they had often sent to us for four years past for our Advice and assistance.

White Belt six Rows of Wampum.

Brothers,

After the above was delivered we asked why the great Council Fire was kindled and if they had any thing on their minds?—They replied "*that* was not all they wished to mention; that four years ago they sent an express to their Elder Brethren, informing them of their situation.—The answer the Six Nations returned was, they were all of one colour, and ought to be *firm* and *united;* in consequence of which they received a large bunch of Wampum, containing the Sentiments of twenty different Indian Nations.

Brothers,

After receiving the message from our Elder Brethren we took their pipe, and our Confederacy smoked it, and returned the same with all our opinions.

Brothers,

"We now return the Pipe, and hope you (our Elder Brethren) will smoke it with the same sentiments you offered it to us.

Brothers,

"We the Six Nations after having smoked out of the Pipe, said *we* were all of one mind, in ancient times our Forefathers were at war with each other, some nations occasioned Disturbances amongst us, perhaps it was the will of the great Spirit; We the Six Nations then exerted ourselves to procure peace; in process of time the English *Our Fathers*, came to trade with us, they demanded a small piece of ground; this we granted, they still solicited for more Land. They assisted the Indians when they became settlers in making peace, and recommended all we have hitherto done, that we ought to be of one mind. We told the Hurons we conceived them to be the promoters of the existing troubles and thanked our Brethren in general for defending our property.

Brothers,

"Tho' we were happy at your success in repelling the late Invasion of your Territories yet we recommend the advice of the King (our Father) to keep possession of your Country by making an Adequate Peace.

Brothers,

"When the White People arrived at Albany, the great King and the Americans were one; our Father Sir William Johnson had the care of us, we then agreed to give the white people Lands East of the Ohio the *Boundary Line;* selling other Lands to the East of that *Boundary Line*, was the cause of breaking the minds of the Indians.

Brothers,

"Attention; we hold this Pipe, you call us Brothers, we wish unanimity, that the chain of Friendship may be brightened; we will cordially assist you to hold it and to carry the heavy burthen."

After delivering the above Speech the Shawanese answered.

Brothers,

"Tho' we call you Elder Brethren, we look upon it you do not speak from your *Hearts* as you are but just come from counselling with the Americans, we know you have Intercourse with them." When this was said, they told us they would adjourn, and desired us to make our minds easy, as they would speak more freely. We replyed we shall now go back to (the Interpreter) Johnson and relate what has passed.

On reassembling we spoke as follows.

Brothers,

"You consider us as people who speak only from our Lips, and that we converse with what you call *Yankies*, it's true we have held Treaties with the United States, the British have advised it when for our Interest, but we never lost sight of the Confederacy; you seem Jealous of our Intercourse with the States, we are independent people and not biased by British or Americans."

Brothers,

"All the time the English and French were at war, they were fighting for this Island, the French were conquered, soon after the people now called Americans disagreed with the English; and in the contest the King was thrown down; and gave up this Country to the States.

This is the Language the States hold forth to us; They consider themselves the proprietors of these Lands, in the same manner the King did; when he took them from the French and could shew them upon paper.

Brothers,

This being related our Western Brethren did not appear to comprehend it, owing to the Interpreter, but when it was explained by another Interpreter, the

Confederacy were satisfied, and promised to abide by our advice, and thanked us for following the wise measures of our Forefathers.

The Western Nations then spoke.

Brothers,

"We give you sincere thanks for what you have related; the States last autumn sent an army into our Country commanded by General Butler to proceed to the Glaize, if he met friendly people they were to be unmolested; from thence he was to march to the foot of the Miami Rapids, and so on to Detroit, but he was not to act offensively to the garrison; these were his orders from General Washington.

Brothers,

"This Army came into our Country, we defeated them, we consider ourselves sole proprietors of this Land, and tho' Washington is *lately* become a great man, we are resolved to receive no messages from him by the Bloody road.

Elder Brethren,

"We are and shall always look upon ourselves as the sole owners of this Country, but as peace is good, we are willing to follow your advice, and will listen to the Voice of Peace from the Americans, provided it is for our Interests, we have no objection to meet them (the Americans) at Sandusky.

Brothers,

"We are determined to follow your advice to take care of our Women and Children, in former times you recommended the strictest union, which we have always adhered to. We will make peace, in an equitable manner; but if we cannot obtain it upon those conditions, we expect you conformable to our ancient compact, will assist us to protect our Women and Children; and as you have an open Road, we request you to communicate our Sentiments to the President of the United States.

Elder Brethren,

"The President, we hear from you, is desirous to speak to us, and has delivered his wishes to that effect thro' you, we desire you to acquaint him we will meet the States early in the Spring at Sandusky; at the same time to signify that we claim some Lands on the East side of the Ohio, purchased from Individuals not authorized to dispose of them, we give up these Lands as a compensation for our Lands on the West side of the River Ohio."

The Cow Killer then continued his Speech having finished repeating the transactions at the Miami.

Brothers,

We give it in charge to remember us to the great Man at Niagara, who we understand is lately arrived from England, and has the care of the Indians as well as the White People, in this part of the Country, we urge it to you to request his attendance at the proposed Council, at Sandusky next Spring; Colonel Butler has been long acquainted with our affairs, we therefore solicit his attendance, and hope our Father will consider us, and provide some provisions at the place of meeting; We conclude by observing that if the Governor or his representative does not meet us, and those persons deputed by the United States do not also meet us, we shall suppose they do not wish for peace.

Four Strings of Black & White Wampum.

Addressed to Mr. Chapin.

Brothers,

You represent the United States, we were sent by you to the Westward, and have related what passed there.

Brothers,

Give attention—

We address you in the same manner as the President of Congress;—by his desire, we went to the Westward; the road is opened for him to pursue, and accomplish the desired peace; We have repeated your wishes to the Western Nations and explained them; there is a peaceful path and a bloody one; prevent your armies from proceeding in that Country, and enable us to render that service you seem so desirous of. The Six Nations are now returned, and have contributed as much as possible their assistance, with their Western Brethren, to restore peace; We hope the United States will not by any improper means, defeat the intended purpose; for should such be the case, as it is the wish of the Indians to live in peace, they will look upon the President of the United States as the cause of its not taking place.

A Belt eight rows Black & White Wampum.

We expect sensible persons will be appointed to attend the Council, and that all Records of purchases of Lands, Treaties and Documents, Maps, &c. since the first arrival of the white people among us, will be brought and produced by them, as they will then be particularly investigated.

Four Strings of Black and White Wampum.

We request that what we have now said, may be immediately communicated by *Express* to Congress, and an answer sent back to us as soon as possible without any delay that we may make our Western Brethren acquainted with it; as it is a matter requiring our most serious consideration.

Brothers,

More particularly addressed to Colonel Butler.

We have related all our Business to the Westward and we now repeat that we cannot negotiate any thing at the proposed place of assembling (viz.) Sandusky, without the Governor's and your (Col. Butler's) presence it being a matter of the most essential Importance to us; we therefore hope you will be prepared to clear up all doubts and to be active and alive to our Interests as Reflections have been insinuated that when we formerly consulted the commanding officers they could not give us final answers, we trust that is now obviated, and that the Governor will make a Speedy Reply.

Brothers,

We expect the Governor will bring to Sandusky all papers, Maps, Records and treaties relative to us Indians.

A Belt eight Rows of Black & White Wampum.

Brothers,

It gives us great pleasure to see you who represent the King Our Father and the United States sitting in Council together, it has been very different for some years past when you were much divided in your Sentiments.

Adjourned.

Nov. 14th.

Present the same as yesterday. Colonel Butler called the attention of all the Chiefs to listen to the answer I (Major of Brigade Littlehales) was going to give to their Speech of yesterday, as follows.

Brothers of the Six Nations and Your Allies, Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors,

I am deputed by the Governor, who resides at Niagara, the Representative of the King Your Father, to meet you at this Council Fire.

Brothers,

I have listened attentively to what you repeated yesterday respecting the transactions of yourselves and Western Brethren at the Miamis; it will afford peculiar satisfaction to find your endeavours have proved in some measure successful as you know it has been recommended by the King your Father to negotiate matters amicably, well convinced it is for your Interests.

Brothers,

I shall communicate Your invitation to the Governor to attend the Council at Sandusky next Spring and to bring with him all the Records, Treaties and Documents of every description relative to the Indians and I am well persuaded he will embrace the earliest opportunity of sending you an answer.

Brothers,

I cannot conclude without the strongest assurances of the Governor's firm attachment and Friendship for his Brothers of the Six Nations as well as all the Indians; and I am confident he will be particularly happy to render every possible assistance, consistent with his situation, to bring about that peace, apparently so very essential to *your Interests.*

Mr. Chapin then spoke.

Brothers,

You that are present of the Six Nations give attention.

Brothers,

I come here in behalf of Congress representing my Father the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. I am sorry he is not here.

Brothers,

I rejoice that the British and the Indians and the people of the States are altogether at your Council Fire. I shall send on an Express directly to the Board of War with exact minutes of your proceedings, indeed I shall most probably go myself. I shall give a faithful account of everything.

Brothers,

I shall particularly mention what you said about the meeting at Sandusky next Spring and your wish that good persons may be sent to that Council.

Brothers,

(Parrish the American Interpreter translated this Speech to the Indians at the conclusion of every sentence, *here* the Cow Killer interrupted him, and said not only good persons, but sensible proper people no Land Jobbers but such as Colonel Pickering) Mr. Chapin proceeded.

Brothers,

I, or my Father, will acquaint the States, that you particularly desire that all papers, Maps, Treaties and Records between the White People and the Indians may be brought to your Council at Sandusky next Spring.

Adjourned.

I. from Six N ~~[illegible]~~ Nov. 16 1792

Your sent us on with a Message of Peace to ye the Western Ind.s

We proceeded accordingly to your Directions in our Journey going & coming was protected by the G. Spirit

We give thanks to the G. Spirit that we have Returned Safe to our Seats

While we was at the westward we Exerted our Selves to bring about Peace, the fatigue we underwent is not small; Now it's our Desire your People to lay Down their Arms on the Ohio — or otherwise it is all in vain what we have Done

Now if you wish for Peace your must make every Exertion and proceed through the path we have Directed for you — If peace Does not take place the fault must arise through ye U.S.

We now Desire your B.rs to Send forward agents Who are men of Honesty Not proud Land Jobbers but men who wish for peace and Honesty Also wish they may be accompanied by some friends or Quakers to attend that Council

Wish you to Exert yourselves to forward these Messages to the Westwd as fast as possable and we are taken by the hand to attend that Cauncil Next Summer when we shall hear all that takes place there—

To G. Simcoe by the Stockbr Indians

Br. we have been informed the Lieut Gov. is a good man we Desire you will take the Gov. by the hand & lead him to the Council Next Summer, Exert your selves to Get him up that He may set side & side with the people of the U.S at the Treaty ~~Also to Desire~~ When you take him by the hand Desire him to help us to provision for that Treaty

6 St. to the Gov—

Br. now we have Laid all our proceedings before Which took place at the Westd. You have heard the Request of your Westd. Brs therefore wish you to Exert yourself in Granting their Requests you often told us to Listen to the voice of Peace when ever we might hear it now we hear the voice of Peace we Call on you for your Assistance that we may become peaceable through this Island

2nd

You tell us we Came with the voice of the UNs we Do to gether with the advice of the King He tells us to not throw our minds on either. but Listen to Reason and Remain a people Confederated.

Shawna N—

now Elder Brs you Come to us with your opinion & the voice of the UNs. it is your mind to put an End to all Hostilities Brs now I will Relate what took place last fall in our Land Genl W. sent an army into our Land which fell into our hands.

His Orders was then to proceed into our Lands as far as the Myamia Towns there to the Glaize thence to Detroit if he had Enough & not Molest any of the Kings People & if you meet any people on your march who appear friendly leave them Behind yr Backs without harm

The friendt of the UNs must know the Reason why the Blood is so Deep in our paths we have been informed He has sent Messages of Peace in these Bloody Paths who fell on the way

as He knows that path to be Bloody no Comn— to take place in that way as there is a path through the Six N. Country which is smooth & Easy— If He wants to send the voice of Peace it must pass through their Road

Eldest Brs We have been informed the P. of the
UNS thinks himself the Greatest man on this
Island we had this Country given to us long in
Place before we saw any Person of a White Skin
We Consider the people of White Skin the
Younger Brs

You informs us it is the wish of the white
people to hold Council with us. Genl W. being
yr head man we will Consent to Treat with
Him, we Desire you our Eldest Brs to inform
G.W. we will You will inform him
we will Treat with him at the Rapids of
Myomee the Next Spring
We Consider ourselves still the proper owners of
some Land East of Ohio we will Deliver up that
for payment which has been made to some
individuals for Land on the west side

Brs You have laid before us a Dish & one Spo
Desiring the whole Continent to Eat with th
we accept of it & Shall Do accordingly
we are now about Compleating the Business you
Came on - When you Return you will

make known to the P. What we have Done
it may be he will not Consent to what we have
propos'd & if he will not must Call on you to
assist in the heavy Burden which will Lye on us
We have opened a path for him and pointed out
a Way and if he will not walk in it must
have your Assistance

Now our Eldest Brs when the president Came to you
He took you aside to hear what he had to say
He Desired you to Come to us & Deliver the Message
You have Deld it & we Desire You to Deliver the
Message we have given you to Deliver to him
and Desire him to Send a Message Back as
quick as possible what he will Do Respecting what
we have now Done & Concluded on - to forward to you
and you to us. - We will Lay the Bloody tomh.
Aside till we hear from the President of the U.S.
& when this Message Comes to us we will Send
to the Different Nations Speaking on 3 Strings of Wm

Brothers people of the united States & Kings people take Notice Last winter the President took us by the hand & Led us to Phil^a. where they made known to us their friendship [illegible] & Requested of us to proceed to the westward & use ~~their~~ our influence to make peace With the Hostile Indians; we proceeded accordingly and made known to them our agreement

After we Returned the Chiefs that Remained ~~at~~ Home was well pleased with our proceedings and after we had Determined to proceed some of our Chiefs was Detained on acct. of sickness

Brs People United St & K. P.

After we arrived at the westward we met with an agreeable Reception. they informed us we was their Elder Brs ~~at~~ appeared as the Sun Risen on them as they always look'd to them for advice

it is 4 years ago since we have heard your voice and Should be happy now to hear what you have to Relate to us — Six Nas Requested of them to tell them what they had to Relate to them as they kindled this Council fire

About 4 yrs ago your voice Came to us Desiring us to Combine ourselves together as we are the Eldest People of this Island & all of our Colour that our minds may be one this they told ~~them~~ us as they had attended to it & Exhibited a large Bunch of wampum to prove the Same from Each Nation.

To Confirm it Still farther they told us we Sent them a pipe which went through all the Nations at the West & Southard all Smok'd out of it Both Woman & Children — as this pipe has been through the Nations they Returning it to us and told us to Smoke out of it our selves

Brs Listen once to your Elder Brs our fore fathers have handed Down to us that we are one people Concept to be of one mind of one colour on this Island & had made our minds Strong & had become as one people in peace & friendship

This being Done our Chifes agreed to hand it Down to futer posterity the Same Combinations, A Certain Nation Call'd the Unions took a Brand from our fire & kindled it and Became a people with us. then we Considerd our Selves as one people Combined together.

And now there is a White people on this Island who is watching our Conduct but Let us attend to our own Concerns & Brighten the Chain of friend Ship amongst our Selves

As our minds are one let us Consider futer posterity and Consider those ung warriors Who are in the prime of Life & engaged in the prosute of deird &c which is the Cause of Defucalty at present

Brs Consider your Country which is good & Conduct your selves in such amanner as to keep it to yr selves & posterity

Now Brs you present us a pipe which you say your Elder Brs sent you. you say Your head Chiefs have all smoked out of it & Returning it to us we take it and smoke out of it in friendship

Now as we are thus Combined together, all the Nations &c we are able to lift a heavy Burden.

Shawany Nation

My Eldest Brs we have heard what you have Delivered We have heard it with attention we Consider as if you Del'd. it from the outside of Your lips altho you Consider us as your younger Brs Your seats are not at such a Distance but What we perceive your Conduct Clearly these are the Reasons why we Consider you to speak from the outside of Your Lips

When ever you hear the Voice of the U S you take your packs & attend their Councils

I see plainly you have the voice of the U S folded under yr arms with you to unfold it to us

that we may se it freely & consult on it, Speaking
on a String of Wpm of 3 Strings throws it across the fire
to us instead of handing it in a friendly manner —
Then we proceeded according to their Request which is to teadous to Relate & which Congress all Ready know.
but when we Related it we failed for Interpreters & Did
not Convey the Right Idea they appeard very much
Ruffeled in their minds as to & adjourned the Council
to the Next Day — when it was Related properly to them
then they appeard Easy in their minds

Eldest Brd Your Desire is to Consider our Country
& posterity we will accept of your advice and
proceed accordingly.

C. N.

Let us look back to the time of white people Coming
into their Country. very soon began to traffic for land
soon after Sr Wm Johnston was sent amongst us as
agent from the King, & soon (He began to Purchase)
at the Treaty at Ft Stanwix and Did Purchase all
East of the River Ohio

A few yrs after this purchase the people of the States
& the King broak apart & we being persuaded to take
off the King's Side became very bad for us after a
few years the King being Beat their ~~they~~ States
took possession of all the sd Land the English took from the French

Brs we now sit here together You are the man who nave Represents the UNS. We Discern there is a Spirit of pride Subsist Between the King & UNS. & we Desire you to Lay that aside —

When the agents from the UNS Come forward to the Council we Desire they may bring all Plans maps Records & Documents that there may be a ~~Right~~ Rite understanding of all Tracts of land since the first Purchase in AMa

Speeches of the
Six Nations & Hostile
Indians to Bro. U.S.
Novr. 16. 1792

NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, DECEMBER 6, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

The several measures which have been pursued to induce the hostile Indian tribes, North of the Ohio, to enter into a conference or treaty with the United States, at which all causes of difference might be fully understood, and justly and amicably arranged, have already been submitted to both Houses of Congress.

The papers herewith sent will inform you of the result.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, *December the 6th*, 1792.

War Department, *December 6th*, 1792.

Sir:

In explanation of the speeches from the chiefs of the Six Nations, herewith submitted, it may be proper to observe, that Jasper Parish, who is a temporary interpreter to those tribes, informs verbally, that the said chiefs returned from the hostile tribes to Buffalo Creek about the last of October. That they immediately sent a runner to General Chapin, the temporary agent to the Six Nations, and who resides at Canandaigua, about ninety or one hundred miles distant. That he being absent, his son and the interpreter repaired to Buffalo Creek, where they received the said speeches.

Besides the papers transmitted by Mr. Chapin, the interpreter says, that a list of the tribes which composed the council at the Au Glaize, on the Miami river of Lake Erie, was taken by Mr. Chapin, but he omitted to transmit it.

He was informed by the chiefs of the Six Nations, that, at the council of the hostile Indians, which was numerous, but the numbers not specified, no other white person was admitted but Simon Girty, whom they considered as one of themselves.

That the chiefs of the Shawanese were the only speakers, on the part of the hostile Indians, and Red Jacket, the Seneca Chief, the only speaker on the part of the friendly Indians.

That Captain Brandt did not arrive at the Au Glaize until after the council had broken up, which, probably, by a comparison of circumstances, happened about the 10th or 12th of October.

That Captain Hendricks, the chief of the Stockbridge Indians, had proved unfaithful, having delivered the message, belt, and map, with which he was entrusted for the hostile Indians, to Mr. McKee, the British Indian agent, and that the said Hendricks did not repair to the council at all.

The said Jasper Parish also adds, that Red Jacket was exceedingly desirous of repairing to Philadelphia in person, but Mr. Chapin apprehending the expenses, persuaded him to the contrary. This circumstance is exceedingly to be regretted, as further information and explanations would be highly desirable at this moment, in order to judge with greater precision of the meaning of the speeches, which may have suffered in the translation, as well as in other respects.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient and humble servant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The President *of the United States.*

CANANDAIGUA, *November* 22, 1792.

SIR:

Enclosed are the speeches of the Western Indians to the Six Nations, as also their speeches delivered to me in council, at Buffalo creek, which will be handed you by Mr. Parish, who is employed by the United States as an interpreter to my father.

You will observe by them, the mode the Indians wish to have pursued, to hold a council next spring; perhaps Mr. Parish can give you some information, which is not noted in the speeches, though I think every observation is minuted.

There were a number of gentlemen from Niagara, who attended the council at Buffalo creek, amongst which, was Colonel Butler, the Indian agent under the British Government, who, in some of his leisure hours, expressed himself, that unless proper means were taken, a lasting peace could not take place; but if the United States' proposals are honorable, he would give every assistance in his power, but if otherwise, he should prevent a peace taking place.

Major Littletrates, who represented Governor Simcoe, assured me it was the disposition of the Governor to give every assistance in his power to procure peace on equitable terms.

I am, sir, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your humble servant,
ISRL. CHAPIN, Jr.

Hon. HENRY KNOX, Esq.

BUFFALO CREEK, *November* 16, 1792.

BROTHERS, PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND KING'S PEOPLE, *take notice!*

Last winter the President took us by the hand, and led us to the council fire, at Philadelphia; there they made known to us their friendship, and requested of us to proceed to the Westward, and to use our influence to make peace with the hostile Indians: we went accordingly, and made known to them our agreement.

When we returned from Philadelphia to Buffalo creek, the chiefs that remained at home on their seats, was well pleased with what we had done at Philadelphia; and after we had determined to proceed on our journey, some of our chiefs was detained on account of sickness.

BROTHERS, PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND KING'S PEOPLE:

After we arrived at the Westward, we met with an agreeable reception; they informed us we was their oldest brothers, and appeared as the sun risen on them, as they always looked to them for advice.

It is now four years since we have heard your voices, and should be happy now to hear what you have to relate to us.

The Six Nations then requested of the Western Indians what they had to relate to them, as they kindled the council fire.

The WESTERN INDIANS replied: About four years since your voices came to us, desiring us to combine ourselves together, as we was the eldest people of this island, and all of one color, that our minds may be one.

This they informed us they had attended to, and exhibited a large bunch of wampum to prove the same, from each nation.

To confirm it still further, they informed us we sent them a pipe, which passed through all the nations at the west and southward; all smoked out of it, both women and children; and as this pipe has been through the nations, and all smoked out of it, they then returned it to us, and bid us to smoke out of it ourselves.

BROTHERS: Listen once to your eldest brothers: Our forefathers have handed down to us, that we are one people, of one color, on this island, and ought to be of one mind, and had made our minds strong, and had become as one people in peace and friendship.

This being done, our chiefs agreed to hand it down to future posterity, and the same combination to continue down to them.

The nation called the Unions, took a brand from our fire and kindled it, and became a people with us; then we considered ourselves as one people, combined together.

And now there is a white people on this island who are watching our conduct; but let us attend to our own concerns, and brighten the chain of friendship with our nations: and as our minds are one, let us consider future posterity, and not consider those young warriors who are in the prime of life, and so much engaged in the pursuit of land, &c. which is the cause of so much difficulty at present.

BROTHERS: Consider your country, which is good, and conduct yourselves in such a manner as to keep it to yourselves and posterity.

NOW, BROTHERS: You present us the pipe you say your oldest brothers sent you; you say your head chiefs all smoked out of it, and returning it to us again, all took it, and smoked out of it ourselves, in friendship. Now, as we are thus combined together, we are able to lift a heavy burden.

SHAWANEE NATION.—OUR ELDEST BROTHERS: We have heard what you have related—we have heard it with attention; we consider it as if you delivered it from the outside of your lips; although you consider us your younger brothers, your seats are not at such a distance, but what we can see your conduct plainly; these are the reasons why we consider you to speak from the outside of your lips; for whenever you hear the voice of the United States, you immediately take your packs and attend their councils.

We see plainly folded under your arm the voice of the United States—wish you to unfold it to us, that we may see it freely and consult on it. [Speaking on a string of wampum of three strings, throwing it across the fire to us, instead of handing it in a friendly manner.]

Then we proceeded to relate the instructions of Congress, which is too tedious to relate, and which they already know; but when we first related it, we failed for interpreters, so that they had not a proper idea of it; they appeared to be very much ruffled in their minds, and adjourned the council to the next day; then it was interpreted properly to them, and they appeared easy in their minds.

ELDEST BROTHERS: You desire us to consider our country and property; we will accept of your advice, and proceed accordingly.

SIX NATIONS.—Let us look back to the time of white people coming into this country; very soon began to traffic for land. Soon after, Sir Wm. Johnston was sent as an agent from the King, and he began to purchase at the treaty at fort Stanwix, and purchased all east of the river Ohio.

A few years after this purchase, the people of the States and the King's people broke apart, and we being persuaded to take the King's part, became very bad for us. After a few years, the King was beat; then the States took possession of all the land the English formerly took from the French.

You tell us, we come with the voice of the United States; we do, together with the advice of the King. He tells us, not to throw our minds on either side, but to listen to reason, &c. and remain a people confederated.

SHAWANEE NATION.—NOW, ELDEST BROTHERS: You come to us with your opinion, and the voice of the United States. It is your mind to put an end to all hostilities. Brothers: now we will relate what took place last fall, in our country. General Washington sent an army into our country, which fell into our hands; their orders was thus, to proceed into our country as far as the Miami towns, to the Glaize; thence to Detroit, but not to molest the King's people, and if the army should meet any people that appeared friendly, to leave them behind their backs without harm.

The President of the United States must well know, why the blood is so deep in our paths. We have been informed, he has sent messengers of peace on these bloody roads, who fell on the way. And now, as he knows that road to be bloody, no communication to take place through that bloody way, as there is a path through the Six Nations' country, which is smooth and easy. If he wants to send the voice of peace, it must pass through this road.

Eldest Brothers: We have been informed, the President of the United States thinks himself the greatest man on this Island. We had this country long in peace, before we saw any person of a white skin; we consider the people of a white skin the younger.

Brothers: You inform us it is the wish of the white people, to hold council with us, General Washington being the head-man; we will consent to treat with them; we desire you, our older brothers, to inform General Washington we will treat with him, at the Rapids of Miami, next spring, or at the time when the leaves are fully out.

We consider ourselves still the proper owners of some land on the east side of the Ohio.

But we will deliver up that, for money that has been paid to some individuals, for land on the west side of the river Ohio.

Brothers: You have given us a dish and one spoon, desiring the whole combination to eat with them; we accept of them, and shall do accordingly.

We are now about to complete the business you came on. When you return, you will make known to the President, what we have done; it may be, he will not consent to what we have proposed: and if he will not, we must call on you to assist in the heavy burden which will lie on us. We have opened a path for them and pointed out a way, and, if he will not walk in it, we must have your assistance.

Now, our Eldest Brothers: When the President came to you, he took you aside to hear what he had to say. He desired you to come to us, and deliver the messages; you have delivered them, and we desire you to deliver the messages we have given you to deliver to him, and desire him to send a message back, what he will do respecting what we have done and concluded on; to forward it to you, and you to us. We will lay the bloody tomahawk aside, until we hear from the President of the United States, and when this message comes to us, we will send it to all the different nations. [Speaking on three strings of wampum.]

Speech from the Six Nations to the President.

You sent us on the Westward, with a message of peace to the hostile Indians.

We proceeded accordingly to your directions, and was protected, going and coming, by the Great Spirit.

We give thanks to the Great Spirit, that we have all returned safe to our seats.

While we was at the Westward, we exerted ourselves to bring about peace. The fatigues we underwent, are not small. Now, it is our desire for your people, on the Ohio, to lay down their arms, or otherwise it is all in vain, what we have done.

Now, if you wish for peace, you must make every exertion, and proceed through this path, we have directed for you. If peace does not take place, the fault must arise from your people.

We now desire you, brothers, to send forward agents, who are men of honesty, not proud land jobbers, but men who love and desire peace. Also, desire they may be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker, to attend the council.

Wish you to exert yourselves, to forward the message to the Western Indians as soon as possible; and we are taken by the hand, and have agreed, next spring, to attend the council at the Rapids of Miami, when we shall hear all that takes place there.

Hostile Indians to Governor Simcoe.

Brothers: We have been informed, the late Governor is a good man; we desire that you will take the Governor by the hand, and lead him to the council next spring. Exert yourselves to get him up, that he may not be backward; that he may sit side and side with the Americans at the time of the council. And when you take him by the hand, desire him to furnish us with provisions necessary for the treaty.

Six Nations to the Governor.

Brothers: Now, we have laid all our proceedings before you, which took place at the Westward. You have heard the request of your Western brothers, therefore, wish you to exert yourself to grant their requests.

You informed us, to listen to the voice of peace, wherever we might hear it. Now we hear the voice of peace; we call on you for assistance, that we may obtain peace through this Island.

Brothers: We now sit here together; you are the man who represents the United States; we have discerned, that too great a degree of pride has subsisted between the two Governments; we desire that it may be laid aside.

When the agents from the United States come forward to the council, we desire they may bring forward all records, plans, maps, and documents, that any way respect the lands purchased from the Indians.

Fish Carrier's Speech.

Desiring this degree of pride, which has heretofore subsisted, may be done away, and that each government will mutually consent and agree on terms of peace.

Cornplanter's Speech.

He informs, that he has always attended treaties, that has been held, and has always wished for peace, and has done all in his power for peace; that he has not advised any hostilities to commence on either side, and, now wishes each government to lay aside all pride and prejudice, and to use their endeavors for peace.

After the council was over, Major Littletrates, who represented Governor Simcoe on that occasion, answered the Indians as follows:

Brothers:

I shall lay before the governor, your requests; and respecting his furnishing you with provisions, &c. I doubt not but he will do it agreeable to your wishes. And also, to procure all records, plans, and documents, which shall be thought necessary, and to do every thing in his power to bring about a peace, so interesting to the United States, as well as to the British Government.

For the Indians gone from the Five Nations & Stockbridge tribe, - with meſsages of peace to the Hostile Indians.

Of the Five Nations about 42
Stockbridge Tribe —— 5

They will expect their families may have been or will be ſupplied with ſome neceſsaries, in their absence

Say		Dollars
24 two & half point blankets 26 two point do. ——	average coſt 2 Dollars	100.
25 ſtrouds (for petticoats)	1½ yard each at 1.50 - -	37. 50
50 breech clouts 50 pairs leggins	50 yards at 1. ——	50. —
4 pieces callico,	56 yards at - .33⅓ - -	18. 67
50 lbs beſt rifle powder - —— -	at - .30 - -	15. 00
100 lbs lead - ———————	@ . 6¼ - -	6. 25
		227. 42

The Indians gone to the Westward, will expect a decent proviſion of neceſsaries on their return -

Say		
50 two & half point blankets - -	at 2. - — -	100. —
50 breech clouts 50 pairs leggins	50 yards at 1. —	50. —
50 Callico ſhirts - say 7 pieces,	100 yards @ 40 cents	40. —
Ribbons, needles & thread for the whole - - - - - —	say - - - - - -	10. —
50 lbs beſt rifle powder - - - - - — - - -		15. 00
100 lbs lead - —— - —— - —— -		6. 25
12 lbs vermillion - —	@ 1.25 - -	15. —
200 flints for rifle guns - - - - - - — -		1. —
		237. 25

For the widow of Good Peter

1 ſtroud - (black cloth - - - -	3. 00	
2 ſhirts - - - - - — - - - — - - - -	2. —	
1 pair leggins (black cloth) — - - -	1. 00	
1 black ſilk handkerchiefs - - - -	1. —	7. —
For the family of the Onondaga Chief murdered laſt ſummer at Oswego Falls, in cloathing		12. —
		19.

Food & Liquors for Chiefs, Runners & the Poor, occasionally, for Six Months, December to May inclusively.

1000 ℔s beef, delivered piece-meal, at 5.25 ℘ 100 ℔s	52.50
10 Cwt. flour, delivered in like manner, at 3. ℘ Cwt.	30.—
2 barrels of whiskey say 60 gallons at 1.	60.—
	142.50

Ammunition for poor hunters, Chiefs & Runners occasionally, for ſix months

100 ℔s beſt rifle powder	@ 30 cents	30.—
200 ℔s lead	@ 6½	12.50
200 flints for rifle guns		1.—
		43.50
brought over from the firſt page		227.42
		237.25
		19.
		527.17
brought from above, (food & liquor)		142.50

Carpenters tools — for one caſtle.

1 light broad axe at	1.67	
1 handsaw at	1.67	
1 Drawing knife at	.67	
1 auger of 1½ inch		
2 do 1		
1 do .3/4		
3 1/4 — 13 quarters @ 9 cents	1.17	
1 dozen gimlets	.40	
1 broad chizzle 2 inch do	.60	
1 grindstone	1.25	
	7.43	
Number of Caſtles	25	
	3715	
	1486	
	185.75	185.75
For the Oneidas, by ſpecial request, 1 whipſaw,		6.—
For all the caſtles together, 1 groce of files		5.76
		867.18

Enumeration of the Castles

at Oneida — Of the	Oneidas	4.	
	Tuſcororas	1	
	Stockbridge	1.	6
Onondaga	Ononondagas	1	
Cayuga	Cayugas	1	2
Over Geneseo River			
Upon the river,	Senekas	5.	
at Tonnawanta	d°.	1	
Buffaloe Creek	d°.	5.	11
Tuſcorora Castles,	Tuſcororas	2	
at Buffaloe Creek	Cayugas	1	
d°.	Onondagas	2	
d°.	Sapaunees	1	6
			25

The Cornplanter's Villages may be ſupplied more easily by the way of Pittsburg; and are therefore omitted in this enumeration.

The amount of the foregoing Estimate	867.18
To indemnify the Oneidas & their neighbours the Tuſcorores of Oneida, who were faithful to the United States in the late War, in full of all demands for ſervices, loſses & ſufferings, according to the general aſsurances given them, and the ſpecial engagement of the Board of War in Writing in September 1781.	500. —
To pay the Schoolmaster & two ſmiths to the 1st of January next }	220.
To buy iron & ſteel	30.
Dollars	1617.18

for the Five Nations
& Associates —
Nov.r 17. 1792.

Copy of a letter from Israel Chapin junr. to the Secretary of War.

Canandaigua 22d November 1792.

Sir

Enclosed is the Speeches of the Western Indians to the Six Nations, as also their speeches delivered to me in council at Buffaloe Creek, which will be handed to you by Mr. Parish, who is employed by the United States as an Interpreter to my father.

You will observe by them the mode the Indians wish to have pursued to hold a council the next Spring, perhaps Mr. Parish can give you some information which is not noted in the speeches, though I think every observation is minuted.

There were a number of gentlemen from Niagara who attended the council at Buffaloe Creek, among whom was Colonel Butler the Indian Agent under the british government, who in some of his hours expreſsed himself that unleſs proper means were taken that a lasting peace could not take place, but if the United States proposals are honorable, he would give every aſsistance in his power, but if otherwise he should prevent a peace taking place.

Major Littlehales, who represented Governor Simcoe, aſsured me it was the disposition of the governor to give every aſsistance in his power to procure peace on equitable terms.

I am Sir with every sentiment of Respect & esteem

Your humble Servant.

signed Isr. Chapin Jr.

Buffaloe Creek, November 16th 1792.

Brothers people of the United States and Kings people take notice, Last winter the preſident took us by the hand and led us to the Council fire at Philadelphia there they made known to us their friendſhips, and requeſted of us to proceed to the Weſtward, and to uſe our influence to make peace with the hoſtile Indians — We went accordingly and made known to them our agreement

When we returned from Philadelphia to Buffaloe Creek, the Chiefs that remained at home on their ſeats, was well pleaſed with what we had done at Philadelphia and after we had determined to proceed on our journey some of our Chiefs was detained on account of ſickneſs —

Brothers people of the United States & Kings people after we arrived at the Weſtward we met with an agreeable reception they informed us we was their eldest Brothers and appeared as the Sun riſen on them — as they always looked to them for advice —

It is now four years ſince we have heard your voice and should be happy now to hear what you have to relate to us.

The ſix Nations then requeſted of the Weſtern Indians what they had to relate to them as they kindled the Council fire —

The Weſtern Indians replied about four years ſince your voices came to us deſiring us to combine ourſelves together as we was the eldest people of this Iſland and all of one color.

that our minds may be one -

This they informed us they had attended to, and exhibited a lge bunch of Wampum, to prove the ſame from each Nation -

To confirm it ſtill farther they informed us we ſent them a Pipe, which paſsed through all the Nations at the Weſt & Southward, all ſmoked out of it both women and children and as this Pipe has been through the Nations and all ſmoked out of it, they then returned it to us and bid us to ſmoke out of it ourſelves -

Brothers, Liſten once to your eldest Brothers -

Our fore fathers have handed down to us that we are one people of one color on this Iſland, and ought to be of one mind, and have made our minds strong and had become as one people in peace and friendship -

This being done, our Chiefs agreed to hand it down to future poſterity, and the ſame combination to continue down to us.

The Nation called the Unions took a Brand from our fire and kindled it, and became a people with us, then we conſidered ourſelves as one people, combined together -

And now there is a white people on this Iſland who are watching our conduct but let us attend to our own concerns, and brighten the chain of friendship with our own Nations: and as our minds are one, let us conſider future poſterity, and not conſider thoſe young Warriors who are in the prime of life and ſo much engaged in the purſuit of land &c which is the cauſe of ſo much difficulty at preſent -

Brothers, Conſider your Country which is good, and conduct yourſelves in ſuch a manner as to keep it, to yourſelves and poſterity -

Now Brothers, you preſent us the pipe you ſay your eldest Brothers sent you, you say your head Chiefs all smoked out of it, and returning to us again we took it and smoked out of it ourselves in friendship — Now as we are thus combined together we are able to lift a heavy burden —

Shawaney Nation — Our eldest Brothers, we have heard what you have related — we have heard it with attention — we consider it as if you delivered it from the outside of your Lips, although you consider us as your younger Brothers, your seats are not at such a distance but what we can see your conduct plainly, these are the reasons why we consider you to speak from the outside of your Lips, for whenever you hear the voice of the United States you immediately take your packs and attend their Councils —

We see plainly folded under your arm the voice of the United States — wish you to unfold it to us, that we may see it freely and consult on it. Speaking on a string of Wampum of three strings — throwing it across the fire to us, instead of handing it in a friendly manner —

Then we proceeded to relate the instructions of Congress which is too tedious to relate and which they already know; but when we first related it, we found for Interpreters so that they had not a proper idea of it — they appeared to be very much ruffled in their minds and adjourned the Council to the next day; then it was interpreted properly to them, and they appeared easy in their minds.

Eldest Brothers, you desire us to consider our country as property, we will accept of your advice and proceed accordingly.

Six Nations — Let us look back to the time of white people coming into this Country — very soon began to traffic for Land, soon after Sr. Wm Johnson was sent as an Agent from the King, and began to purchaſe at the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, and purchased all East of the River Ohio -

A few years after this purchaſe the people of the States and the Kings peop.^e broke apart, and we being perſuaded to take the Kings part became very bad for us - after a few years the King was beat, then the States took poſseſsion of all the land the English formerly took from the French -

You tell us we come with the voice of the United States, we do together with the advice of the King. He tells us not to throw our minds on either ſide, but to liſten to reaſon &c: and remain a people confederated -

Shawaney Nation -- Now eldest Brothers, you come to us with your opinion and the voice of the U.N.S. it is your mind to put an end to all hoſtilities - Brothers, now we will relate what took place last Fall in our Country. Gen.^l Washington ſent an army into our Cou try which fell into our hands, their orders was thus to proceed into our Country as far as the Miami Towns, to the Glaize, thence to Detroit, but not moleſt the Kings people, and if the army should meet any people that appeared friendly, to leave them behind their backs without harm -

The Preſident of the U.N.S. must well know why the blood is so deep in our paths, we have been informed he has ſent Meſsages of peace on these bloody roads, who fell on the way. and now as he knows that road to be bloody, no communication to take place through that bloody way, as there is a path through the Six Nations Country, which is smooth and easy. If he wants to ſend the voice of peace, it must paſs through this road -

Eldest Brothers, We have been informed the Preſident of the U.N.S. thinks himself the greatest Man on this Island

We had this Country long in peace before we ſaw any perſon of a white Skin We conſider the people of a white ſkin the younger Brothers – You inform us it is the wish of the white people to hold council with us, General Washington being the head Man – We will conſent to treat with them. We deſire you our elder Brothers to inform General Washington we will treat with him at the Rapids of Miami next Spring, or at the time when the Leaves are fully out –

We conſider ourſelves still the proper Owners of some land on the East ſide of the Ohio –

But we will deliver up that, for money that has been paid to ſome Individuals, for land on the west ſide of the River Ohio.

Brothers, you have given us a dish and one Spoon deſiring the whole combination to eat with them, we accept of them and shall do accordingly –

We are now about to complete the buſineſs you came on; when you return you will make known to the Preſident what we have done; it may be he will not conſent to what we have proposed, and if he will not, we must call on you to aſſist in the heavy burden which will lye on us – We have opened a path for him and pointed out a way, and if he will not walk in it, we must have your aſſistance –

Now our eldest Brothers, When the Preſident came to you, he took you aſide to hear what he had to say. He deſired you to come to us and deliver the meſsages – you have delivered them and we deſire you to deliver the Meſsages we have given you to deliver to him, and deſire him to ſend a Meſsage back what he will do respecting what we have done and concluded on, to forward it to you and you to us. We will lay the Bloody Tomahawk aſide

until

(b)

until we hear from the President of the U.N.S., and when this Message comes to us we will send it to all the different Nations.

Speaking on three strings of wampum.-

Speech from the Six Nations to the President

You sent us on to the Westward with a message of peace to the hostile Indians.-

We proceeded accordingly to your directions, and was protected going & coming by the great Spirit.-

We give thanks to the great Spirit that we have all returned safe to our seats.-

While we was at the Westward we exerted ourselves to bring about peace, - the fatigues we underwent are not small.-

Now it is our desire for your people on the Ohio, to lay down their arms, or otherwise it is all in vain what we have done.-

Now if you wish for peace, you must make every exertion and proceed through this path we have directed for you.-

If peace does not take place, the fault must arise from your People:

We now desire you Br. to send forward Agents who are Men of honesty, not proud land-Jobbers, but men who love and desire peace - also desire they may be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker, to attend the Council.-

Wish you to exert yourselves to forward the Messages to the Western Indians as soon as possible and we are taken by the hand and have agreed next Spring to attend the Council at the Rapids of Miami, when we shall hear all that takes place there.-

[illegible]

Hostile Indians to Governor Simcoe -

Brothers, We have been informed the late Gov.r is a good man, we desire you that you will take the Gov.r by the hand and lead him to the Council next Spring. Exert yourselves to get him up that he may not be backward, that he may sit side & side with the Americans at the time of the Council. And when you take him by the hand, desire him to furnish us with provisions, necessary for the Treaty -

Six Nations to the Governor -

Brothers, Now we have laid all our proceedings before you which took place at the Westward - You have heard the request of your Western Brothers, therefore wish you to exert yourself to grant their requests -

You informed us to listen to the voice of peace wherever we might hear it, now we hear the voice of peace, we call on you for your assistance that we may obtain peace through this Friend

Brothers, We now sit here together - you are the Man who represents the United States. We have discerned that too great a degree of pride has subsisted between the two Governments we desire that it may be laid aside -

When the Agents from the U.S. come forward to the Council, we desire they may bring forward all Records, Plans, Maps and Documents, that any way respect to Lands purchased from the Indians -

Fish Carriers Speech.

Discerning this degree of pride which has heretofore subsisted may be done away, and that each Government will mutually consent and agree on terms of peace -

Con.

Cornplanter's Speech –

He informs that he has always attended Treaties that has been held, and has always wished for peace; and has done all in his power for peace – that he has not adviſed any hoſtilities to commence on either ſide, and now wiſhes each Government to lay aſide all pride and prejudice and to uſe their endeavours for peace –

After the Council was over Major Littlehales, who repreſented Gov.r Simcoe on that occaſion, anſwered the Indians as follows –

Brothers, I shall lay before the Governor your requeſts and respecting his furnishing you with Proviſions &c. I doubt not, but he will do it agreeable to your wishes; and also to procure all Records, plans & Documents which shall be thought neceſsary, and to do every thing in his power to bring abt. a peace so pleasing to the United States, as well as to the British Government –

State of Georgia, *Richmond County*, *ss.*

Owen T. Bowen, of the county of Franklin, planter, being duly sworn, saith: that, on Thursday evening last, being the twenty-ninth ultimo, he passed by the house of one Mrs. Crockett, a widow woman, in the said county, where he saw the said widow, and advised her to move away into the fort in the neighborhood, as two Indians had been, on that day, seen in the settlement. That the said Mrs. Crockett replied, she would move as soon as her son came home. That, the next morning, the deponent went to the same house, and there saw the said Mrs. Crockett, together with her son, a young man, three young women, and three children, the youngest about six years old, all lying dead, scalped, and cruelly mangled; and that, from every appearance, the said murders were committed by Indians, and by Cherokees as the deponent believes. The deponent further saith, that there were two war clubs lying by the dead bodies, and several arrows sticking in them. This deponent further saith not.

OWEN T. BOWEN.

Sworn to this 3d day of December, 1792, before

T. HOUSTOUN.

A true copy from the files of the Executive.

Attest, W. URQUHART, *C. E. D.*

2d Congress.] **No. 38.** [2d Session.

NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1793.

War Department, *January 5th*, 1793.

Sir:

In obedience to the order of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the Senate, a message of the Cornplanter and New Arrow, to Major General Wayne, of the 8th ultimo. The subject of Indian affairs being under the consideration of Congress, the President has conceived it proper that they should be possessed of the message now submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The President *of the Honorable the Senate of the United States.*

The speech of the Cornplanter and New Arrow to Major General Wayne.

Chinuchshungutho, *8th December*, 1792.

Brother:

We are glad that our friend, whom you send to us with your friendly message, has arrived safe at our towns, and likewise thank this young man, (the Cornplanter's nephew) who left his hunting to accompany him. He informs us that you are desirous to know what conclusions we came to with the Western Indians. We shall now give you an account of our principal proceedings. We thank the Great Spirit, that we, with the rest of our chiefs, who were at council, have again arrived safe at our towns. According to the promise of our chiefs, made last winter in Philadelphia, we have been to council with the hostile Indians, to endeavor to bring them to a peace. After we arrived at their towns, and had acquainted them that it was the wish of General Washington to be at peace with the whole of the Indians, even those from the rising to the setting of the sun: after they had considered, they all, as one, agreed to make a peace; but as General Washington did not let us know the terms on which he would make peace, it was referred to a council the ensuing spring, where they wish he should be present. They wish it to be considered that they were the first people the Great Spirit seated on this island, for which reason we look on the Americans as children, to call them our younger brethren.

In the spring, we expect to meet them in council, where we can determine on what terms peace shall be made.

We are glad a road for peace is made by our brothers the Six Nations; the same road you must come in the spring, with General Washington, and at the same time you will take our brother, the King, by the hand, and lead him to the same council fire; you can come no other road, as only this one is open the road by the Ohio is out of use, being turned; miry and swampy, by the spilling of blood, for which we blame the Americans; on which account, we say, there is only one road for you to come in the Spring.

General Washington must not think hard of the loss of Colonel Harding and others, as we since have understood they were sent with messages of peace; unluckily for them and us, they had taken the bad road; if our spies, whom we kept on that road, saw any of your people, they took them for enemies, and treated them as such; we know your people would have done the same.

Brother and Friends of the Fifteen States: We now take you by the hand. The Western nations say you always lead us to your fires. It is true, we have a strong hold of each other, so we have undertaken to lead you to their fires. It is true, we have always attended to you, and hope you will this time listen to us, and we will see you safe.

Brother: On our arrival at Buffalo creek, we immediately wrote to General Washington an account of the whole of our proceedings; we now let you know only the principal, as we suppose you have, before this, received a particular account from General Washington himself.

We cannot come at present to visit you, as we have so much business to do among ourselves, which we must first attend to. We thank you, and think ourselves happy in your friendship. It is the minds of the Six Nations to listen to the white people, and be friends with them; all our thoughts are how to keep the whole island in peace.

Brother: You have a desire to know the nations we were at council with; we cannot tell the names of them. There were present three men from the Gora nations; it took them a whole season to come; and twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada. The whole of them know, that we, the Six Nations, have General Washington by the hand. The twenty-seven nations also say, that after a peace is made with the Americans, and Western Indians, their wishes are for the whole of the Indian nations to declare themselves allies to Great Britain.

The Shawanese say, that if they make peace, it will be on these terms: The Americans to allow them all the lands they held in Sir William Johnston's time; or, at least, that the river Ohio shall be the line, and they be paid for the lands improved on the south side of said river Ohio. These, they say, are the terms, and the only ones, on which they will make peace.

Brother: You mention to us a reward for our services, which we are very happy to hear, and hope you will send it by our friend, who will deliver you this. We wish you also to consider the fifteen warriors, who neglected their hunting to accompany us.

These are the words of the Cornplanter and New Arrow, chiefs of the Alleghany.

Per me, NICHOLAS ROSECRANTZ, *Interpreter.*

I do certify, upon oath, that the foregoing speech or message, is a true translation of that delivered *viva voce*, by the Cornplanter and New Arrow, to me, at Chinuchshungutho, on the 8th instant.

NICHOLAS ROSECRANTZ.

Sworn before me, at Legionville, this 25th day of December, 1792.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Niagara 11th December 1792

Sir

although I have not been honored with answe to the Letters I have wrote you, I could not pass over the opportunity of mentioning my return from the Westward I arrived at the Miamis the day after the Treaty ha broke up, which I regretted much, however I hope a Peace will be accomplished, should you Americans be of the sentiments formerly professed, the result of the Meeting was, to meet the Americans in Council at Sandoskie in the month of May next, where I hope the End wished for will be accomplished, and that we may understand each other better than heretofore.

A personalle conference with you at Buffaloe Creek any time in the course of this winter, when convenient to yourself, I should be happy, having more to say than time will permit to commit to paper, and in fact which I do not think proper so to do, I shall be punctual in waiting on you, letting me know a few days previous to your leaving home.

I have been disappointed in hearing from Genl. Knox. to whom I likewise wrote, shall therefore decline writing, for the present to him

I have the Honor to be with Compliments to Mrs. Chapin & family

Your Respt Hd
Hble Servant

Jos. Brant
&c

Chapin

Letter from
Capt. Jos. Brant
Decr. 12th: 1792

Canadaque - December 11th 1792 26

Brother -

I now take hold of my pen to write to you of the buſineſs which you pleaſe to put on my hands - me & my brother ſafely arrive here yesterday - have left the western nations on Miamie the 6th of last month - By the means of my Uncles the five nations - I was detained untill the 14th of June - but it gueve two of my Counſellors and one of my young man time to reach to me - Then in the 18th of of June we ſet out from the mouth of Buffalo Creek - And the reaſon of N - West Wind we could not reach in the Council Fire untill the 13th of July - The Indians - were very glad to ſee us - and manifeſt their friendſhip to us - and we to them - I then had good opportunity to querie with them of Several things - and I find ſeveral trusty friends - And in the 16th of July they held a Council in which they invite us - and we attend - And they in one voice deliver a Congratulatory ſpeech to us - and after they got thro I alſo deliver the ſame kind to them - And in the after noon I in the way & manner as my friends & myſelf judge best - deliver the Meſsage of the United States to them - for which they were rejoice to hear - did take hold of it Immediatily - and for which they gave me thanks - they ſaid that they never had such a pure good Meſsage from the White people - But as they well acquainted with each other - they hid the Meſsage from the Eyes of Shawaneſe for few days, but forwarded immediatily to the greater nations to the Wyonedots first - then to the Ottawas - Chepawas - Potawatomees - that theſe nations may comply for peace without interruption from Shawaneſe - that And theſe nations were very glad to hear this Meſsage of peace - But before they come to a concluſion - alarming Voice reach to their ears - that the Big knifes were coming to fight againſt the nations - and have killed three of the Delawares - for which they throw over the bett in a blanket for preſent - [illegible] These nations were for peace - (to wit) Delawares - Munthees - Wenotokoweek - Kuhnauwatheew - Ottawas - Chepawas - Potawatommees - and their allies - But the proviſions were ſo ſcarce among theſe nations on Miamie - the back nations could not come to attend the Council - but put it off untill green Corn fit to eat - they deſire to agree among themſelves - before they would ſend eſcort to meet Genl. Putnum - that what they agree upon may ſtand ſure - and would not allow me to go myſelf to fort Jefferſon - nor ſend my runners - untill they are fully agree among them-ſelves - then they was to ſent runners with mine - and I myſelf to accompany with the Sachems - and by that I Obliedge to wait -

The back nations arrives in the bigining of Septr. about 150 men of Ottawas - Chepawas - Potawatommees - but went back again before the Council begins - not willing to hear Shawaneſe talking so much of war - And in the latter end of September the ſeven nations of Canada arrives alſo the five nations - then they held a Council with ſhawanneſe - Wyondots - Delawares Munthees - and their allies - after three ~~or days~~ or four days Council - the Shawanneſe & Wyondots - in rash manner told the 5 Nations that they would not meet with the Big knifes - untill next Spring - that it must be at Sanduſky - But it was not the Voice of the other nations - who truly deſire for peace - for they know that Shawaneſe does not ſpeak so for the ſake of peace - and the next day the 11th of October - the 4 Nations of Canada went home w
alſo the five Nations - at which time Brant arrives -

and in the 12th of Octr. the Wyondots & ſhawaneſe ſet out for war - alſo few of the Delawares - But the nations who really deſire for peace - tells me that altho the Shawanneſe and Wyondots ſpeak so rash manner - yet

We will make them do to what they propose — and says they we on our part will sent a proper Message to the United States. And they did — which I now deliver to Captn. Chapin to be sent to Genl. Knox — And I my self will come down to Philladelphia next month then I hope I shall be able to inform you very thing what I discover among the western nations — I have kept Journal which I wished to show you.—

My friend I have take great deal of pains to do good in the Business I was upon. And altho I have many good friends among those nations — Yet for the sake of the United States. I have many private enemies — even in among the five nations — all these affairs you shall know when we live to see each other — You can show this letter to Genl. Knox — and please to inform John Parrish that I have got a good Message for the Quakers — from the western Indians — which I will bring & deliver to them myself next month.—

This from your true friend & brother

Hendrick Aupaumut —

Timoy Pickering
t Master Genl.—

I stayed with the Indians at the place called Glaze near the head of Miamie. or at the forks — whole summer

Kanadaigua Decr. 11. 1792.

Giving an account of his miſsion to the Weſtern Indians.

War department
December 12th 1792

Sir

Your Son will have explained to you the conference which he had with the Senecas and others of the six Nations at Buffaloe Creek in November, and informed you of the purport of messages received from the hostile Indians through the Six Nations. And you will observe how the said Speeches have been received and treated by the messages, to the said hostile Indians, and the six Nations, which are in charge of Mr. Jasper Parrish—

It is now important that the message to the hostile Indians should be forwarded by some trusty Senekas as soon as possible.

You will therefore repair to Buffaloe Creek and urge the departure of the Messengers and Speeches—

It is also necessary that Red Jacket and one other of the Chiefs should repair to this City as soon as may be. It is under stood that it was his desire to come personally with the message from the hostile Indians, but that your Son waved the measure on account of the expence. Although economy in general be eſsential to be observed, yet it was never leſs proper than in the case alluded to, as additional information to the speeches forwarded is indispensible—

In order that there shall be no embaraſsments to the measures herein directed for want of means, I have iſsued my warrant in your favour for five hundred dollars for which you will be held accountable and which will be delivered to you by the said Jasper Parrish—

I am

Sir

Your humble ſervant—

H Knox
Secy of War

General Israel Chapin

To the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippawas, Pattawatamas, Shawanese, and Miamies and the Head Men of all the other Tribes in alliance with them to the Southward of the Lakes and North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi.

Brothers

We have heared your Voice and received your Messages through our good friends the Six Nations, appointing the time when the Leaves shall be fully out next spring, to meet Commissioners of the United States at the Rapids of the Miami River which runs into Lake Erie.

The President of the United States embraces your proposal and we will send Commissioners to meet you at the time and place appointed with the sincere desire of removing for ever all causes of difference, so that we may always hereafter be good friends and Brothers.

It is desired that there may be a full Assembly of all the Chiefs and Head Men of all your Tribes, so that the Peace, which it is hoped will then be concluded may be fully known and perfectly observed by all the parties.

The United States will endeavour to furnish [illegible] at the Lakes a full supply of [illegible] during the Treaty. But lest there should be any unforeseen obstacles nearest Posts to you for this Purpose And it will be expected that there be no interruption on your part to the Transportation thereof 213 — We ſhall prevent any of our Parties going into the Indian Country, so that you may with your Women & Children rest in full ſecurity. — And we desire and ſhall expect that you call in your Warriors and prevent their going out again. It will be in Vain to expect Peace while they continue their depredations on the Frontier

Given by order of the President of the United States in the City of Philadelphia this twelfth day of December One Thousand ſeven Hundred and ninety two

H Knox Secretary of War
having the Direction of Indian affairs

Seal

Speak to Mr. Key as to
[illegible] resp. cons. [illegible]
[illegible] a Bd. of Recom. Off.

and to Jud. Dept.

Vouchers

Colᵒ. McKee will be pleased to sign the enclosed Vouchers and return them as soon as Convenient.

Copy of a Speech
sent to the Western Indians
by the United States of
America, delivered by
Genl. Chippin at Buffaloe Creek
to the 6 Nations. and
forwarded by Capt. Brant

dated 12th. Decemr. 1792.

Sur ces titres et pieces, il faut scav
et observer que par la sentence obtenu par
le Sr cantier contre les jesuittes; le frond de
la seigneurie de la prairie de la magdlene
pour connoitre le terrain des jesuittes, il
sest trouvé {quoique leur titre ~~ne~~ leur donn
deux lieues de front} il sest trouvé deux
lieues vingt neuf arpents et 7 perches de
frond. ces lobjet des 29 arpents et 7 perches
que reclament les sauvages, qui leur aparte
beaucoup au dela suivant leurs titres
quen consequence les arpenteurs raimond
et guillon autorisé par justice a chainer
le terrain des jesuittes, tireirent une ligne
au bout des 2 lieus de frond pour donner
le terrain a la seigneurie de la magdlene
a prendre depuis le fleuve st Laurent
jusqua la profondeur de la seigneurie
dans la quelle ligne furent mis plusieurs
bornes et piquets pour la marquer
ce qui distinguoit la ligne de la seigneurie
de la prairie du sault st Louis, et la salle
qui est dans la profondeur du sault
et que cette operation a ete faite sous l
vue de mr claus agent des sauvages et
presence de plusieurs chefs qui lapprou
comme etant ~~vis a vis d~~ dun conformes a leurs
titres, les isles, illets et batures se trouvant
vis a vis de leur terrain. que les jesuittes
missionaires alors ayant seduit 2 chefs du
village, desavoués de tout le conseil, se fit
et de la nation

[illegible] Sault Louis
Et trois lieues [illegible] Mr Marcoux

~~donner~~ passer un ~~papier~~ ecrit pour avoir la jouissance pendant sa residence a la mission, du moulin qui est construit sur le terrain de 39 arpents et 7 perches, et situé a la pointe superieur du rapide qui apartient aux sauvages. ~~et~~ et sur ce papier extorqué ils se sont autorisé de lever les bornes cy dessus et les placer, sans autres formalité a leur bienseance, cest a dire a 29 arpents et 7 perches plus haut que la [illegible]ne que depuis le deces du Rd huguet m[illegible] au sault St Louis. les sauvages ont souvent reclamé, leur terrain et le moulin qui appartient de droit au village, et ont fait plusieurs demarches aupres du Prett pour rentrer en possession, ils ont eté constament refusé, avec aigreur, s'appuiant sur cet ecrit subreptice extorqué clandestinement des mains de 2 chefs, desavoué de la nation, et qui dailleurs nont jamais eu le pouvoir, daliener ni disposer dun bien dont ils nont que la jouissance. de sorte que dans une telle circonstance ils sont obliges davoir recours a la justice et equité du gouvernement pour etre mis en possession tant de leur terrain que du moulin y construit que le Prett retient injustement.

Ceci est de Mr Ducharme ancien Missionnaire du Sault S. Louis, mort en 1793 —

time, you ſhould write me weekly by Capt Williamſons poſt, even if you ſhould not have any thing of importan to communicate

Further ſums ſhall be advanced you as occaſion may require, but remember my former directions concerning the regularity of your accounts.

I am Sir
with great eſteem
Your humble Servant
H Knox

General Iſrael Chapin

It is to be underſtood that all your negociations with the cheifs of the Six nations are to be conducted apart from all britiſh agency or influence H Knox

General Israel Chapin.

Genl. Knox's Letter

(1793?   After Lord Dorchesters Speech

Brothers — I rec[illegible] String by a runner requesting me to repair imm[illegible] to meet you in a Genl Council, And am happy to meet you all at this Council fire — I now return you the String and am ready to hear what you have to say. They then Delivered their Speach in answer to the Presidents, relitive to meeting ~~to meeting~~ them at Verange —

Brothers I have [illegible] Your Speach & Shall forward it to the President agreeable to your request.

I Spoke on a String to them as follows

Brs I am happy of this opportunity of meeting you in so general a Council, but am sorry to find that the good work of peace is so far prevented by the Voice of War which first took rise by Lord Dorchesters Speach and has circulated through your whole Country which has Disturbed your minds, and Alarmed you at the voice of war which I do not belive will be the Caſe nor cannot see at present why your minds are so Alarmed, as there is no People of the States but what wish you to sit quaitely on your seats, and live in peace, there is none wish to war with you if you do not with them. The president the Secy at War and Congreſs wish to have peace provided they can have it on reaſonable & honorable Terms-

and those thick Clouds which hang over your head at presend, which appear Dark and Troublesome will soon be Dispelled and b[illegible] you will will Still hear the friendly voice of the president and the Secy at War and the United States in General which I belive will give ~~your~~ you Satisfaction & make you sit easy on your Seats- I have no more to ſay to you at present and Shall return home to my seat. They then requested me to forward their proceeding to the Secy at War Personally or ſending my ſon.

D^r S^r

I Think it would be prudent to hold up to the Six Nations not to Concern themselfs any more about the present war that they have done their endeavours for if they do it will be against us I Could wish to see you as I think it might be of Service, I hope you'll pay the Bearer five Dollars for his Errant, in so doing you'll Oblige Yours freind

N. Rosecrantz

P.S. I Do expect the Six Nations every Day. If your presence will be Necessary.

Genl. Chapin

Canandag-we

A

Speech of the Chiefs of the Western Nations, on behalf of the Indian American confederacy.

To His Excellency
Governor Simcoe

Spoken by Captain Johnny
at Shawenoe

Father. — — I now hold in my hand the Belt which accompanied your speech, in answer to what we sent you from the Glaize last fall.

Father — In that speech you told us, that it would always give you pleasure to afford us all the aſsistance in your power, in promoting peace on just and equitable terms. — You also promised us, Father, to send us such writings as would aſsert our just claims; And provisions for our support, during the Councils to be held; for effecting a peace upon a just and solid foundation.

Father — Your promises to us have been faithfully complied with, and we thank you from our hearts for your great goodneſs to us.

just and equitable" terms. —— You also promised us, Father, to send us such writings as would assert our just claims; And provisions for our support, during the Councils to be held, for effecting a peace upon a just and solid foundation.

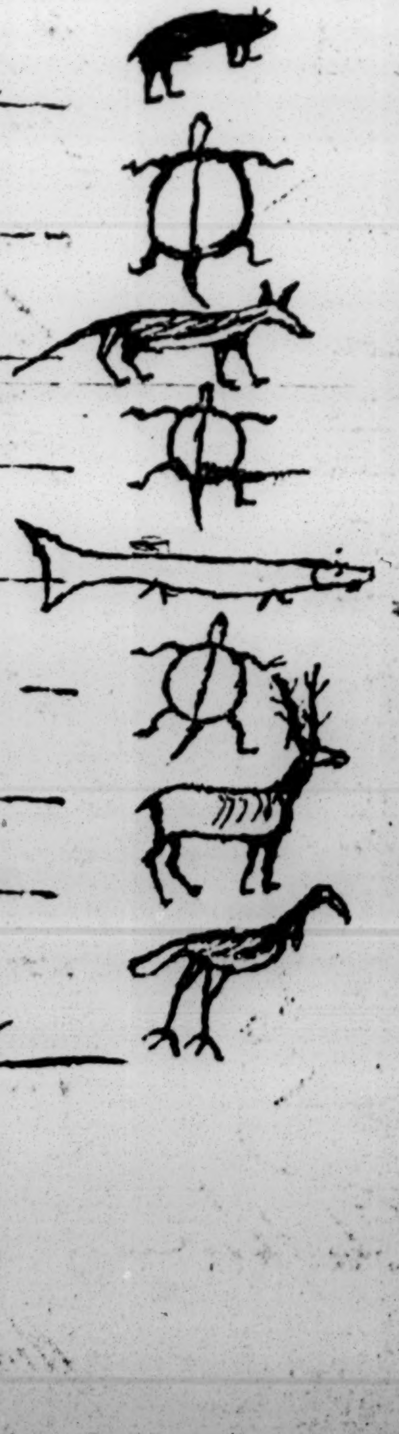
Father — Your promises to us have been faithfully complied with, and we thank you from our hearts for your great goodneſs to us.

Father — Always considering that your Heart is placed in the center of the Indian confederacy, we must repeat, that our great dependance is still on you. ——

Father — The busineſs here is now over, and no blame can rest on us, that the peace of the Country, is not restored —— You have been informed that the terms on which we proposed to meet Commiſsioners from the United States, were the restoration of our Country & the Ohio for the boundary —— We were always in hopes that the Commiſsioners had come to meet us, with a determination to make peace, and to be reasonable with us, in which case that desirable end would have been accomplished: —— But they insisted on keeping poſſession of almost our whole country, & offered us Money, which is useleſs to us, in payment. —— We have proposed peace to them three times, and have at last been told, they would not consent to our proposal, so that you must be sensible, Father, the fault is not ours, as we required nothing of them but our just rights, and peace with the United States ——

Father — We expect now to be forced again to defend ourselves & our Country. — And we look up to the Great God, who is a witneſs to all that paſses here, for his pity and his help. —— We need not we hope, again repeat, the great reliance we have on you, for your advice and aſsistance: And altho many have united themselves with us at this Council fire, yet we can depend on nothing, so certainly as your protection and friendship: —— Of this Father, you may be well aſsured, that at no former period, have we stood in so much need of both.

Wyandots - - - - - - -
Delawares - - - - - - - -
Shawanese - - - - - - -
Miamies - - - - - - - -
Ottawas - - - - - - - -
Mingoes - - - - - - - -
Cherokees - - - - - - -
Munsees - - - - - - - -



A Belt of White Wampum ——

A McKee D.A.I.A.

No. 1.

Remarks on the proposed Instructions to the Commissioners.

t. 5. The Six Nations are considered as having some title to the lands between the Ohio and Lake Erie: — But at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784, Capt. Obeil disclaims any title in the Six Nations, saying to the Commissioners — "As to the territory westward of that (the Ohio or Allegeny) you must talk respecting it with the Western Nations, toward the sitting of the Sun. They must consult of what part they must cede to the United States."

rt. 7. ~~What is to be the extent of this enquiry? The words comprehend all the territory ceded by Great Britain to the U.States. — But to enquire into the claims to lands beyond those which are the objects of~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~confirmation in the ensuing treaty, may excite unnecessary alarms.~~

t. 12. }
. 8. } "The boundaries of the treaty of Fort Harmar" encompass the lands reserved to the Indians who were parties to that treaty; but do not mark the extent of those ceded & confirmed to the U.States.

t. 13. }
& 14. }
& 16. Are the Commissioners at once to offer the sums mentioned in these articles, with frankness, and as the ne plus ultra of compensation?

— The Six Nations were not parties to the treaty of Fort Harmar; tho' the expressions in this article ~~[illegible]~~ are of that import. Or was there a separate treaty with them and the Wyandots &c.? X

Admitting the Delawares & other western Indians to be the proper owners of the land mentioned in this article, & therefore having the right to sell them — A difficulty will arise from their denying that their nations were duly represented at the treaty of Fort Harmar. Mr. Heckenwelder does not find among the grantors the name of ~~one~~ any Great Chief.

See art. 23.

Art. 6. Another case may be supposed — which is suggested above — that the true proprietors were not duly represented.

Art. 10. What is to be the extent of this guarantee? Against whom is it to operate? If other ~~the~~ Indian nations hereafter ~~[illegible]~~ attempt to dispossess the Wyandots & Delawares, are the U.States to defend them? — Or, is it to amount only to ~~[illegible]~~ security against the U.S. & any citizens thereof — or of the British!
See Art. 19.

X. There was a separate treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Harmar — which is published in Lowrie & Clarke's American State Papers Vol. IV p. 5. They yield to the U.S. all claim to the land west of so much of the new boundary line of Pennsylvania as is north of the Ohio.

Art. 18. Are the 150,000 acres, granted to Genl. Clark, comprehended among the grants from the UStates which can not be relinquished?

Art. 26. The belt of confirmation delivered by the Indians at Fort Harmar will be proper to accompany the exhibition of that treaty.

If any stress were to be laid on the treaties of fort McIntosh & the Great Miami, the belts they then delivered would also be wanted.

Art. 27. The agents of the UStates may reside ~~[illegible]~~ as friends among the Indian Tribes: but what kind of protection will they afford? and how is it to be explained?

Private Traders to be admitted: but –

☞ Will not Trading Houses, established at the expence, and under the control of Government, be more useful to the Indians – more fair in the exchange of ~~[illegible]~~ goods for skins & furs – and therefore the best means of rendering the peace permanent, & even perpetual? – It may well be doubted if the private traders are not, without exception guilty of impositions.

14. How long is this annual tribute, or rent, to continue? Forever — or for a term of years? — In half a century the tribes who claim the land, may be extinct, reduced to a handful, become or be removed beyond the Miſsiſsipi.]

A clause is introduced into latter treaties with Indians that in case robberies or murders are committed on either ſide, the offenders ſhall be delivered up, tried and adjudged according to our laws: but if the Indians fulfil ſuch treaty on their part — it is plain by paſt experience that the UStates will fail — either the white offenders will not be apprehended — or if taken & tried, they will be acquitted, againſt the cleareſt evidence: for they will be tried in frontier counties — where tis a Maxim — never to hang a white man for killing an Indian.*

* Quere then, the expediency of introducing into a treaty an obligation which cannot be performed?

Remarks on the Instructions to Commissioners.

[1793]

Of all the names subscribed to the treaty of Fort Harmar amoun ing to 28, only 4 are known to Mr. Heckenwelder as principal chiefs. Of the Delawares in particular but one tribe of three appears to have been represented - and that the most inconsiderable. Pip was the only chief - the other three are but counsellors. The Delawares under Packonchehelas constitute tw third of the nation - not one of whom was present.

But One of the Three principal Ottawa Chiefs was present

But one of two Patiwatima principal chiefs

No Shawanoes

But One of three principal Chippawa Chiefs.

Captain Hendricks Estimate of the Indians who may attend the treaty at Sandusky

			Mr. Heck ewelder estimate
Men -	Delawares	400	200
	Shawanees	200	200
	Wyandots	300	150
	Munſees	200	75
	Miamis	40	75
	Chippawas	100	150
	Ottawas	50	75
tikohnes)	Wenuhtokoos	70	50
	Kaunauwauſeoos	30	25
	Pautauwantamies	40	40
		1430	1040
			1960
	say	1500	3000
	Women & Children	1500	
		3000	

Hendricks Estimate
of Indians who
may attend the
treaty at Sandusky,
1793.

1

Trip to Lower Sandusky.
1793.

Set out from Philadelphia, for Niagara, on 3d day, about 1/2 after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 30th of 4th Mo. 1793, in company with Joseph Moore, John Elliott, & Beverly Randolph, one of the the Commissioners from Virginia; with a design to attend the Treaty at Sandusky. was accompanied to Vandeerin's hill by my brother Isaac, & Son Joseph, & reached Norristown, 17 miles, about sunset, & about 8 o'clock. Coln. Pickering, the other Commissioner came up; lodged at Roberts' Tavern.

4th day morning, rose early & rode to the Trappe, about 9 miles, to breakfast, & from thence to Pottstown, 10 miles, & refreshed ourselves at Thos. Butler's, & proceeded about 4 miles to Henry Bushes, at the White Horse, a house of excellent entertainment, & the landlady remarkable obliging. Rode that afternoon to Reading, 13 miles, & lodged at Saml. Jackson's, a kind friend, where we were hospitably refreshed, & had a comfortable nights lodging.

On 5th. day, a little after 8 o'clock, joined our Company & rode 16 miles to Hamburg, & dined, & in the afternoon rode 14 miles to Jeremiah Reeds. Our lodgings were but indifferent, & we were alarmed

in the night by the rain
dripping on our beds, which
obliged us to move our quar=
ters; our lodging hard, rose
early + got breakfast. Start=
ed about 8 o'clock + crossed
Schuylkill in riding about
4 miles. the country very
hilly + extremely stony; the
clouds sailing along be=
low the tops of the mountains,
rising like smoke out of
a coal pit. These appearances
must seem strange to a citi=
zen. The mornings medi=
tations were sweet, + I hope
I received some instruction
to profit. We proceeded
through a mountainous,
barren country, at about
3 miles an hour, + reached

Jesse Yarnall's, about 19 miles to the first stage, about half after one o'clock. On our way we had the pleasing sight of two deer, who stood looking at us as though they were tame, about 90 yards distance, which might have been made an easy prey to a good marksman. We arrived at Sunberry about noon, the county town prettily situated on an Indian flat. We there crossed the Susquehannah to Northumberland, within sight. Called to see Josiah Haines, & was kindly entertained, & was accompanied by him that evening about 14 miles to one Peals, & next morning we rode about 17 miles to Wm. Ellises, & took breakfast, & from thence to meeting, which was solid; the house was nearly full of friends & friendly people. After meeting we went & dined at Sam'l. Wallises, where we met the Commissioners, whom we had left at Northumberland. Samuel appears to be one of the great men of the earth. After dinner we left the Commissioners & rode about 5 miles, to Sam'l. Harrises, who lives at a place called Loyalsock.

Second day morning, raining. We went to see Henry Widonfield, & another friends family, to good satisfaction; & after we had dined the Commissioners came to us, & we rode on, to James Coiles, about 14 miles, & lodged. The road very rough in places.

Next morning rose very early & rode about 45 miles to Peter Roberts, & was much fatigued.

4th day, the 8th. rode about 22 miles to the Painted Post, situate on the River Tioga. Counted 240 m. from Philadelphia in about 9 days. Some of the worst roads I ever rode. We got along pretty cheerfully, the Commissioners very kind & respectful. The flats along the rivers exceeding fertile in some of them there appears the old hills where the Indians used to plant Corn, who are now driven to seek their habitations far distant, & have received very little consideration for their fine Country, which is to be feared has been one cause of the present unhappy situation between those people & the whites.

5th day, we rode to Bath, about 20 miles, & fed, & in the evening reached a Bark Cabin on Conahocto, about 11 miles. Here we struck up a fire. The young Cornplanter, who was in his element, took an axe & soon scaled as much bark off of the trees as made a good dry floor. The cabin was well built with Elm bark, with a space in the middle, where a large log fire might be made, & a proper distance in the roof to carry off the smoke. We lay down on our blankets, & covered with another, & I took my saddle for a pil=low. We kept up a good fire, but laying in a bottom near a creek, towards morning it grew cool. That made our lodging not very pleasant, yet it did not ap=

pear that any of us took cold.

Rose early + rode 36 miles to Capt. Williamson's, agent for a Company in England who purchased an extensive Country of the Genesee Lands. Here we were hospitably entertained.

7th day, 11th, we rested ourselves + horses, + got some clothes washed.

First day, the 12th, we rode about 16 miles, to Gilbert Berrys on the bank of the Genesee River; a house of good entertainment. Here we met with the Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, + a number of other Indians, to about 50. We were glad to see each other. In the evening we had a friendly Conference. The Indians addressed themselves to the Commissioners, in particular, & were led to inquire where Beverly Randolph came from? They were told, from Virginia. They said that was a cross, or rather wicked, name, they were fighters.

Red Jacket then proceeded to make a congratulatory speech, wherein we were noticed as Quakers. They said we had come a great way, a long bad road, through a rough country to attend a

Treaty to make Peace, which" was a good work; & expressed their thankfulness to the Good Spirit — for our being helped so far on our way; but as of consequence, we must be tired, they said they wiped the sweat from our faces, & set us down to rest; &c. &c.

Coln. Pickering then made a very suitable reply, & took the opportunity of introducing us as Friends, of Peaceable principles, their old friends, who were engaged in promoting the work of Peace; & afterwards he asked me if I wished to say anything to them. I let him know that I did. According=

This May Certify that it was understood by the Indians and myself at the time I purchased their Lands that they might Fish at the Waters of the Irundequit Bay or any other water where it did not injure the Settlements they Behaving themselves peacable

Oliver Phelps

The White Inhabitants; as they would wish to promote peace and harmony with the Indians are requested to let them peacibly fish without molestation on any of the aforesaid waters they behaving themselves Quietly

Israel Chapin

2d Congress.] **No. 38.** [2d Session.

NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1793.

War Department, *January 5th*, 1793.

Sir:

In obedience to the order of the President of the United States, I have the honor to submit to the Senate, a message of the Cornplanter and New Arrow, to Major General Wayne, of the 8th ultimo. The subject of Indian affairs being under the consideration of Congress, the President has conceived it proper that they should be possessed of the message now submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The President *of the Honorable the Senate of the United States.*

The speech of the Cornplanter and New Arrow to Major General Wayne.

Chinuchshungutho, *8th December*, 1792.

Brother:

We are glad that our friend, whom you send to us with your friendly message, has arrived safe at our towns, and likewise thank this young man, (the Cornplanter's nephew) who left his hunting to accompany him. He informs us that you are desirous to know what conclusions we came to with the Western Indians. We shall now give you an account of our principal proceedings. We thank the Great Spirit, that we, with the rest of our chiefs, who were at council, have again arrived safe at our towns. According to the promise of our chiefs, made last winter in Philadelphia, we have been to council with the hostile Indians, to endeavor to bring them to a peace. After we arrived at their towns, and had acquainted them that it was the wish of General Washington to be at peace with the whole of the Indians, even those from the rising to the setting of the sun: after they had considered, they all, as one, agreed to make a peace; but as General Washington did not let us know the terms on which he would make peace, it was referred to a council the ensuing spring, where they wish he should be present. They wish it to be considered that they were the first people the Great Spirit seated on this island, for which reason we look on the Americans as children, to call them our younger brethren.

In the spring, we expect to meet them in council, where we can determine on what terms peace shall be made.

We are glad a road for peace is made by our brothers the Six Nations; the same road you must come in the spring, with General Washington, and at the same time you will take our brother, the King, by the hand, and lead him to the same council fire; you can come no other road, as only this one is open the road by the Ohio is out of use, being turned; miry and swampy, by the spilling of blood, for which we blame the Americans; on which account, we say, there is only one road for you to come in the Spring.

General Washington must not think hard of the loss of Colonel Harding and others, as we since have understood they were sent with messages of peace; unluckily for them and us, they had taken the bad road; if our spies, whom we kept on that road, saw any of your people, they took them for enemies, and treated them as such; we know your people would have done the same.

Brother and Friends of the Fifteen States: We now take you by the hand. The Western nations say you always lead us to your fires. It is true, we have a strong hold of each other, so we have undertaken to lead you to their fires. It is true, we have always attended to you, and hope you will this time listen to us, and we will see you safe.

Brother: On our arrival at Buffalo creek, we immediately wrote to General Washington an account of the whole of our proceedings; we now let you know only the principal, as we suppose you have, before this, received a particular account from General Washington himself.

We cannot come at present to visit you, as we have so much business to do among ourselves, which we must first attend to. We thank you, and think ourselves happy in your friendship. It is the minds of the Six Nations to listen to the white people, and be friends with them; all our thoughts are how to keep the whole island in peace.

Brother: You have a desire to know the nations we were at council with; we cannot tell the names of them. There were present three men from the Gora nations; it took them a whole season to come; and twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada. The whole of them know, that we, the Six Nations, have General Washington by the hand. The twenty-seven nations also say, that after a peace is made with the Americans, and Western Indians, their wishes are for the whole of the Indian nations to declare themselves allies to Great Britain.

The Shawanese say, that if they make peace, it will be on these terms: The Americans to allow them all the lands they held in Sir William Johnston's time; or, at least, that the river Ohio shall be the line, and they be paid for the lands improved on the south side of said river Ohio. These, they say, are the terms, and the only ones, on which they will make peace.

Brother: You mention to us a reward for our services, which we are very happy to hear, and hope you will send it by our friend, who will deliver you this. We wish you also to consider the fifteen warriors, who neglected their hunting to accompany us.

These are the words of the Cornplanter and New Arrow, chiefs of the Alleghany.

Per me, NICHOLAS ROSECRANTZ, *Interpreter.*

I do certify, upon oath, that the foregoing speech or message, is a true translation of that delivered *viva voce*, by the Cornplanter and New Arrow, to me, at Chinuchshungutho, on the 8th instant.

NICHOLAS ROSECRANTZ.

Sworn before me, at Legionville, this 25th day of December, 1792.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

J Graves Simcoe

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France
and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth To all to whom
these Presents shall come Greeting Know Ye that whereas
the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chiefs, Wa[illegible] and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government has been
made manifest on divers Occasions by their spirited [illegible] Zealous Exertions and by the Bravery of their Conduct and We being
desirous of shewing our Approbation of the same [illegible] recompense of the Losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient
Tract of Land under Our Protection for a safe [illegible] Retreat for them and their Posterity Have of Our special Grace certain
Knowledge and mere motion given and granted and by [illegible] Presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of
the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever [illegible] Territory of Land being Parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the
Mississague Nation lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada beginning at the Mouth of a certain River formerly
known by the name of the Ours or Grand River now called the River Ouse where it empties itself into Lake Erie and running along the Banks of the
for the space of Six Miles on each side of the said River or a space co-extensive therewith conformably to a certain Survey made of the said Tract of Land
annexed to these Presents and continuing along the said River to a Place called or known by the Name of the Forks and from thence along the main Stream
of the said River for the Space of Six Miles on each Side of the said Stream or for a Space equally extensive therewith as shall be set out by a Survey to be
made of the same to the utmost Extent of the said River as far as the same has been purchased by Us and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed
made to Us by the Chiefs and People of the said Mississague Nation bearing Date the Seventh Day of December in the Year [illegible]
hundred and Ninety two To Have and To Hold the said [illegible] of Land so bounded as aforesaid of Us Our Heirs and Successors

1 OF

to them the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of [illegible] Heirs for ever freely and clearly
of and from all and all Manner of Rents Fines and Services [illegible] whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to Us or Our Successors for the same
of and from all Conditions Stipulations and Agreements [illegible] whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared Giving and Granting
by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs Warriors W[illegible] and People of the said Six Nations and their heirs the full and entire Possession
Benefit and Advantage of the said District or Terri[illegible] to be enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the
Customs and Usages of them the said Chiefs Warriors [illegible] said Six Nations Provided always and be it understood to be
the true intent and meaning of these Presents that for the [illegible] the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of

of the said River for the Space of Six Miles on each side of the [illegible]
of the same to the utmost Extent of the said River as far as the same has been [illegible]
to Us by the Chiefs and People of the said Missisague Nation [illegible] Fourth Day of [illegible]
[illegible] Ways [illegible] To Have and To Hold [illegible] of Us Our Heirs [illegible]
to them the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the [illegible] sole [illegible] heirs for ever freely [illegible]
of and from all and all Manner of Rents Fines and Services [illegible] whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to Us or Our Successors for the same
of and from all Conditions Stipulations and Agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and Declared Giving and Granting and
by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs Warriors W[illegible] and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs the full and entire Possession [illegible]
Benefit and Advantage of the said District or Territory to [illegible] held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several
Customs and Usages of them the said Chiefs Warriors Wom[illegible] People of the said Six Nations Provided always and be it understood to be the true
intent and meaning of these Presents that for the Purpose of [illegible] the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the Six Nati[illegible]
and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed [illegible] [illegible]ssion and Enjoyment of the same It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no
Transfer Alienation Conveyance Sale Gift Exchange Lea[illegible] [illegible]operty or Possession shall at any time be had made or given of the said District or Territory
or any Part or Parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs Warri[illegible] [illegible] People to any other Nation or Body of People Person or Persons whatever other than among themselves
the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People but that any such Tra[illegible] [illegible]nation Conveyance Sale Gift Exchange Lease or Possession shall be null and void and of no
Effect whatever And that no Person or Persons shall Possess or Occupy [illegible] [illegible]d District or Territory or any Part or Parcel thereof by or under Pretence of any such Alienat[illegible]
Title or Conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any Pretence whatever [illegible] Our severe Displeasure And that in Case any Person or Persons other than them the
said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nation[illegible] [illegible] pretence of any such Title as aforesaid presume to Possess or occupy the said District or Terr[illegible]
[illegible] any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us our [illegible]eirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and Possessed by
[illegible] Person or Persons other than the People of the said Six Nations and [illegible] the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the Part [illegible]
Parcel so occupied to Ourselves our Heirs and Successors Provid[illegible] always that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Na[illegible]
should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their Use and Int[illegible] [illegible] the said District or Territory or any Part thereof the same shall be purchased for Us our He[illegible]
Successors at some public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs Wa[illegible]rriors [illegible] People of the said Six Nations to be holden for that Purpose by the Governor Lieute[illegible]
Governor or Person administering our Government in our Province of Upper Canada In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be
Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieutenant Gov[illegible]
Colonel commanding our Forces in our said Province Given [illegible] at our Government House at Navy Hall this the Fourteenth
January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and [illegible] in the Thirty Third Year of our [illegible]

2 OF 2

Six Nations Indians

[illegible] Treaty of [illegible]

Home District

No. 4.

Grant to

Six Nations Indians
Tract of Land
Home District

See No 26
page 36

V

(Signed)
J Graves Simcoe

4

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these Presents shall come.

Greeting

Know Ye that whereas the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chiefs Warriors and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government has been mad manifest on divers Occasions by the spirited and Zealous Exertions and by the Bravery of their Conduct and We being desirous of shewing our Approbation of the same, and in Recompence of the Losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable Retreat for them and their posterity Have of Our Special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion given and granted and by these presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever All that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississaague Nation lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada beginning at the Mouth of a certain River formerly known by the name of the Ouse or Grand River now called the River Ouse where it empties itself into Lake Erie and running along the Banks of the same for the spase of Six Miles on each Side of the said River or a space Co-extensive therewith conformably to a certain Survey made of the said Tract of Land and annexed to these Presents and continuing along the said River to a place called or know by the Name of the Forks and from thence along the main Stream of the said River for the space of Six Miles on each side of the said Stream or for a Space equally extensive therewith as shall be set out by a Survey to be made of the same to the utmost Extent of the said River as far as the same has been purchased by us and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed made to Us by the Chiefs and People of the said Mississague Nation bearing Date the Seventh Day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Two, **To Have and to Hold** the said District of Territory of Land so bounded as aforesaid of Us Our Heirs and Successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors Women and People of the Six Nations and to and for the sole Use and Behoof of them and their Heirs for Ever, freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents Fines and Services whatsoever to be rendered by them or any them to Us or Our Successors for the same And of and from all Conditions Stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared **Giving** and **Granting** and by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs the full and entire Possession, Use, Benefit and Advantage of the said District or Territory to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several Customs and Usages of them the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations **Provided** always and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and Enjoyment of the same **It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure** that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property or Possession shall at any time, be had made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women or People to any other Nation or Body of People Person or Persons whatever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People but that any such Transfer Alienation, Conveyance Sale gift Exchange Lease or Possession shall be null and void and of no Effect whatever And that no Person or Persons shall Possess or Occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretense of any such Alienation, Title or Conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretense whatever under pain of our severe Displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than them the said Chiefs Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretense of any such Title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be Lawful for Us our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and Possessed by any Person or Persons other than the People of the said Six Nations and turn the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the part of parcel so occupied to Ourselves our Heirs and Successors. **Provided** always that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory or any part — — — thereof the same shall be purchased for Us our Heirs and Successors at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administrating our Government in our Province of Upper Canada.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto Affixed. **Witness** his Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Colonel commanding our Forces in our said Province Given at our Government House at Navy Hall this fourteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the thirty third Year of our Reign

(Signed) Wm Jarvis Secy (Signed) J.G.S.

No 5.

Details of the Surrender made

Upper Canada

To all to whom these presents may come Greeting:

Whereas the Chiefs, Warriors + and People of the Chippewa Tribe or Nation of Indians, being desirous, for certain considerations hereinafter shewn, of selling and disposing of a certain tract of Land lying near the Lake Huron or butting ~~or~~ and bounding thereon called

---

In Witness whereof we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors and principal women of the said Mississague nation, have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-fourth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Signed, sealed and delivered, }
in presence of us. }
JOHN BULLER, *Adjutant*.
R. H. SHEAFFE, *Captain 5th Regt.*
J. M. MASOR, *Lieut. 5th Foot.*
WM. GAINFORT, *Ens. 15th Regt.*
W. JOHNSON CHEW, *Indian Dept.*
A. JONES, *D.P.S.*

WABAKANYNE, [L.S.] (totem)
WABANIP, [L.S.] (totem)
WANAPENANT, [L.S.] (totem)
TABANDAN, [L.S.] (totem)
OKAMAPENES, [L.S.] (totem)
PATOPKQUAN, [L.S.] (totem)

No. 4.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

{ Great Seal of }
{ Canada. }

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these present shall come, Greeting:—

KNOW YE, that whereas the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors, and people of the Six Nations, to Us and Our Government has been made manifest on divers Occasions by their spirited and zealous Exertions, and by the Bravery of their Conduct, and We being desirous of showing our Approbation of the same and in recompence of the Losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and suitable Retreat for them and their Posterity, Have of Our Special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere motion, given and granted and by these Presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever, All that District or Territory of Land, being Parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation, lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada, beginning at the Mouth of a certain River formerly known by the name of the Ouse or Grand River, now called the River Ouse, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, and running along the Banks of the same for the space of Six Miles on each side of the said River, or a space co-extensive therewith, conformably to a certain Survey made of the said Tract of Land, and annexed to these Presents, and continuing along the said River to a Place called or known by the Name of the Forks, and from thence along the main Stream of the said River for the space of Six Miles on each side of the said Stream, or for a space equally extensive therewith, as shall be set out by a Survey to be made of the same to the utmost extent of the said River as far as the same has been purchased by us, and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed made to Us by the Chiefs and People of the said Mississague Nation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two; To Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land so bounded as aforesaid of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and people of the Six Nations, and to and for the sole use and Behoof of them and their Heirs for ever, Freely and Clearly of and from, all, and all manner of rents, fines, and services whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to Us or Our Successors for the same, and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever, except as hereinafter by us expressed and declared. Giving and granting, and by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs, warriors, women, and people of the said Six Nations and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, use, benefit and advantage of the said district or territory, to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner, and according to the several customs and usages of them the said Chiefs, warriors, women, and people of the said Six Nations: Provided always, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that, for the purpose of assuring the said lands, as aforesaid to the said chiefs, warriors, women and people of the Six Nations, and their heirs, and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same, it is our royal will and pleasure that no transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease, property or possession, shall at any time be had, made or given of the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by any of the said Chiefs, warriors, women or people, to any other nation or body of people, person or persons whatever, other than among themselves the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people, but that any such transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease or possession shall be null and void, and of no effect whatever, and that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, by or under any pretence or any such alienation, title or conveyance, as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever, under pain of our severe displeasure.

And that in case any person or persons other than them, the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations, shall under pretence of any such title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, that it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs, and successors, at any time hereafter, to enter upon the lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons other than the people of the said Six Nations, and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom, wholly to dispossess and evict, and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to ourselves, our heirs and successors: Provided always, that if at any time the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory or any part thereof, the same shall be purchased for us, our heirs and successors, at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs, warriors and people of the said Six Nations, to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering our Government in our Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding our Forces in our said Province. Given at our Government House, at Navy Hall, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.
Recorded 20th Feby, 1837,
Lib. F., Folio 106.
D. CAMERON, *Sy. and Regr.*

No. 4

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, the Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Mohawk, Oghquaga, Onandaga, Seneka and Cayuga Nations, residing at the Grand River, in the Province of Upper Canada for and in consideration of the Goodwill, Friendship and affection which we have for Nancy Kerr, and Margaret Kerr, in whose veins flows our blood, they being children of Robert Kerr and Elizabeth Kerr (daughter of Mary Brant, our sister), and also in and for the further consideration of the sum of one Pound lawful money of the said Province, to Us in hand paid by the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof We do hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and from every part and parcel thereof do acquit, release and discharge the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their heirs, executors and administrators and every of them by these presents have given, granted, enfeoffed, alienated and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, enfeoff, alienate

This Indenture made this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred & Ninety three. Between the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Oneida Nations of the one part, and Peter Smith of Herkimer County in the State of New York of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors, for and in consideration of the Rent, covenants, and agreements herein after mentioned to be paid, done and performed, have and each of them hath granted demised, leased, set and to farm let, and by these Presents do and each of them doth grant, demise, lease, set and to farm let unto the said Peter Smith his Executors, Administrators, and assigns — All that certain tract or parcel of Land, situate lying and being between the Southern Line of the Reservation (ceded by the Treaty held at Fort Schuyler the Twenty second day of September, 1788. to the said parties of the first part) and a Line drawn parallel thereto, the Whole distance of the said Reservation from East to West four Miles distant from the said Southern Line — with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. (Except a part of six miles square granted by the parties of the first part, & confirmed by the Treaty afs. to the Stockbridge Indians, which part of six miles square lies between said parallel Lines — Reference to the Deed of Cessions being had will more fully and at large appear —

To have and to hold all and singular the said demised premisses, with their and every of their appurtenances (Except as is before excepted) unto the said Peter Smith his Executors, Administrators, and assigns, from the day of the date hereof, for and during, and until the full end and term of Twenty one years, from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended; — Yielding and paying therefor, yearly and every year, during the said Term, unto the said Sachems, Chiefs, & Warriors, their heirs or assigns, for the first three years, the sum of Two hundred Dollars. yearly. The first payment thereof to begin and be made on the first day of June One thousand seven hundred & Ninety three. and when the three first years shall have expired at that rent. Then at the annual rent of Two hundred & Fifty Dollars, for the remaining Eighteen years. to be paid annually. on the first day of June, in every year. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is the true intent and meaning of these Presents, and of the said parties here

-unto that if it shall happen that the said Rent is not punctually paid, by the Space of Thirty Days next over or after any of the said stated days of payment, whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid (the same being first lawfully demanded) that then and from thence forth it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors, their heirs or Aſsigns, to enter in to and upon the said demiſed premiſes and every, or any part, or parcell thereof, with their appur-tenances, in the name of the whole to re-enter, and the same to have again, repoſseſs and enjoy, as in his or their first or former estate or estates; and him the said Peter Smith, his Executors, Administrators and Aſsigns, and all and every other the occupier, or occupiers of the said demiſed pre-miſes, from thence utterly to expel, remove and put out; any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Peter Smith for himself, his heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Sachems Chiefs, and Warriors, their heirs, & Aſsigns, that he the said Peter Smith, his Executors, Administrators or Aſsigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Sac Chiefs & Warriors their heirs or Aſsigns, the aſ.d Rent, payable as aſ.d at the Days & times aſ.d and in such manner & form herein before is limitted & appointed, for the payment there according to the intent & meaning of theſe preſents. And the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors, do for themselves, their heirs, & administrators, covenant, grant & agree, to and with the Peter Smith his Executors, Administrators & aſsigns, that the said Peter Smith, his Executors administrators, & aſsign the Rent, & performing all & singular the covenants & ag before, in and by theſe preſents comprised, reserved and on his or their part & behalf, to be paid, done, performed, & kep & lawfully may peaceably, and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſseſs,

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and enjoy the said tract or parcel of land, herein before granted and demised with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) for and during the said term of Twenty one years, without the Lawful let, suit, trouble, molestation, eviction, expulsion, or interruption, of or by them the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors their heirs or assigns, or of or by any other person or persons, whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim, by, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by or with their, or any of their privity, assent, consent, or procurement. In Witness whereof the parties to these Presents, have hereunto Interchangeably, set their hands & seals, the day and year abovewritten —

Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of —

N.B. The words "the said" on the 15th line of the 1st page were Interlined before signing — As were Also the Words "=centh" on the first line 1st page & "the Whole distance of the said Reservation from East to West" between the 13th & 14th Lines of first Page. - - - - - - -

N.B. it was agreed by sd Peter Smith before Signed that he will on the first Day of June 1793 pay to the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors Aforesaid four hundred Dollars instead of two hundred dollars as is expressed in the Body of this Instrument the Remaining Payments to be the Same as before Agreed —

Ebenezer Caulking Preceptor

Jonathan Dexter
Isaac van pelt

Oneyanka alias Peter Beech-tree his + mark

Kanonghgwenga alias Sahem Peter his + mark

Dekanaghjasore alias Schohare John, his + mark

Kayeaderongwen alias William, his + mark

John Skennondona his + mark

Kaghaenta alias Big Christian his + mark

Aghriyonken alias Big [illegible] his + mark

Shonongheiyo alias Antony his + mark

Kaghsaweda alias Lodewik, his + mark

Deghhathaghtons alias Capt. John his + mark

Kaghhitaton alias Lieut. Cornelius his + mark

Kayeghtorha alias Cornelius Beech tree son, his + mark

Oghkahageghte alias Moses Paul's son his + mark

Kanadarok alias Peter Bread, his + mark

Deghhoskarawen alias Nicholas Sharp, his + mark

Shaghtaghgwisoe alias William his + mark

Shatsiyowane alias Schohare John Jun. his + mark

(5)

Tjenaghtsikaragwha
alias
John, his X mark

Shaghnaghgwanekeas
alias
Big Hanyost, his X mark

Skanonghsase
alias
William, his X mark

Skagoyontha
alias
Antony, his + mark

Kanyaroton
alias
Little Christian, his + mark

Aghnyeate
alias
Daniel, his X mark

Otsighnyokara
alias
Thomas White Beans, his + mark

Anentshontye
alias
Paulus his + mk

Skaronghyontye
alias
Joseph, his + mk

Skoghraghtowane
alias
Peter Old schohare son, his + mk

Atsiaktatye
alias
Jacob Reed

Shaghneghtorens
alias
Hendrick, his + mark

Arenghtoktha
alias
Thomas Skennondona his + mk

Shaghsweakarons
alias
Paulus Son his + mark

P.o tsicnhea

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Awenghtase
alias
John his + mark

Anyost Dahesnonghsongoth

John White Strike
alias
Thenta akenrat

Nikenjago
alias
David Denny, his X mark

Peter Smith

The Sachems Chiefs &
Warriors of the
Oneida Nation
to
Peter Smith —

Lease
for
21. Yrs

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York
In Senate and Assembly Convened.

The Petition of the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Oneida Nation.

Humbly sheweth.

That at a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler in the State of New York, by his Excellency George Clinton Esqr. Governor, of the said State and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, & Peter Gansevoort Junr. (Commissioners authorised for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York) and Your Petitioners - It was on the 22d. day of September 1788. covenanted and concluded among other things as follows to wit; That the Lands lying — between the Southern line of the Reservation (ceded by the Treaty afs. to Your Petitioners) and a Line drawn, parralel thereto, four miles distant from the said Southern Line — "Might from "time to time for Ever make Leases of the Lands between the "said parallel Lines (being the Residue of the said Reserved "Lands) to such persons, and on such Rents reserved, as the said "Oneida's shall deem proper, but no Lease shall be for a longer term "than Twenty one Years, from the making thereof, and no new "Lease shall be made, untill the former Lease of the same "Lands, shall have expired — The Rents shall be to the use of "The Oneida's and their Posterity for Ever". — Agreeably to the said Resolution a part of our Nation, In October 1791. Gave a Lease of the aforesaid Lands to Mr. Penett, a French Gentleman, the giving of which said Lease was much averse to the inclinations of many of your Petitioners — He being a man, who a number of us were totally unacquainted with — a Stranger, we could not therefore repose sufficient confidence in him — to intrust him with our Lands.

Now Your Petitioners laying aside all those Animosities, and dissensions, which have for some time, subsisted amongus Unanimously have agreed, at a Council, some days since convened, and concluded, this Day — To Lease the above described Lands, to Peter Smith of Herkimer County for the Term Twenty one Years) — This Character Your Petitioners are all well

Feby 1st 1793 No 416

A Petition of a Number of Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation

Praying a Legislative Confirmation of a certain Part of the Lands reserved for the use of the Oneida Nation to one Peter Smith

In Assembly Feby 1st 1793

Read and referred to Mr. Talbot Mr. I Patterson and Mr. Newman -

February 6th- 1793-

Mr Talbot report that the prayer ought to be granted

committed to a Committee of the whole House on the Bill relative to the Lands reserved for the Use of the Oneida, Onandaga and Cayuga Indians

Feby 1st 1793 No 416

Affidavit
of Isaac Rappalye

I Isaac Rappalye being Present & Witness to the Signing of the within Petition by thirty Six of the Principal Indians of the Oneida Nation, that I saw them all Willingly & Chearfully Sign the Same, as also Sign Seal & deliver a Lease they Gave to Peter Smith for the Term of twenty One Years for all that Certain Tract of Land which Lays between the Southern Line of their Reservation & a Line drawn Parallel therto four Miles distant from sd Southern Line (except a Part of the Stockbridge Tract which lays between sd Lines) that they were all Satisfyed with the Rents Reserv'd, upon which he took said Lease, that I did not see that one of them were persuaded or any way in the Least Intoxicated, that there were many More Indians present who wished to Sign both the Lease & Petition, that Peter Smith said there is no room for any More Names on the Lease & the Petition I think Needs no more, that I know of but two Indians who did not Incline to Sign the Lease, though in Council Where all the Indians & the Witnesses Ebenezer Caulkins Jonathan Dexter & Self were Present, they Confessed they were well Satisfyed with the Lease & Proceedings of the Remaining Indians, that they were Glad Peter Smith Should have the Lands, but for some reasons did not Wish to Sign the Lease, but they said it could make no difference as all the rest had signed it or would Sign it — that I Slept that Night at the Same House with

The Petition of the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the Oneida Nation —

one of those Indians, that in the Morning early we entered into Conversation Respecting those Lands, that he Said he was willing Peter Smith Should have them & made no doubt but the Legislature would give their Assent to Said Lease, that he Supposed Peter Smith had agreed to give them a good Rent, that the Reason of his not Signing the Lease was (not but that he Supposed Peter Smith had Acted well & Candid on the Occasion) but that they (the Remainder of the Indians) had not called them (his Companion & Self) in proper Season — therefore were a Little displeased with some of the Chiefs, but not with Regard to their Leasing the Lands to Peter Smith upon the Terms Specified in Said Lease, & further this Deponent Saith Not —

Sworn before me at Whites Town
in Herkimer County Jany 24. 1793
Hugh White

Isaac Rappelye

together, as it is so burthensome and expensive to her; and that the Support which they receive from her by no means arises from new or temporary considerations, but is the result of long Established custom.

It is therefore, Sir, peculiarly a Subject of regret to me that I feel myself called upon not to admit such an Innovation as has been requested of Your Excellency, and particularly as I have reason to believe that, had I admitted of it, the Agent of the States would have found it very difficult to have obtained sufficient Supplies, without I had extended the permission beyond what I could have convinced myself Warranted to have done, and allowed him to have taken Provisions from His Majesty's Magazines.

The Indians, having been informed that their request for Provisions will be attended to, I am certain that they will never suffer the United States to forward a Supply thro' their Country of which they have hitherto been extremely jealous, and which as it appears to me has been Inserted in the Speech delivered to Captain Brant, a Copy of which I forward to Your Excellency, without due deliberation, or is by no means Calculated to promote any pacific Intentions.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

His Excellency George Hammond, Esqr. &c., &c., &c.

Endorsed:—No. 2. In Genl. Clarke's to Mr. Dundas. (*No. 67*)

J. G. SIMCOE TO COLONEL McKEE.

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency, Colonel Simcoe, to Colonel McKee, dated Navy Hall, January 23rd, 1793.

"You will see by the Speech that is now transmitted by Captain Brant, that the States have agreed to meet the Indians at Miami Rapids, by which I understand *Sandusky*, and I presume whether this alteration be thro' design or by accident, that the Indian Confederacy will adhere to the place of meeting being at *Sandusky*.

It appears also by this Speech, that the *States* will endeavour to furnish by the Lakes provisions during the Treaty, and also, least, there should be a deficiency, it is intimated they expect that they shall be permitted to furnish what provisions may be wanting, from the nearest Posts to the Indian Country; it is evident therefore, that they mean to Establish Provisions & Magazines, under that pretext upon the Line, by which they are advancing their Posts between Fort Washington and that Fortress which the Letters intercepted at St. Clair's defeat mention they mean to erect at the Miami Rapids; I cannot but fear from these circumstances, that some collusion is intended. Application has been made *to me* for permission to furnish the supplies at the expence of the United States, from this Quarter, and to transport them across the Lakes in the King's Vessels: this request I have declined the compliance with, as at all events the Indian Confederacy may be *assured* that their *prior* request for Provisions shall be complied with to its usual and Necessary Extent; of which I beg of You without delay to give me the best probable information in your power, together with the account of what Your Settlement can afford and what may be the price of every necessary Species of Provisions—and the best mode of conveyance. I have this day forwarded to Mr. Hammond my refusal of this request of the States and attributing it among other reasons to its being our invariable System as Possessors of the Forts to assist the Indians, from whatever Cause they may be assembled with Provisions."

Endorsed:—No. 4. In Genl Clarke's to Mr. Dundas. (*No. 67*)

FROM JOSEPH CHEW TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1793.

My Dear Sir,

You cannot think of the very great disappointment it has been to me that I have not heard from you since the Council ended at the Glaize, and more so as I have not been able to give our friend Sir John Johnson any account of what was resolved on there, all I know is from a copy of a journal of Mr. Johnson, interpreter at Niagara, sent to me by Col. Butler, which is different in many parts, and wants explanation in others. Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Coffin[1] dated at Quebec the 17th Instant of which the following is an Extract.

> "Col. Simcoe transmitted to the General some time "ago, a copy of the proceedings of the General Indian "Council held at the Glaize, His Excellency does not "recollect that you have mentioned receiving them "to be deposited as a record in the Office of the Super-"intendant General, if therefore it has not been done, "the General requests you will give Colo. McKee a hint "on this head.—"

In answer to the above I have wrote to Mr. Coffn, that from your former punctual manner of transmitting all matters of this kind, I was apprehensive your letters had been detained by the way, and should write to you of it, I was in hopes that I should have heard by the return of Gautier, Mr. Clarke's[2] conductor, that you had received the Stationary, Wampum, & other articles he had the charge of to be delivered to you, and he has not returned me a receipt of the delivery.

Several other matters I expected to have been informed of, Particularly whether you had got the General order of the 20th of September, had received the stove, &c. from Mr. Clarke, but above all things I wished to have had it in my power to have acquainted Sir John of the temper and disposition of the Indians, myself and both my sons, are now closely employed in examining the Indian Records and papers from the year 1676, Copying and entering into two Books, whatever, I think will be of use to our Indian friends, in case they meet the Americans at a Treaty this next summer, and I dont know but I may be ordered up with those Books to Governor Simcoe but this is between ourselves.

I have now the very sincere satisfaction and pleasure to tell you I have just received a letter from Sir John dated the 10th of October, at which time,Lady Johnson and family were very well, and at a House in Golden Square London, they had a fine passage, Sir John had paid a visit to Lord Dorchester in the Country,

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[1] Thomas Aston Coffin, Civil Secretary.

[2] Probably Isaac Winslow Clarke of the Commissariat.

Hamilton in particular, as at St. Clair's defeat, They seem to have been so totally ignorant of the intermediate distance. I transmit to Your Excellency a sketch of Upper Canada.

I am &c.

P.S. I enclose for Your perusal, an account of commerce that a speculative Person has proposed, and which I have permitted him to undertake: If it should succeed I need not expatiate on its advantages.

(Unsigned copy.)

(Simcoe MSS, Hammond's Correspondence, Bundle I.)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

NIAGARA Jany. 23d 1793.

Dear Sir,

I take the opportunity of Captain Caldwell's return of stating to you, that all your proceedings have been most highly approved of by Mr. Hammond, His Majesty's Minister, and that He entertains the highest opinion of your Capacity and Discretion—

You will see by the speech that is now transmitted by Captain Brant, that the States have agreed to meet the Indians at Miami Rapids, by which I understand *Sandusky*—and I presume whether this alteration be thro' design or ~~by~~ accident, that the Indian Confederacy will adhere to the place of meeting being at *Sandusky*.

It appears also by this speech that the *States* will endeavour to furnish by the Lakes, provisions during the Treaty, and also, least there should be a deficiency, It is intimated, they expect that they shall be permitted to furnish what provision may be wanting from the nearest posts to the Indian Country, it is evident therefore that They mean to establish Provisions and Magazines, under this pretext, upon the line by which they are advancing their Posts between Fort Washington, and that Fortress, which the Letters intercepted at Sinclair's defeat mention they mean to erect at the Miami Rapids; I cannot but fear from these circumstances, that some Collusion is intended—application has been made *to me* for permission to furnish the supplies at the expence of the United States from this Quarter, and to transport them across the Lakes in the King's Vessels; This Request I have declined the compliance with, as at all event the Indian Confederacy may be *assured* that their prior request for Provisions shall be complied with to its usual and necessary Extent;[1] of which I beg you without delay to give me the best probable Information in your power, together with the account of what your settlement can afford and what may be the Price of every necessary species of Provisions—and the best mode of Conveyance—I have this day forwarded to Mr. Hammond[2] my refusal of this request of the states and attributing it, among other Reasons, to its being our invariable System as possessors of the Forts, to assist the Indians from whatever cause they may be assembled with Provisions.

I am with great Regard &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

to Col. McKee. (L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 67-9.)

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[1] See extract, Vol. I, pp. 274-5.

[2] See Vol. I, pp. 277-8.

Niagara Jany 23d - 1793

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I take the opportunity of Captain Caldwells return of stating, to you, that all your proceedings have been most highly approved of, by Mr Hammond, His Majesty's Minister, and that He entertains the highest Opinion of your Capacity and Discretion —

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I am with great Regard
Your very faithful Servant
J G Simcoe

To Colo McKee

[illegible]

Niagara 23: Jany 1793

Received by Capt Caldwell

7th February 1793

he writes in good spirits, I wish I could tell you, Affairs of the Department in Lower Canada were in a more agreeable way, be assured they are not, it is very fortunate that the Commander in Chief will have the orders of the 20th September complied with.

I shall write you by every opportunity and am with my most sincere wishes for your health and happiness in which my family join me,

My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully.
JOSEPH CHEW.

No pocket Almanacks are yet come out
I send you a sheet no. 8, Quebec News
Papers & 7 English, in two parcels

Endorsed:—24th January, 1793, Joseph Chew, Esq. Received 11th March, & Answered.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

NAVY HALL, January 27th, 1793.

Sir,

Having had a very satisfactory Intercourse with Mr. Hammond by Major of Brigade Littlehales, who return'd from Philadelphia on the 20th, I think it necessary to communicate without loss of time some late Transactions to Your Excellency, reserving for a safer opportunity the Copies of *all* the Letters that have passed between that Gentleman & myself.

You will have seen by the Speech sent to me, by the Western Indians as well as by that of the Six Nations, that They have proposed the Meeting with the States to be held at *Lower Sandusky;* and so it was understood by Mr. Chapin, the Superintendant of the United States, at the Council with the latter People; & as he was the only Channel of Communication between them & that Government, It must in that form have been delivered to Mr. Knox, but, You will find, Sir, by Mr. Knox's answer that the Place is changed to the *Rapids* of the *Miami River;* with what View, I have expressed my Ideas in the enclosed Extract from a Letter which I have written to Colonel McKee, for I can scarcely conceive that after the Place of Meeting was left to the Indians themselves, in the Message sent by the Six Nations to the Confederacy (& as Captain Brant has assured me) That Mr. Knox has changed it, in order to colour any Intent that he may have formed, to render all Views of Peace ineffectual in the very outset, I cannot but remark to you, that in two separate Conversations which Capt. Littlehales held with Mr. Hamilton,[1] that Gentleman insisted upon it, in contradiction to him, that *Lower Sandusky*, & the River au Glaize, were one & the same place.

I do not apprehend that Mr. Hammond has seen Mr. Knox's Message & the alteration it contains of the place of Meeting, as it was brought here very lately by Joseph Brant. I inclose to Your Excellency a Copy of Mr. Hamilton's request to Mr. Hammond partly to supply the Indian Nations, during their expected Meeting, with Provisions, at the Expence of the United States from this Government.

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[1] **Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury for the United States.**

The Reasons which induced Mr. Hammond to intimate, that It was his Opinion that such a proposal would meet with my Concurrence, were certainly in themselves of sufficient Magnitude to lead him to that belief. I had expressed my disinclination to the proposed Meeting at Sandusky on account of the Expence, *unless it should be productive of Peace*, an Expence that I thought inevitable. It is also apparent that such Aid & Encouragement to the proposals of Mr. Hamilton would obviously give weight to our Assertions, that we sincerely wish for the Establishment of Peace, but Sir these Considerations appear of no Moment, when upon such a Permission the Opinion & Affections of the Indian Nations might be hazarded, & His Majesty's influence totally annihilated.

Upon this view of Mr. Hamilton's Requisition, having consulted with those who could give me the best Information, I have informed Mr. Hammond that I could not by any means comply with the Measure that had been proposed to him—there are many other Points that I stated in this request as inadmissible, which neither of themselves require Illustration, nor does the present opportunity afford me proper means to convey to Your Excellency.

You will see by my Speech to the Western Indians as well as the Answer I returned to the Six Nations, that the Agents, Colonels McKee & Butler, are to be present at the ensuing Council, & that had the United States concurred in the Invitation, I probably, (in fact Mr. Hammond) would have been permitted by the King to have attended the Council. Mr. Jefferson has been informed that I could not pass over in Silence the solemn Application of the Indian Nations & that their Agents, would naturally as they have requested, attend at the Meeting; This Gentleman's answer to this *informal* conversation of Mr. Hammond's was, that he conceived "such a desire in the Indians to be extremely proper, & that the propositions of the Americans would be so equitable, as to make him regardless of the Channels through which they are conveyed." Notwithstanding this Language I cannot but give it as my opinion that the States will not offer anything like Equitable conditions, & tho' the Indians should give up all the Country to the Westward of the Ohio that is *under settlement*, still the Avarice of Mr. Washington will insist upon the full Execution of Treaties which the Indians reject as fraudulent & inadmissible.

I have thus Sir, endeavoured to furnish you with such a Summary of Affairs in this Country, as I think necessary for your immediate Information but it may be necessary to add that in my Communications with Mr. Hammond I have endeavoured to impress upon him by Extracts from Sir William Johnson's Opinions, that our giving Provisions & Necessaries to Indians, as Possessors of the Posts, is the result of ancient & undeviating System, not directed by temporary Motives, & that the Military Orders of these Posts, are to give them on whatsoever Account they Assemble, such Supplies as may be required.

I shall take the earliest opportunity when the Lakes open, to transmit to you by the most eligible mode of intercourse all my Communications, & which will be more perfect if it shall be possible for me to get to *Detroit* this Winter, which I mean to attempt over land in a few days.

As I have at present no opportunity of Communicating to His Majesty's Ministers my not concurring with Mr. Hamilton's request, of which request, Mr. Hammond has informed Lord Grenville, I shall be much obliged to Your Excellency to take such notice of my declining the proposal, in your earliest dispatch as You shall think proper.

I have the honor to be with the utmost respect & esteem,
Your Excellency's Most faithful & obedt servant.
J. G. Simcoe.

His Excellency Lt. Governor Clarke.

Endorsed:—No. 1. In Genl. Clarke's to Mr. Dundas, No 67.

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Detroit, January 30th, 1793.

Sir,

Having communicated to Your Excellency all the information which had come to my knowledge respecting Indian Affairs, prior to Captain Caldwell's departure from hence, I have only to observe at present that the Indians have in general remained quiet, having been stopp'd by their Chiefs from going to War, being in daily hopes of hearing the Answer to the Messages they sent to America by the Senecas, last fall.

A Messenger from some of the Posts on the Ohio or Post Vincent found means by the way of the Wabash to get to the Miamis and delivered a Message on the Subject of Peace; by the inclosed Extract of a Letter received from the Glaize Your Excellency will observe the very proper Answer the Indians returned.

Some Indians, who have come in from hunting, report, and from the Credit generally due to their Characters, it is generally believed that the Senecas killed two Delawares near Fort Washington, and one or two of the same Nation were also killed on one of the Branches of the Muskingum, which the Senecas are also blamed for, particularly as a painted Tomahawk was left sticking in the Breast of one of the dead Men. These circumstances ill agree with the friendly disposition which seemed to exist when that Nation took their leave of the Nations here last October: it is however possible that these untoward matters may have happened through inconsiderate rashness or the intemperance of some of the Young Men without having had any countenance or authority from their Chiefs for so doing.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's Faithful & very obedient humble servant,
A. McKee.

His Excellency Governor Simcoe.

Endorsed:—No. 2. In General Clarke's to Mr. Dundas, No. 70.

Extract of a Letter from the Glaize dated 5th of January, 1793.

"The Council about to be held when You left this place is now over. The Answer given the Young Man is this—"They will enter into no terms of accomodation with the People of the Posts, Kentucke, or the Commanders of these posts, they have already (to the Mingoes) declared their intentions of Meeting the American Commissioners at Sandusky next Spring, where their Father is also to be invited. They do not think the Commanders of the Posts nor the people of

Norwich January 31st 1793.

Sir,

Your Excellency must be acquainted with a Grant of Lands in the Oneida Country made by that Tribe about the Year 1773 to the remnants of Indian Tribes in New England. The Pequots, Mohegans, Narragansetts, Nianticks, Farmington and Montauk Indians, with an invitation, for those Tribes to come and settle on the Lands, granted.

In consequence of which Grant and Invitation some of the Indians have removed to the Oneida Country and dwelt there for several Years. 1773

But the New England Tribes above mentioned now complain that some white People have practiced upon these few Indians who reside on the granted premisses, and persuaded them to lease to the white People all the valuable Lands, contained in the Grant, without the Knowledge or Approbation of those Tribes.

The Bearer, David Fowler a Native of Montauk in behalf of the several Tribes will make application to the Legislature of the State of New-York for redress through your Excellency.

From your well known character, and the Attention which the Legislature of the State over which You have the honour to preside, hath always paid; to prevent the practice of Injustice upon the Indian Tribes within the State; I am satisfied due regard will be had to the Complaint and effectual measures taken to prevent any Persons from depriving the Indians of their Grant above mentioned or interrupting them in the free use and possession of it.

With sentiments
of perfect respect,
I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
humble Servant,

Saml. Huntington

His Excellency
Govr. Clinton

Genl. Chapin
Jany. 28. 1793.

Place of treaty with the Indians — supposes Peace may be made —

Time of treaty about the Middle of May

Timothy Pickering Esqr.
Capt. Chapin } Philadelphia

Feb.y 5. 1793. In con(1)versation with Capt. Hendrick.

Queſtion. Why did you deliver your ſpeech and the belt of the U.States to the 30 or 40 Indians, among whom were a few chiefs, that were aſsembled at the Rapids of Miami, inſtead of waiting, and delivering it to the Genl. Council that was to be aſsembled?

Anſwer. I underſtood my inſtructions to require that the mind of the U.States should be made known to the Western Indians as ſoon as poſsible; and if I had waited till the Great Council aſsembled, I could not have delivered it till the Fall; and in the mean time, during the ſummer much miſchief might have been done.

Queſtion. What tribes were met at the Rapids, when you delivered the great belt of the U.S.

Anſwer. The Delawares, and Munſees, and Onachtahos, and Kanawasaoos — ſome Shawanees — ſome Wyandots — and some Mingoes. The belt was delivered to Captain Pipe, who lived at the Rapids. The Delawares told me that Capt. Pipe was to receive all ſpeeches which came from the East, and the Big Cat's Brother, who lived at the Head of the Miami, was to receive all that came from the West. This was a rule.

In conſequence of this delivery of the belt, the Delawares ſtopped the war parties who were going to the frontiers. I saw but two priſoners brought in during the whole time I was among the Western Indians; and one of them arrived the day after I got to the Rapids.

Queſtion — What were the Indians doing all the reſt of the ſummer after ~~the~~ your delivery of the belt to Capt. Pipe?

Anſwer. They lay ſtill very much: they hardly

ſet

let their young men go a hunting.
They met frequently in council, and
talked about war and peace. Some-
times the War ~~[illegible]~~ Chiefs by themſelves
and ſometimes the Sachems by themſelve
and ſometimes both together. Another rea
ſon which induced them to lay ſtill
was, that they were waiting for the
nations to come and aſsemble in counci
Besides the first meſsage of the Shawanees &c. to the ſix Nation
& to the 7 nations of Canada, they sent
a ſecond time by ſome Cayugas, to ha
ten their coming.

Question. What did you understand was the
object of the Shawanees & others, in sending
for the Six Nations & the Canada Indians to
attend their Great Council?

Answer. They had two objects in view~~s~~. The
Shawanees were for war, & they expected
aſsiſtance from those nations. — The plan
of the Delawares was, when the nation
should be aſsembled, to ſelect two ſachem
out of each, to go to the ſouthward to th
Twenty Nations living there, to confirm th
Union; ~~[illegible]~~ and also to ſettle so
disputes between the Muscoes & Kickapo
~~and~~ who had proceeded to hostilities; an
also to effect a peace between the We
ſanhaoos & Misquaühaoos on the east ſid
of the Miſsiſsipi, & the Uesaüſaoos on th
Weſt ſide of the Miſsiſsipi. That ſo by esta
bliſhing universal peace and Union amon
themſelves, the White people might not be
able to take any advantage of them.

Question: Were you present in Council the first day when the Senekas attended at the Glaize?

Answer. I was.

Question. How many days were the Senekas in the Great Council at the Glaize?

Answer. They first attended the council on the last day of September; and the council broke up the 10th of October. There were perhaps six days of public council; the other days it rained, ~~and~~ which prevented their meeting.

Question. Were you present in council every day when the Senekas attended?

Answer. No. ~~They~~ I attended ~~[illegible]~~ several days ~~[illegible]~~; the ~~first~~ second day about 500 Indians were present. ~~[illegible]~~ after which their numbers lessened daily; ~~[illegible]~~ till at last there were but about a hundred of all nations.

Question. Why did not you attend every day with them?

Answer. I did not know of the last Council. It had been the practice before to send runners to give notice of the Councils; but none was brought to me of the last Council, when the speech of the Western Indians was delivered, which the Senekas have sent to the U. States.

Question. Did you hear of the contents of this speech? from whom? and when?

Answer. I heard of it the ~~former~~ evening of the day on which it was delivered, from the Delawares, some of whom lived close by where the council was held. I lodged about two miles off in a ~~hut~~ village of the Delawares, of which the Chiefs had no notice of the last day's council, until it was over.

Question. Was Capt. Pipe at this Great Council And did you see him after it was over

Answer. Yes.

Question. What account did he give you of this result of the Council?

Answer. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the Shawanese propose a treaty with the U.S. [illegible] and we will hold them to it tho' they intend no such thing.~~ — Both Captain Pipe and the Big Cat gave me an account of the Speeches made by the Shawanees & Wyandots in the last day's Council, and said they were glad to hear them propose a treaty with the U States: ~~they~~ although those nations intended real no such thing: but (said the Delaware Chief) we will hold them to it. — The teno of the Speeches about holding a treaty, a related to me by the Delaware Chief corresponded with the report of the Sene to the President: that is, that the treaty should be held at the Rapids of Sandusky, be soon as the grass grows next Spring. B they did not mention to me any application to made to the British to furnish provisions for the treaty

Question. What was the Conduct of the Shawanees and Delawares after the treaty broke up?

Answer. Some of the Delawares told me, that on the night following the day after the treaty, the Shawanees & Wyondots had a night war dance; and the next day (Octr. 12th) about 100 warriors set off, and the day after that about a 100 more, and all were to meet at a certain place, & proceed together on an expedition againſt the U States. These 200 warriors conſisted of Shawanees and ~~Delawares~~, Wyandots with a few of the Delawares. Brant arrived and ſaw the parties march. I also was present; for we were holding a little council, in which Brant related his journey to Philadelphia. A few of the Shawanees with Munſees and Delawares were present in Council – in all, perhaps 20 or 30.

Hendrick, looking into his journal, read, that Capt. Pipe came up from the Rapids to the Glaize, on the 27th of September, and said the Senekas, or 5 nations had arrived a few days before:

uestion. What account did he give you of them?

Answer. He brought up the two belts and ſtrings of wampaum which the Senekas had delivered at the Rapids, and rehearsed their ſpeeches. The Delawares of the Glaize and other Villages (in all three) the Munsees, the Oonatakooats, and Kanawaſaoos, aſsembled in Council (about 200) to hear Captain Pipes relation.

Question. What did the Senekas say at the Rapids?

Answer. They wiped off the tears with ſtrings of w
pum, for the ~~two~~ ~~Del~~ Munſees killed la
ſpring by the Senecas; and manifes
their grief for the unhappy ſituation of all the nat
of Indians — (unhappy, I ſuppose, on accou
of the war.)

Hendrick. Before the Great Council broke up, ammunition arriv
from the Rapids: and on the day they set
out for war, I saw them dividing it openl
The Delawares told me that Col. McGee
had ſent up the ammunition.

Question. Who of the 5 nations ſpoke in Council?

Answer. Only Red Jacket. He made very long
ſpeeches.

Question. What induced you to stay among the Weste
Indians, after the 5 nations came away?

Answer. At the request of the Western Indians. Tis
their custom, when they receive a meſsenger, to detain him as long as they please, and when they
have done with him, to diſmiſs him.

Question. What conversation had you with Brant
at the Glaize, on the ſubject of peace and war

Answer. He said he was ſorry that he had arrived to
late, the Council being diſsolved: that he could
not then ſpeak, war being declared afreſh. This
was done the night of the war dance, befor
Brant arrived: He told me that he had blame
the Great men of the U. States for sending so man
meſsengers to the Western Indians, at the ſame
time, which could only have distracted them
and that they ought to have ſent them roun
by the British, when they would have been ſa
He said also that he was ſorry he was not i
the Action againſt St. Clair; for then he wo

no

now have an influence over the Western Indians. He said further, that perhaps the Western Indians thought I had come to divide them; as that had always been the aim and practice of the White People. I aſsured him I had come with no ſuch intention. Brant, I ſuppoſe, heard from his nephew, who had been ſent by him with a meſsage to those Indians, that they were in fact divided, in consequence of the ſpeech I had delivered – some being for peace, while others set out afresh for war.

estion. How long was Brant at the Glaize?

nswer. About two days.

estion. When did the Big Cat deliver to you the ſpeech which you sent to the Secretary of War?

nswer. On the 18th of October, at his town, about 8 miles above the Glaize.

uestion. How many were present when it was delivered?

Answer. But a few. But before this they held a council among themſelves at Big Cats Town; and ſent for me to come up from the Glaize. Big Cat ſaid it would be a disgrace to the Indians not to ſend an answer to the Great Speech which I had brought; and therefore they would do it, to make known the obſtacles in the way of peace (which was the object of the Great Speech). The number present was about eight, of whom two were Chiefs. This small number came to me to write down the ſpeech which had been agreed on at their council, which conſiſted of about forty. They delivered to me divers other ſpeeches for my own nation, at the ſame time.

estion. How long after this was it before you went down to the Rapids?

Answer

(6)

Answer. But a few days. On our arrival there we
found Brant again. Many Indians were a
sembled — several hundreds — for the purpose
of receiving cloathing, kettles, knives, guns,
powder, ~~and~~ lead, &c. of the British. I saw
these articles delivered to them, in great hea

Question. What paſsed at the Rapids between you and
Capt. Pipe & the other Indians?

Answer. Capt. Pipe ~~told~~ bid me ~~to~~ tell the U.States & the
Quakers that he and his town were for peace, &
that he had kept his warriors close ever since th
meſsage I had delivered; and that he would stil
keep them close. He added, that not one of hi
men had gone with the Shawanees.

Question. Did Capt. Pipe and other Chiefs & Indians,
at this time at the Rapids, know of the speec
which had been delivered to you by Big Cat, f
the U.States.

Answer. Yes.

Question. What did they say upon it.

Answer. They said it was all right. Capt. Pipe al
said that he would demand the big belt w
I had originally delivered to him, and tha
the other nations ſhould not keep it.

Question. What paſsed between Brant & the Indians a
the Rapids?

Answer. They delivered him two ſpeeches, ſpoken by
Shawanee Chief. — The Western Indians h
heard that I had been ſtopped by the British a
Niagara, & by Brants orders at Grand Rive
the year before, when I was going to the
Westward.

The two ſpeeches now delivered to Brant we
one for the Five Nations, and one for the
British. To the Five Nations they said

You Five Nations muſt open the path between us and the Eastern nations, you muſt make it wide, and let no ſtumbling blocks be ^again^ thrown in the way, but keep it smooth and clear, that our friends ~~[illegible]~~ the Muhekonnucks [Stockbridge Indians] ^and others^ may paſs and repaſs freely. *

To the British they said —

You the English have put yourselves with us — you have told us always you were for Indians. Now you muſt prepare your great ~~[illegible]~~ canoes; and when our friends want to come to us, you muſt receive them ~~[illegible]~~ into your great canoes, that they may come quick; and when they want to return, you muſt furnish the great canoes to take them back.

~~Brant thanked them for these ſpeeches.~~

Note ~~[illegible]~~ * [The Shawnee Chief added] If the United States do as we wiſh, and agree to hold a treaty next Spring, then you, the Five Nations, muſt come and attend it.

Brant thanked them for these ſpeeches, & expreſsed his wiſhes, that what they ^had^ desired might be done.

Question.	How many Indians were present when these ſpeeches were delivered to Brant?
Answer.	About Forty.
Question.	How many of your nation did you leave among the Western Indians?
Answer —	Three; two of them Counſellors — the other a Runner.
Question.	Why did you leave them there?

Anſwer. Many times thoſe nations deſired us to ſtay all the Winter: and the day before we left the Glaize they delivered a ſpeech with five ſtrings, deſiring that ſome of us might ſtay all the winter, to aſsiſt them in ~~their~~ endeavours to bring about a peace; particularly to read any meſsages which should come to them from the White People: for (ſaid they) we have many times rec.d meſsages from the White People; and the traders ~~[illegible]~~ read them & gave wrong interpretations.

I & my companions and those of our nation reſid in that country (about twenty men) also thought it beſt for ſome of us to ſtay in order to go to the Seven back nations, to inform them of every thing that paſsed ~~the~~ laſt ſummer. Theſe nations are the Chippawas, Patawatamies, Musquakees & Weſaukaoos, Kickapoos, & Paſsakeas, Oonautuarſaoos, and ſome of the Miamis. Acc ingly I left Capt. David, John Quinney, & John Wautunhquenaut, who were to ſet out on this Journ in this month of February. — I told them that if the war was to continue, they muſt return a ſoon as the ſnow was off the ground: but if there was a good proſpect of peace, then to ſtay till we came again the next ſummer. I left with them two belts & ſeveral ſtrings for the purpoſe above mentioned.

Queſtion. In the ſpeech brought by the Five nations, the hoſtile Indians propoſe both a time and place of holding a treaty with the U.States but in the ſpeech delivered to you by Big Cat, ~~he~~ after ſtating the obſtac in the way of making peace, ~~[illegible]~~ he ~~[illegible]~~ deſires the U.States, if they are ſtill deſirous of peace, to appoint the time & place of holding the treaty: — ~~[illegible]~~ What occaſioned ſuch a differen in the ſpeeches?

Anſwer. The Weſtern Indians who are againſt the continuance of the war, were glad to hear the Shawanees & Wyandots propose holding a treaty with the UStates: But when they ſaw them ~~the very next day prepare for war~~ within two days after declare war afresh, and ~~the~~ 200 of them (including a few Delawares) ~~actually for~~ receive ammunition and actually march againſt the UStates, ~~they (the~~ other Indians, who were peaceably disposed, onsidered the propositions of the Shawaneese & Wyandots for holding treaty, ~~were~~ as deceitful; that the UStates would ~~would~~ view them in the ſame light, and probably not attempt to meet those nations t the treaty they had proposed. 6 Hence the Delawares & others who esire peace thought it proper, in another ſpeech, to expreſs their own ſentiments, and to manifeſt their willingneſs to ~~m~~ treat with the UStates, provided the conduct of the Shawanees & Wyandots ſhould not discourage the attempt on the part of the UStates.

But ~~there is a difference between the speech~~ as the Delawares rehearsed to me the Speech made by the Shawanees & Wyandots to the Six Nations, their proposal for holding a treaty at Sandusky was on the expreſs condition that the Soldiers of the United States ſhould be withdrawn from their country.

stion. ~~What steps have you thought of taking yourſelf in reſpect to the proposed treaty?~~

~~Answer~~.

Question. How did you ſpend your time laſt ſummer and fall among the Western Indians?

nswer. The Indians our friends, told us it was beſt not to go to hunt, because ſome having prejudices againſt us, might ſuppose, if they found us in the woods, that we intended to go to the Big Knives at the Forts, to give ~~them~~ information about the Indians, & thence be induced to kill us. So we ſtayed at home. — My journal ſhows how I was employed. We had frequent councils. Many Indians came from time to time to ~~[illegible]~~ seek information about the White People. Many mentioned the injuries they had received from them. They believed the White people were very deceitful. They mentioned many inſtances deception. In answering theſe enquiries, and in endeavours to remove their prejudices, I was continually employed.

Examination of
Capt. Hendricks
by T. Pickering
(Feb. 5 1793)

Question. 1. Did the Delawares &c. repeat the Message deld. by you to the
A. No. Indians in the Great Council? [See Delawares speech p. 2.]

2. The voice of ye 5 nations is mentioned, in the 2d. reason, as not
Does not know. agreeable to the good message: Who deld. that voice of the
5 N.

3. Journal p. 17. What did you cousin Aaron tell you of Sawa-
tooth's message from Brant last Spring?
A Place of council. → page 19. What did you mean by your uniting at the Grand Council Fire?
4. page 24. How did the Indians express themselves on the war
with the negroes?
A No. → p. 25. Was Capt. Elliot present when you deld. your speech for the U States?
5. page 37. Why was not Pipe's answer del. in Council of ye whole?

6. p. 39. Where is Kekiog?

7. p. 40. Did you see or ask for the writings taken by ye Cherokees
A. [They were papers taken from a Frenchman on their way — pay-rolls]
8. p. 53. What was this written message from the U States?
A [Supposes it was one from Genl. Putnam, informing of his being employed as peace — & that Hendrick was sent for the same purpose.]
Capt Ver- 9. Did you hear the Shawanese's speech showing the
milion told it to me. causes of ye war?

Part Muhhe- 10. p. 55. Of what nation is the Vermillion Hero?
connock & [illegible] of tongue.
11. p. 59. Where was ye council when the Wyandot Chief spoke?

What is the best manner of stringing Wampum & making belts?

Questions to Senecas. 1. Did you desire Hendrick to speak to the Delawares in your behalf, on acct of the killing of 2 Delawares by yd Senecas? ii Did you deliver him a Speech with 5 strings of Wampum to carry to them (Ask Parish also)

2

in

It is true: ~~he~~ Hendrick went to the rapids & del.d a speech & belt. [illegible] 45
took it, and said he w.d deliver it to the Chiefs of the West-
ern nations. afterwards Capt. Elliot McKee's agent heard
of it, & stopped it. said Hendrick was only a Yankee
speaking for the U. States — and the U.S. you know
(said Elliot) will deceive you. F.B. & several [illegible] afterwards saw
the belt at Detroit, in the hands of Capt Elliot. he knew
it because of its being strung on silk. F.B. Little Beard
Red Jacket & Infant were there shew.g y.e belt, com-
paring it with the one they had rec.d from the U.S.

Capt. E. told them. Now you are going on to the
G.C. at the Glaize. And if the hostile Nations will not
listen to the speech (~~Belt~~) then, on your return you
may take the belt & carry it back to the President.

Little F.B. said they sh.d not receive it — for they
had a speech of the same kind wh. they sh.d deliv. to
the Great C. of y.e W.n Ind.s And that if the belt were
taken out of his hand it sh.d be by some regular
means

C. E. told them y.e C. was removed from y.e Rapids
to the Glaize. The F.B. answ.d Well then I
will go thither, for my voice shall be heard.

They then asked C.E. where Hendricks was — who said
he was some where among y.e In. nat.s — And as
they proceeded, the Ind.s said There come y.e Yankees
laughing at them.

Two of y.e Brit. accompanied us — from Niagara an interpre-
(W. Johnson) ~~ter~~ & a Brit. Officer in y.e Indian department.
Hendrick says the speech reported was del.d him by the Big Cat.
a good many days after the six N. came away.
Lord Dorchester:

to the Ques. Whether there could be a Genl. C. after
or any authorized to speak in their behalf
the 6 N. came away — The F. B. answered,

In the G. Council, three speakers were chosen — One Head Warrior & two Sachems. — A Tommahawk was held up ~~and~~ to be offered to the Six Nations

Two large belts were spread out — one white one black — & the ~~question~~ ~~asked~~ Indians asked to declare whether they were for peace or war. — Then the head Warrior of ye Shawanoe Nation went & took hold of ye White Belt — he was followed by others — and the Black Belt was left untouched. — R. Jacket spoke earnestly almost with tears in his eyes — We were all afraid that ye black belt ~~was to~~ would be presented to the 6 N. — The warriors so dissatisfied with ye Shawanoe Head War. That he was broken — and two Sachems also — For they expected he wd. have taken up ye black belt.

The Head Chief of ye Wyandots then said
the Shawanese Now our principal dependence is gone — They have accepted ye white belt — ~~[illegible]~~ We depended on them to carry on the war. — The Sachem of the Wyandots also took hold of ye White Belt. The Head War. said We will let the Sachems choose, & follow their example.

These things passed in a Genl. C. of ye Hostile nations only. The next day the 6 N. admitted & the transactions told them in public council.) Chinas brother lives in that country and told him all the transactions ~~of~~ in ye separate council of ye hostile Indians.

3 Muskoves (Creeks) were at the Council. ~~with a large bunch of String,~~ The Shawanee Chief delivd them a large bunch of strings - & joined with it a smaller bunch (being the speech of ye 6 N.) and told them to carry both to all the nations - by the time you get home, it will be necessary for you to set off again to arrive at the Great Council at the rapids of the Maumee. And then we shall know the mind of ye nations - & who are for war & who for peace. — The Shaw. Ch. then spoke to the 6 Nations - You speak ~~in behalf of~~ with the U.S. - Now go and tell them that we will meet ~~their~~ Commissioners next Summer at the rapids of Maumee. Some of the King's men must also be invited to attend the treaty.

Farmer's Brother answers The Council was over - Brant ~~[illegible]~~ arrived two days after & his voice could not be heard - because the council was over.

Question - Did Capt Hendrick speak in the Council?

F. B. Answer. He did not. - He had deliv^d his Message before we got there - & had nothing more to say.

Examination of the
Seneka Chiefs respecting
Hendricks proceedings last
year among the Western
Indians. at the War
Office Feby 5. 1793.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

(Undated.)[1]

Dear Sir,

Capt. Brant having delayed for the purpose of forwarding my speech to the western Indians, & having promised to procure the proper Belt at his Village, I have an opportunity of altering some part of my original Letter to you, which referred to the difficulties that still prevented me from sending my Answer—

The Ministers of the states are fully prepared to see you & Colonel Butler, at the Meeting—this Point I would not give up—but I am really apprehensive that neither their Views or Intentions are for Peace—the most prudent Conduct will necessarily become us at the Conference; the *King's Mediation* has never been *formally* offered, so that as you see the same reserve must always be *studiously* made, that I have sheltered myself under in my Speech whenever his Name is mentioned—I should forward to you some Observations on this point, but I shall really Endeavour to see you myself this Winter, under the pretext of visiting Colonel England & the Settlement—Colonel Butler's presence has been desired by the Six Nations in express words—their Message was delivered to young Chapin in the presence of Coll. Butler, & Major Littlehales, that Gentleman carried it to Mr. Hammond, & I believe Mr. Chapin faithfully reported it, it was Couched in the same terms as that of the Western Indians, & *Sandusky* was by them always mentioned as the Place of meeting.—I have transmitted to Mr. Hammond an extract from the letter I have written to you included between the Asterisks *—the Six Nations Capt. Brant informed me have desired him to transmit the speech, I believe the Confederacy is the first wish of his Heart, & in compliance with his request I have said all that prudence will admit on this subject—I shall be most happy if our Endeavours can procure a just & safe peace for the Indians, but I own I dread the selfish & ambitious Projects of Mr. Washington & his Colleagues in Office will frustrate what must be the wish of every honest Man in America, faithfully yours

J. G. S.

It is a curious *fact* that when Major Littlehales told Mr. Hamilton, the minister of the states, that the Meeting was to be at *Lower Sandusky*, not the Miamis Rapids, that Gentleman should in two different Conversations insist upon it that they were one & the same place.

Endorsed—Govr. Simcoe without date rec'd by Capt. Caldwell 7th Feby. 1793.

(Autograph Letter initialled)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 73-6.)

FROM CHARLES LONG TO ALURED CLARKE.

received June 2d with
General Clarke's Letter
of the 2d May 1793.

Treasury Chambers
February 6th 1793

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your two Letters of the 5th of September, and 22d October last transmitting Estimates of Works and repairs proposed to be executed in Upper

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[1] Probably written about 27 January, 1793; cf. Simcoe to Clarke, 27 January, 1793, Vol. I, pp. 280-2.

Niagara Febry 10th 1793

Dear Sir

Governor Simcoe does not consent to open the Communication of the Lakes, so as to enable the United States, thro' that medium to make the Supplies of Provisions for the treaty at Sandusky.

I have communicated to the Secretary at War the reasons why he does not comply with our wishes on this head.

The Indians having requested him to furnish the necessary Supplies for the purpose, he has agreed to do it, and expects the treaty will be held accordingly —

He has assured me every thing shall be done for the passage and accommodation of the Commissioners in his power.

I have likewise communicated all the proceedings of the Councils of the Indians at Au-glaize and Buffaloe Creek respecting the business of the treaty, with Governor Simcoes Speeches to them, as explained by the British Interpreters. —

Whether the United States will appoint Commissioners to meet under these circumstances, I shall not pretend to give an opinion.

The Secretary at War has now all the Information which could be obtained from this quarter on the Subject, and the President will be in a situation to determine what will be proper to be done under the existing circumstances.

If it should be determined to attempt to change the place of treaty, so that the United States can make the supplies, I should be happy to have an opportunity of advising with you with respect to the best mode of doing it. —

The question with me is, whether it can best be done from this place, Buffaloe Creek or Canadagua.

I have concluded to remain here, untill I receive dispatches from Philadelphia —

— If any busineſs should lead you to this Country, it would give me great pleasure to — see you — at all events pray write to me by the first opportunity. — and if you think it of any consequence, to make me an early communication, send an expreſs.

I am, Sir, with every sentiment
of Respect
your most
Obedt
Servt
William Hull

Genl. Chapin.

and there wait for further instructions.

I should likewise have enclosed to you the proceeding of the Councils I have refered to, but I have not time to make out another set of Copies.

The Secretary at War will doubtless communicate their contents to you, and likewise the information I have given him relating to the treaty.

During my short stay here, I have received every possible civility & respect, from the Governor his officers, and the Gentlemen of the place.

With every consideration of respect,
I am your most obedt. Servt.
William Hull

Secretary of Treasury

P.S. Since writing the above, I have considered whether under all circumstances, it is not most adviseable for me to remain at this place untill I receive further instructions.— If I do not remain here, I shall not proceed further than Genl. Chapin's.— I am &c. Wm. Hull—

(Copy)

Letter of
Genl. Hull to
Col. A. Hamilton
dated at
Niagara Feb. 6. 1793.
Containing Govr. Simcoe's
reasons for not consenting
that the Indians at the
intended treaty should
be supplied by the U. States

Questions by Captain Hendrick, Feb.y 11. 1793.

1. Whether the UStates are of the same mind which was expressed when we were here last Spring, in respect to the lands claimed under the treaties held with the Western Indians in 1785 & 1786? Whether they will restore to the Indians all or any part of the lands comprehended in those treaties?

The reason of my asking this question is, that the British emissaries will endeavour to make the Indians stand strong in demanding back all those Lands: and Brant has always, since I have known him, ~~manifested the same~~ been doing the same thing.

2. Whether the UStates have appointed Commissioners to hold the treaty with the W. Indians, and who they are?

3. Whether the UStates desire any of the Indians, their friends, to assist their Commissioners at the treaty?

4. What occasioned the so urgent desire of the U-States to get Brant down to Philadelphia, that they sent for him repeatedly? — I ask this, because it ~~surprizes~~ hurt and surprized me; for the UStates must know that ~~the U~~ Brant is their enemy. The Seven Nations of Canada, Caghnawagas, are also hurt by it; for by lifting up Brant so high, they and the five Nations are brought low.

5. What compensation will the UStates allow to me and my companions for the services of the last year?

[Capt. Hendrick says his friends at Grand River told him, that more than half the Mohawk Nation had abandoned Brant, and moved to Cataraqui, in the neighbourhood of the Seven Nations.]

Questions of Capt: Hendrick
11 Feby 1793.

Philadelphia [illegible] 5

Sir When I saw Colo Lewis at the Presidents on Monday, he told me that he should call and see me. This morning he came, ~~and~~ and said he wanted to speak to me. Hendrick was with him. He spoke in substance as follows.

"I ~~then~~ ~~L~~ first saw my father General Washington at Cambridge. He told me that the Indians should sit still, & be at peace. I observed his words. I have always been a friend to the U States. I have always sought what was good. I stood by the U States during the late war.

"The Caughnawagas seek what is good. They all desire peace. They went last summer to the Westward to try to make peace. Five of the company fell sick and died, three chiefs and two warriors. — Captain Hendrick also went to the westward to try to make peace. So did the ~~Five Nations~~ Senekas. But Brant was also employed — Brant who is my enemy, and the enemy of peace. Brant was fallen very low: [bowing holding his hand ~~[illegible]~~ a little way from the ~~fl~~ ground] but my father has raised him up. This makes me sick. My father has struck me — he has struck the Caughnawagas — by ~~the~~ raising Brant so high, and employing him to make peace who is ~~opposed to~~ the enemy of peace. He counteracted (or endeavoured to defeat) all the efforts of the Caughnawagas, the Senekas & the Stockbridge Indians to make peace. This will ~~[illegible]~~ discourage me & the Caughnawagas from trying further to make peace."

Two summers ago, there came to Caknawaga 26

Indians from Michilimackinack. They spoke several times to us & delivered belts. they ~~told~~ reminded us of ancient friendship, and of our advice to them in the late war to sit still. Bro.r the Five Nations sent round to them ~~us~~ the Tomahawk. ~~They~~ Those Indians manifested ~~their~~ desires to be at peace. And they spoke in behalf of many nations.

I wish you to tell my father these things, that he may know what makes me sick."

The above is the purport of Louis Speech, as nearly as I can recollect.

The said Hendrick told me that the Mohawks of Grand River had divided, about two years ago; when part (Hendrick says more than half) of them removed to Cataraqui, about 100 miles above Caknawaga. This party, as I understood there, was dissatisfied with Brant. Perhaps this might be one reason for Louis saying that Brant was fallen so low; having, by this seperation, lost more than half his former adherents.

It appearing to me very important that Capt. Hendrick's conduct at the Westward should be thoroughly investigated, I proposed to him a number of questions which, with his answers, are contained in the inclosed paper. This

Substance of Col. Louis Speech Feby 13. 1793.

His answers were not the result of study & contrivance but given with promptitude.—

Upon the whole, I am induced to believe that he has acted usefully as well as honestly; and that in the negociations of the ensuing ſummer, it is important that Hendrick should be employed; and that by kind and grateful treatment his friendship & ſervices should be secured.— It ſhould be remembered, that the Senekas, with a friendship for the United States, are attached to the British, and under their influence; and that the report of the Senekas concerning Hendrick must have been grounded on the information of the British agents in the Indian department.—— And in Hendrick's journal it appears (what it is natural to ſuppose) that those agents, as well as Brant, endeavoured, by vilifying Hendrick, to prevent or destroy his influence among the Western Indians.—

Letter to Genl Knox
Feby 13. 1793.
containing Colo Louis
enclosing
speech - & Hendricks
examination.

Proposed compensation to Captain Hendrick & his Companions. 51

Captain Hendrick left Philadelphia May 10th 1793. with his brother Solomon, to go to the Western Indians, to endeavour to bring about a treaty of peace with them.

Captain David }
John Quinney } his companions (two of them counsellors) left Oneida May 27th 1793.
John Wautunhkoonaut }

Hendrick & Solomon left the Glaize Oct. 27th & got home to Oneida Dec. 12. 1793.

Their companions remain ~~on~~ with the Western Indians.

~~Hendrick & Solomon~~ The above dates are given me by Hendrick.

Compensations.

Hendrick, for his services, from May 10th to Decr. 12th 7 months, at 20 dollars a month	140. —
Solomon 7 months at 8 dollars a month —	56. —
Captain David (May 27th to Oct. 27th) 5 months @ 8 D. —	40. —
John Quinney (ditto) d°. - - - - -	40.
John Wautunhkoonaut (ditto) — d°. - - - -	40.
	386. —

4 suits of cloaths & 4 muskets for Hendrick's four companions - - - - - - - - }
A few articles of cloathing for himself —————

~~[illegible] are the compensation for Hendrick, [illegible] his pay [illegible], and the expences of [illegible] baggage.~~

I have told Hendrick that probably no allowance would be made to his three companions ~~[illegible]~~ after ~~on~~ the 27th of October last when he left them with the Western Indians.

Hendrick not having with him any account of his expenditures for himself and companions, I asked him to state them from his recollection. They are as follows.

Pickering

Purchased at Canandaigua, in June.—

	Dollars
For Captain David, cloathing to the amount of	20.
For Quinney & Waulunhkoonant, about	30.
2 guns to carry with them . . . . about	10.—
Powder and shot	3. 50
A Dear Skin 2 D. and 3 pairs of mockasins 1.12	3. 12
Gave to Solomon, at Tioga, when sent to Oneida for two counsellors and a warrior, for expences	11. 0
Gave to John Quinney Cash	10.—
Purchased a belt of wampum at Newtown Point	1.—
d° ribbons in Philadelphia	4.67
~~1 d° 2½ bushels of corn at the River Trance~~	
d° one Cwt. of flour at Buffaloe Creek of a trader	4.—
d° a [illegible] birch canoe at Buffaloe Creek	3.—
d° another canoe at the river Trance having been obliged to leave the former on the shore of Lake Erie	6—
d° 2½ bushels of corn at the river Trance	2.50
d° 11½ bushels of corn at Detroit & Miami at 2 dollars a bushel	23.—
d° 1 bushel of meal, about	2.50
d° bread at sundry times, about 80 lbs at 25 cents	20.—
d° about 4 quarts of salt at a dollar	4.—
d° 4 gallons of rum to treat his Indian friends ~~at~~ ~~away~~ at the Westward, at 4 dollars a gallon	16.—
d° powder and shot, 4 lb powder 4 dollars 8 lb lead — 2 d°	6.—
Expences for himself, Solomon & horses, from Philadelphia to Canandaigua, and other contingencies not recollected	19.71
	200.00
He says he received of Genl. Knox two hundred dollars, last May, to defray the expences of his mission to the Western Indians	200.—

On

On his return from the Westward, Hendrick says Genl. Chapin furnished him with a guinea to support him and Solomon from Kanandaigua to Oneida –	4.67
That Genl. Chapin sent him afterward, to enable him to come to Philadelphia – –	20. –
That having hired a sleigh to bring him & Solomon from the German Flats to Schenactady, and taken passages in the Stages from Albany to New York, he found it necessary to borrow in the latter place 25 dollars, lent him by Mr. Gorham a merchant there –	25.
	49.67
That they came from New-York to Philadelphia in the Stages; and on their arrival here (having paid all the expences of the journey from ~~Oneida~~ Kanandaigua to Oneida & from Oneida to Philadelphia) he had left about seven dollars – and of consequence expended – –	42.67
balance in Hendrick's hands – – –	7.0

Philadelphia Feby 14. 1793.

Sir,

The forgoing exhibits the compensations which ~~o~~ seems to me proper for Capt Hendrick and his companions; and which you requested me to consider & state. – An account of the expenditure of monies furnished him for expences seemed proper to be presented at the same time.

I am respectfully
your humble servant
T.P.

General Knox
Secy of War

Oneida 15th Feb. 1793 —

Dear Sir;

I have long expected you here, but have juſt heard that you have given up your journey to N. England— Am very much diſappointed thereby for I want to ſee you before I go thither, I am ſtill under the ſame embarraſments as when I wrote you laſt. and have grown almoſt weary with thoſe who have ſo long kept me in ſuſpence. ~~and~~ I have determined not to keep ſchool any longer before I go and ſee my friends if I have credit enough left to borrow money ~~enough~~ for the journey—

I called all the Chiefs and ſome of the warriors of this nation together yeſterday to take my leave of them for two months, gave them a dinner and an exhortation to live in peace untill I ſhould return &c. They in return made a ſhort anſwer wiſhing me a proſperous journey ſafe return &c. and gave me the name of —

Otyoghgwawazon (that is, according to Reed's interpretation, one who unites society) as a compliment for the great pains I have taken to persuade them to be united and live in peace one with another — It is true that they have been growing more and more united ever since I have lived among them – and are now more so than when you was here last – but I attribute this more to a concurrance of certain circumstances more than to any good effect of my labors – and I do not wish to have any body think more highly of me than they ought to think, which would only have a tendency to lessen my real merit if perchance I am so fortunate as to have any.

Mr. Sergeant sets off for N. England next Monday — Mr. Hemple is expected here to-day with his famaly & is to live in my house untill I return from N. England –

I have much writing to do for the Indians which in consequence of what you recommended to them to employ me as an amanuensis &c. which takes much time and paper but they now think me appointed by you to that service and I cannot get rid of them without incurring their displeasure and I think they really need some such assistance – but if I have to do it I ought to have authority to do it, or in many cases it is of no avail — you will therefore see to this as you propose. Ebenr. Caulkins

P.S. Capt. Reed desires me to write in his behalf that he is in great need of a blanket & leggings which you engaged to give him for his services – he wishes to know how, when, or where he is to get them –

E Caulkins

Israel Chapin Esqr.

12 Cts

Israel Chapin Esqr.
Dep. agent Indian affairs
Canandarqua

Elim Caulking
Feby 15. 1793

Questions.	Answers.
1. How soon will the Hostile Indians be aſsembled at Sandusky?	1. Not till June — say the middle of the month. It will take them a great while to aſsemble. After they have notice, they must meet to counsel among themſelves.
2. If runners are ſent to give them notice of the day of the month when the Commiſsioners will be there, (telling them the number of days between the time of giving the notice and the time of opening the treaty) may their aſsembling by that day, or within a week after, be depended on?	2. In the mode here mentioned there may be a good degree of punctuality. When the Runners of the United States arrive at the Glaize, the nations living there (Shawanees, Miamis, Delawares, Munsees & Wenuhtokoos) will hold a counsel, and then ſend their own runners, with those of the UStates, to notify the other nations.
3. How many (men women and children) will probably attend the treaty?	3. Upwards of two thousand; probably three thousand; half men & the other half women and children.
4. What ſort of houses, or cabins, and how many are there at the Rapids of Sandusky?	4. I have heard that but few Indians dwell there — Munsees, Delawares & Wyandots. They told me there was one white trader living there.
5. Can the large veſsels used in transportation on lake Erie, go up to the ſpot where the treaty is to be held? Or will ſmall boats be needed to carry the ſtores up the river?	5. Small boats or batteaux will be neceſsary from the mouth of the river upwards.
6. How much liquor will be neceſsary at the treaty? Will they require a dram or two every day? Or two or three drams in a week? Or a ſupply now & then at a dance?	6. So much as to furnish every man with a dram after each council. — If they get ſo much rum as to make them drunk, there will be danger to the white people of the UStates attending the treaty. If they get drunk (especially the Chief Warriors) they will demand the rum by the cask, and much mischief may follow: there can be no denial to ſuch a demand.

(Proposed Enquiries to Capt. Hendrick and his companions Stated by Genl Knox Feby 15. 1793.

7. As only ſalt provisions can be obtained, which is moſt agreeable to the Indians, beef or pork? And what should be the proportion of flour or bread to the beef or pork? Can potatoes be procured at Niagara? Will it not be beſt to take a large quantity of Indian corn? and where may it be beſt obtained?	7. They prefer pork. Two pounds of flour to one pound of pork. But the quantity of flour may be leſsened, by giving them corn (& no flour every fourth day. Potatoes at Niagara & Detroit are scare & dear. I gave one dol for a bushel of potatoes at Detroit. Laſt Summer, Mr. Winne a trader at the mouth of Buffaloe Creek, ~~purchased of the Senekas~~ ha above a 1000 bushels of corn, pu chased of the Senekas. The British bought it of him for the Western Ind He may have a ſtock this year. A trader ~~at the~~ about 8 miles above th mouth of Grand River may have co
8. Where can interpreters for the Western Indians be found, independent of those employed by the British? How many different interpreters will be requisite?	8. Young White Eyes appeared ry clever laſt ſummer, & would m a good interpreter. He lives 8 mil above the Glaize, at Piglets villag As I underſtand the Delaware tong & shall mix with them, I shall know whether they rightly underſtand th Commiſsioners ſpeeches; and can co rect what ~~they~~ mistake.
9. What quantity of white, & what of black wampum will be neceſsary? In what forms will it be proper to use the wampum? Must it not chiefly be made up before-hand?	9. Fifty thousand, or more of both ſorts. Some (say 3) black belts should be made, to be ready in case a chie ſhould die. These may be 8 or 10 row wide, & 2½ or 3 feet long. One large belt to confirm th treaty may be made. Two or three belts of 10 rows, 3 feet l for important ſpeeches. Strings will answer for other occ & may be fixed on the ſpot.
10. What quantity of tobacco will be wanted, and in what form? What quantity & sort of pipes?	10. Three or four pounds a m At ſuch treaties they ſmoke continu Some of the tobacco ſhould be cut-& some sent in the leaf. Three thousand bowls,

11. What ſorts of presents will be moſt acceptable?	11. Blankets - Shrouds - linen & calico - cloth for leggins - ſilk handkerchiefs (black & coloured) in great numbers; for the men general tie them round their heads, like the French people. When they dreſs, they are fond of green cloth blankets and leggins - women as well as men - ribbons of a ſtrong quality - colours moſt used, green, red, blue, yellow. ſciſsars - needles - thread - thimbles - looking glaſses - butchers knives. Vermillion Silver-works - Arm bands - jewels for the nose, ears &c - broaches - and particularly the oval medals: the ſword as well as Tomahawk to be trod under foot. + a few ſilver pipe bowls, fitted to receive reeds.
12. If there be a freſh bargain about lands, what will be moſt acceptable in payment?	12. Money will be beſt for lands; for they will consider that as pay, and goods as presents. Money will coſt little in transportation. Tho' some goods will be proper
Will not a yearly rent be better for them, than a large ſum at once? If a yearly rent ſhould be agreeable, will not neat cattle (bulls, cows & ſteers) be acceptable for the rent? ~~Would money answer for presents, instead of goods?~~	~~[illegible]~~ A yearly rent would be moſt satisfactory to the Indians: for they said, all laſt ſummer, that they did not chuse to ſale their lands; because they wanted to get their living out of them. They are uneasy where they are. They are anxious to get back to the waters running into the Ohio. There the country is better watered. There are hills bearing berries and nutts - & ſupporting game. The heads of those waters afford the beſt hunting ground. The lands are also good for corn. Perhaps a few tracts restored for towns with a right at large of hunting, might induce them to confirm in the main the former treaties.

13. If you should be employed to go to the Western Indians, to prepare them for the treaty, when would you set out?	13. The beginning of Apri
14. How long may the treaty probably last?	14. Two months: or at least a month. When so man nations assemble, each will hold a council - and then meet in general council to bring their minds together. They will hold councils about every small matter

Questions relative to the
proposed Indian Treaty -
and Hendrick's Answers
Feby 24. 1793.

claim to the King's share of all French ships and property which they may make prize of.

Under these circumstances it will be adviseable that the Homeward bound Merchantmen should wait untill such time as they may have an opportunity of being convoyed home.

I am &c.
HENRY DUNDAS,[1]

Lt. Governor Simcoe.

(Simcoe MSS, Vol. X, p. 106.)

FROM D. W. SMITH TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

DETROIT 21 feby 1793—

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency Lieut. Govr. Simcoe to inform you that the Kings Benevolence in the article of Provisions—is intended to be extended to the Indians at the general Council to be holden at Sandusky for the purpose of restoring the general Tranquility, his Excellency desires therefore you will make requisition for such supplys as may be necessary and sufficient to answer the Exigencies of the Indians—200 Bushels of Indian Corn are reported to be in store at Fort Erie; 1300 more are ordered from thence, & about 700 remains at this post—as the delivery of fresh Beef may be cheaper to the Government, & more acceptable to the Indians, you will please to report thereon,[2] as well as in the Quantity which might be sufficient—

I have the honor to be &c.
D. W. SMITH A.D.Q.M. General.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, p. 77.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

GRAND RIVER Febr. 25th 1793.

Dear Sir/

I have received your favor the 29th Jany. I am happy to find that the affairs among my friends are in much the same Situation as it was when I was with them Last, I hope they may continue so, be strongly united together and spirited. I am extremely sorry to hear the bad news the Delawares should [have] been killed, nothing hurts me so much as to see that some [of] the Indians should still [be] so curset blind as to act against their own interest of killing their friends for the yankys. I am afraid that it will be allways the case untill the rest of us should all join and give such Indians good beating I hope the Sinecas are not guilty at this time but if they should be guilty as for my part I would be very unwilling to forgive them. However in short time I dare say I shall be able to find out the truth of this misfortune. I am glad to hear the American messenger has got a proper answer from the chiefs of invitation to Post Vincent or fort Washington, for I think no Indians should attend of american invitation at this time our Eyes ought to be fixed at the appoi[n]ted place only, at Sandusky Let the consequences be what it will.

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[1] Received by Simcoe at Navy Hall, May 4, and proclamation published May 14, see Vol. I, pp. 329, 336.

[2] See requisition for supplies, Vol. I, p. 296.

I dare say you have now fully acquainted of my misfortune of turning back half away from this to Detroit. My messenger are some time gone from here to Buffaloe creek to answer Obales speeches to me I gave him in fullest manner that no Indian should move untill the meeting takes place at sandusky—if Obale should wished to have a council at Buffaloe creek among ourselves I shall attend if any thing I can find out worth notice I will let you know. I also mean to sent an Express to montreal to Mr. Chew in order to know the sentiments of the seven nations whether they will be as good as their words so that my friends may not be at the Lost of how to act. if the intended meeting take its place at sandusky I think no yanky Indian should be allowed to be present at that council such as Capt. Henry[1] &c. for such Indians will only poison the minds of the western Indians, if I was a Shawane I should be very particular on this head if I was to make peace with the States I would not Let yanky Indian to interfere the business at all. you might recollect the onondagas & Cayugas some Sinicas has promised and asured to the western Indians that they would cross the waters in Indian country side. But have disapoited it was prevented by Lord Dorchester he would have them to remaind where they are now, the Americans took the opportunity to confirmed that matter of his Lordships wishes. which case I dont think any of those Buffaloe creek Indians will attempt to come over in this side after this.

I am sorry to inform you that we the grand River Indians are in greatly disapoited of not having been able to obtain such Deeds we would wished to have the Lands on grand River the Governor would not gived to us,[2] it hurt my pride and feelings Extremely of this occasion I cannot hardly reconcile myself to Live on such situation I never did expected that my attachment to the English should any time shake I am totally dispirited. Dear Sir I am &c.

Jos. Brant.

To
Coll. McKee. (A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 79-82.)

FROM THE WESTERN INDIANS TO THE FIVE NATIONS.

Speech of the Confederate Nations assembled at the Glaize on the 27th day of February 1793

To the Five Nations.

Elder Brethren,

Last fall at our General Council You delivered us Speeches from your Brethren the United States in which they told us, if We had any grievances, or any thing that disturbed our minds, to declare it, and that they would do every thing in their power to remove it, as their desire for peace and friendship was very great, at the same time, You desired us to declare our sentiments freely and that whatever our determination was, that You would heartily concur with us, in obtaining what We always looked upon to be our just Right.

Brethren,

We accordingly informed You of the terms, on which only, peace between us, could be accomplished, and We were happy to find that your Sentiments then,

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[1] Commonly called Hendrick, a chief of the Stockbridge Indians, see Vol. I, pp. 206, 353, 361; Vol. II, pp. 6, 30-1-2.

[2] Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, Vol. I, p. 303; Vol. II, pp. 59, 114.

Grand River
Brant, J. to McKee, A., 25 February, 1793
Delaware Indians;
Sandusky Conference;
Seven Nations
Grand River Indians

V, 79-82

Grand River Febr 25th, 1793

Dear Sir

I have received your favor the 29th Janu.r I am happy to find that the affairs among my friends are in much the same Situation as it was when I was with them last, I hope they may continue so, be strongly united together and spirited. I am Extremely sorry to hear the bad news the Delawares should been killed; nothing hurts me so much is to see that some the Indians should still so curset blind to act against their own interest of Killing their friends for the Yankys. I am afraid that it will be all ways the case untill the rest of us should all join and give such Indians good beating I hope the Shawneas are not guilty at this = time

Col. McKee

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Chew in order to know the Sentiments of them

the Seven Nation whether they will be as good as thir words so that my friends may not be at the Lost of how to act. if the intended meeting take its place at Sandusky I think no yanky Indian should be allowed to be present at that council such as Capt. Henry &c: for such Indians will only poison the minds of the western Indians. if I was a Shawane I should be very particular on this head if I was to make peace with the States I would not Let yanky Indian to interfere the busines at all. you might recollect the onondagas & Cayugas some Sinecas has promised and asured to the western Indians that they would cross the waters in Indian ~~Ld~~ country side. But have been disapoited it was prevented by Lord Dorchester he would have them to remaind where they are now, the americans took the opportunity to informed of that matter of his Lord ships wishes. which case I dont think any of those Buffalocreek Indians will attempt to come over in this side after this.

I am sorry to inform you that we the grand River Indians are ingreatly disapoited of not having been able to obtain such Deeds we would wished to have the Lands on grand River the Governor were not gived to us, it hurt my pride and feelings Extreme of this occasion I can not hardly reconcile myself to Live on such Situation I never did expected that my attachment to the English should any time shake I am totally dispirited. Dear Sir I am your

most obed.t and
Humble serv.t
Jos. Brant

To
Col.l McKee

25 [illegible] 1796
Capt.n Brant

I dare say you have now fully acquainted of my misfortune of turning back half away from this to Detroit. My messenger are some time gone from here to Buffaloe creek to answer Obales speeches to me I gave him in fullest manner that no Indian should move untill the meeting takes place at sandusky—if Obale should wished to have a council at Buffaloe creek among ourselves I shall attend if any thing I can find out worth notice I will let you know. I also mean to sent an Express to montreal to Mr. Chew in order to know the sentiments of the seven nations whether they will be as good as their words so that my friends may not be at the Lost of how to act. if the intended meeting take its place at sandusky I think no yanky Indian should be allowed to be present at that council such as Capt. Henry[1] &c. for such Indians will only poison the minds of the western Indians, if I was a Shawane I should be very particular on this head if I was to make peace with the States I would not Let yanky Indian to interfere the business at all. you might recollect the onondagas & Cayugas some Sinicas has promised and asured to the western Indians that they would cross the waters in Indian country side. But have disapoited it was prevented by Lord Dorchester he would have them to remaind where they are now, the Americans took the opportunity to confirmed that matter of his Lordships wishes. which case I dont think any of those Buffaloe creek Indians will attempt to come over in this side after this.

I am sorry to inform you that we the grand River Indians are in greatly disapoited of not having been able to obtain such Deeds we would wished to have the Lands on grand River the Governor would not gived to us,[2] it hurt my pride and feelings Extremely of this occasion I cannot hardly reconcile myself to Live on such situation I never did expected that my attachment to the English should any time shake I am totally dispirited. Dear Sir I am &c.

Jos. Brant.

To
Coll. McKee. (A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 79-82.)

FROM THE WESTERN INDIANS TO THE FIVE NATIONS.

Speech of the Confederate Nations assembled at the Glaize on the 27th day of February 1793

To the Five Nations.

Elder Brethren,

Last fall at our General Council You delivered us Speeches from your Brethren the United States in which they told us, if We had any grievances, or any thing that disturbed our minds, to declare it, and that they would do every thing in their power to remove it, as their desire for peace and friendship was very great, at the same time, You desired us to declare our sentiments freely and that whatever our determination was, that You would heartily concur with us, in obtaining what We always looked upon to be our just Right.

Brethren,

We accordingly informed You of the terms, on which only, peace between us, could be accomplished, and We were happy to find that your Sentiments then, were agreeable to our's, with respect to the Ohio for a Boundary Line, and the Removal of the Forts, established in our Country.

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[1] Commonly called Hendrick, a chief of the Stockbridge Indians, see Vol. I, pp. 206, 353, 361; Vol. II, pp. 6, 30-1-2.

[2] Cf. Simcoe to Clarke, Vol. I, p. 303; Vol. II, pp. 59, 114.

Brethren,

It was upon these conditions We agreed to meet the Americans at Sandusky, they having left it to us to fix on a place for that purpose.

Brethren,

We are now therefore not a little surprised to find that not one word of our general Sentiments is mentioned in the answer of the United States; On the contrary they are pointing at our private Council Fire, where only people of our own Colour meet to consider on what concerns their Interests. We are induced on these Accounts to apprehend, that our determination has not been well explained to them, or that they do not understand the Result of our general Council at the Glaize last fall.

It is incumbent on You, our Brethren, to make them fully acquainted with every particular which concerns the establishment of so important a work, as the peace of this Country, that before the Commissioners set out from the States, they may be prepared to perfect a peace which we have offered on just and equitable terms.

Brethren,

We have resolved on holding a Council at our Council Fire at the foot of the Miamis Rapids, before We go to meet the Commissioners of the United States at Sandusky, that We may be well prepared and all of one mind to speak to them; And that We may know before we meet them, whether they have power and Authority to make peace on the terms We offered, for if they have not, Our Meeting cannot be attended with any good consequences.

Eight Strings of black and White Wampum

Brethren,

We desire You therefore to be strong and rise immediately to meet us at the Miamis Rapids, where we want the advice and assistance of our Elder Brethren in the great Work Which We are about.

The Western Nations are all prepared and in daily expectation of the Arrival of Our Brethren the Creeks, Cherokees and other Southern Nations Who are on their legs to join us agreeable to their promise. And we desire You will put the Seven Nations of Canada in mind of their promise last fall to be early on their legs to join us, and that You will bring them in your hand.

Four double Strings of
Black and White Wampum.—

After the delivery of the Strings of Wampum the Speaker informed the five Nation Messengers, that it was proper the United States should be informed, that they could not enter the Indian Country by any other way than that by which the Messages of the Indian Confederacy had been conveyed to them last fall through the five Nations.

(Claus Papers, Vol. 5, pp. 87-9.)

27 February, 1793

Speech of the Confederate Nations assembled at the Glaise to the Five Nations

V, 87-90

Speech of the Confederate Nations aſsembled at the Glaize on the 27th day of February 1793.

To the Five Nations

Elder Brethren,

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Brethren, We accordingly informed You of the terms, on which only, peace between us, could be accomplished, and We were happy to find that your sentiments then, were agreeable to ours, with respect to the Ohio for a Boundary Line, and the Removal of the Forts, established in our Country.

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Brethren,

4 ~~721~~

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Glaize 27th February 1793

Speech of the Confederate
Nations. ___

47

FROM HENRY KNOX TO THE WESTERN INDIANS.

To the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottiwatimas, Shawanese and Miamies—and the Head men of all the other Tribes in alliance with them to the Southward of the Lakes and north of the Ohio, and East of the Mississippi.

BROTHERS.

When the President of the United States consented to meet you next Spring at the rapids of the Miami, it was under the full conviction that you had appointed that place, as the one most agreeable to you, at which the Council fire should be kindled;—but it has since been found that the Interpreter mistook the place you intended.

We now find that it is your desire that lower Sandusky should be the place at which the Conference should be held.

BROTHERS, the United States will meet you by their Commissioners on the first of June next, of which we beg you to notify all the Chiefs and Tribes whom it may concern.—And it is sincerely to be desired by all good men, that the Great Spirit might infuse into the hearts of all concerned, a sincere desire for peace and friendship, so necessary to the happiness of human nature.

Given by the Order of the President of the
United States in the City of Philadelphia,
this Twenty-eighth day of February, 1793.

H. Knox
Secy of War and having
the direction of Indian Affairs.

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he said yes, we said at once we should like to have it made out in the name of the Society's trustees in England, which he not only approved, having nothing to say against it, but was pleased with.

3d. We said to him that our Indians did not go to war, that we taught them according to the Scripture to live at peace with all men, as far as possible, for experience had shown us that if they went to war our mission was ruined and our labor vain. This he agreed to and confirmed, but said that on this very account the Indians were not well disposed to our Indians, as also some of the whites in Detroit, which is well known to us, and we know the persons too, who do not approve our principles.

Tuesday, 26. In the morning we spoke farther with him, setting before him the want of our Indians in the necessaries of life, that this had not come from laziness, as is usually the case with Indians, but that failure of the crops and early frosts in the autumn were the causes of it, and we asked him, if it were possible, to come to their aid. Last year in the spring we had bought them at our own cost a hundred bushels of corn, and thus put them in condition to clear their land and to plant, but from failure of the crops they were now in the same circumstances. When he found difficulty, and could not of himself do this, and we had proposed to him that if we could have advanced to us two hundred bushels of corn, we would return it as soon as we could, he was disposed for this, and said, yes, this he would and could do, and at once ordered his commissary to draw an order upon the commandant at Detroit to deliver us so much from the king's store so soon as we could take it away. His excellency asked to attend our worship and early service. It so happened that most of the brethren were at home, and he came with his officers, took good notice of everything, especially of the brethren's singing, which pleased him well. Afterwards he bade us, when the Indians came together again, to express to them his satisfaction at their devout worship, and to say to them that he had been much edified to see Indians worshipping God so devoutly and humbly; they should continue therein, to grow and increase in God's glory and as an example to other Indians. Then he went to the Zeisbergers' house, where he was alone, wrote an answer to our address, and gave it to us with these words, that he hoped to have occasion to show his favor and inclination to us more by deeds than by what was therein expressed. He took leave of us in a friendly and polite way, and continued his journey toward Niagara.—**Translation by Eugene F. Bliss, II, pp. 301-3.**

To the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattiwatimas, Shawanese, and Miamies - and the Head men of all the other Tribes in Alliance with them, to the southward of the Lakes and North of the Ohio, and East of the Miſsiſsippi.

BROTHERS

When the President of the United States consented to meet you next Spring, at the Rapids of the Miami, it was under the full conviction that you had appointed that place, as the one most agreeable to you, at which the Council fire should be kindled - but it has since been found that the Interpreter mistook the place you intended.

We now find that it is your desire that Lower Sandusky should be the place at which the Conference should be held.

Brothers, the United States will meet you by their Commiſsioners at Lower Sandusky, on the first of June next, of which we beg you to notify all the Chiefs and Tribes whom it may concern - And it is sincerely to be desired by all good men, that the Great Spirit might infuſe into the hearts of all concerned, a sincere desire for peace and friendship, so neceſsary to the happineſs of human nature.—

Given by the Order of the President of the United States in the City of Philadelphia this Twenty-eighth day of February 1793 -

Signed H. Knox
Secretary of War, and having
the direction of Indian
Affairs ——

War department
March 14th 1793.

Sir,

I request that you would form an estimate of Tents and Camp Furniture necessary for the Commissioners, who are to hold the Treaty at Sandusky; and that in forming this estimate you would consult Colonel Pickering thereon—

I should presume that the furniture for the Table should be upon a pretty extensive scale.

Besides the tents for the accomodation of the Commissioners and such persons as may accompany and attend on them amounting probably to twenty, I apprehend there should also be a large tent for a Mess Tent, and to serve as an occasional place of Council, the size of which may be given by Colonel Pickering—

I am Sir
Your humble servant
H Knox

Samuel Hodgdon Esqr.

INDIAN NATIONS TO R. G. ENGLAND.

Speech of the Confederate Indian Nations at the Glaize to Lieut. Colonel England Commanding at Detroit.

Father.

We have laid before you our answer to the Speech of our Father the Governor at Niagara, and also our Speech to the United States in answer to their last message, as also those messages that we are now sending to our Confederates, to assemble at the foot of the Miamis Rapids in order to deliberate on what measures may be further necessary for us to procure the peace and interest of our Country.

Father

We are directed in the name of the Council of the Glaize to make you acquainted with their design of calling a general meeting at the Miamis Rapids as early as possible for this purpose; and to solicit your assistance in their name in furnishing provisions for us there, as you have always heretofore done. Our unsettled Situation does not leave it in our power to provide provision for ourselves on such occasions, for we even find it difficult to provide for our families when at home.

Father

The Supply we now ask is exclusive of what our Father the Governor promised to send us to Sandusky, and we are sorry we are under the necessity of being further troublesome on this Occasion.

A String of Wampum.

FROM R. G. ENGLAND TO J. G. SIMCOE.

DETROIT, March 17th, 1793.

Sir,——

Colonel McKee will acquaint Your Excellency that *General Snake* with another chief arrived here a few days ago from the Glaze with a message to you from the Confederate Indians and also messages from that body to the Five Nations and to the Indians in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac, all which he will forward to you by this opportunity. I yesterday by appointment saw those Chiefs when all the messages were explained to me and read and Snake delivered me a message accompanied with a speech, a copy of which I have the honor now to enclose you. I answered in general terms by explaining that those motives which ever induced their father to assist his children with a supply of provisions, when they assembled in Council, would certainly induce him to continue them on this laudable occasion, and promised them that such a supply would be granted as their Superintendent would find necessary from time to time to require. The object of this meeting will be explained to you by the messages and by Colonel McKee, and Your Excellency will perceive that it is to be previous to that proposed to be held at Sandusky, and consequently a greater supply of provisions will be wanted than you provided for by your order when here.

I felt myself authorized to make the Chiefs a promise of supply from the general custom and repeated orders on the subject, and should hope that it meets with Your approbation. In a letter from Colonel McKee in answer to one I wrote him desiring he would state the quantity that may be required, he very properly declined mentioning any particular quantity, as the meeting may be subject to

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I felt myself authorized to make the Chiefs a promise of supply from the general custom and repeated orders on the subject, and should hope that it meets with Your approbation. In a letter from Colonel McKee in answer to one I wrote him desiring he would state the quantity that may be required, he very properly declined mentioning any particular quantity, as the meeting may be subject to the greatest fluctuation, and he must be entirely governed by the numbers that assemble and the length of time they are together, and states that he will make the requisitions as the provisions appear to him to be necessary, and I shall on my part take care that they are provided as economical as possible if you continue in your disposition of having them principally purchased on the Frontiers. Should any opportunity offer I should be happy to have any orders on the subject that you think necessary.

It gives me much pleasure to acquaint you that after many difficulties I have at length succeeded in getting the release of the prisoner boy, Oliver Spencer. The repeated applications made by his father and friends through a variety of channels, made this a matter of much more difficulty and greater expense than it otherwise would have been, and indeed if it was not for the influence of Colonel McKee I much doubt if I should have been able to prevail on the family the boy was with, to have given him up. Money to a very considerable amount was offered to them *through other channels* and this naturally made them more anxious about him than they otherwise would have been, and increased their demands for him. His ransom and other expenses cannot I am confident be considered very extravagant when compared to the very desirable object of restoring him to his family. It all comes under sixty pounds New York Currency, which sum I will pay as I wish to keep my word strictly with those I rescued him from and beg to be informed how or to whom I am to apply for this money. The Indians state that five times that sum was offered to them for him, and they had increased his purchase to Five Hundred Pounds, which by much difficulty the correspondents of Colonel McKee and his influence removed. The boy on his way from the Glaze met with a very unlucky accident, but as it is not now likely to be attended with any bad consequence will not trouble you with a detail of it. He is at present under the surgeon's hands and daily recovering with the assistance of some warm baths, a plentiful application of soap, a supply of linen, and all kinds of clothing and necessaries, he is restored to a Christian form. He is as tenderly attended to as possible by Mrs. Andrews (a lady of the Regiment) with whom he is connected, and who received from her friends letters relative to him. I propose to forward him to Niagara as soon as the communication opens by water, in the mean time it would be kind to inform his family with his situation provided any opportunity offered.[1]

No effort can yet be made to get the vessels afloat. They are yet in the situation you saw them, and the waters rather lower than when you were here though Lake Sinclair and the Rivers are perfectly free from ice. We wait with impatience for some Easterly winds when it is expected the waters here will rise, and then every exertion shall be made to float the vessels and when rigged I shall immediately despatch one to Fort Erie. You mentioned a wish of having the largest gun boat sent early, but I apprehend we have so very few carpenters and so much work in the Dock Yard that I will not be able to send her with the first vessel but no time shall be lost in preparing her for service.

I have mentioned in a letter to Major of Brigade Littlehales the steps I have taken to prepare for the additions and repairs required for the defence of this Post, which he will lay before you, and as Mr. McNiff[2] will probably be employed all the early part of the Summer on the River Thames, and as there is no master carpenter here or overseer of works, hope you will continue in the resolution of sending Mr.

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[1] Many years later, Oliver Spencer wrote an account of his captivity in which he referred gratefully to the attention he received in the garrison of Detroit. It was printed and a portion of his narrative is quoted in Silas Farmer's "History of Detroit," p. 262.

[2] A deputy Surveyor.

Pilkington[1] by the first vessel from Fort Erie. It will be absolutely necessary for him to bring a master carpenter with him as this Post cannot furnish one, and there are but two carpenters in the Regiment.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's very obedient and very humble servant,
R. G. ENGLAND.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, &c. &c., &c.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

NAVY HALL, March 20, 1793.

My dear Sir,

I beg to offer you my best thanks for your very friendly communication by the Winter's Express, and to assure you that no persons can be more sensible than Mrs. Simcoe and I are, of your kind attentions towards us, and that we shall ever feel most deeply interested in every circumstance that can add to your happiness and welfare.

I was most truly concerned to hear of the mutinous transactions of the Fusiliers, particularly as it may be the means of rendering His Royal Highness unpopular amongst the lower class of men, and that the affair might be exaggerated by disaffected people, so as to occasion other Corps who may be stationed at more exposed posts hereafter to follow their example. However, I trust that the ringleaders may be corrected and punished in as exemplary manner as they merit.

I have long augered from the violence of the English merchants on the one hand, and the ignorance of the French on the other, the disputes which appear to exist among the Legislative body of the Lower Province.

My greatest embarrassment at present is with Joseph Brant, respecting a Deed which he and the 6 Nations Indians have applied to me for, empowering them to lease out part of the lands granted to them on the Grand River Ouse, formerly the Grand River. I shall by the first opportunity transmit you a particular detail of my proceedings on this point, and this day Captain John and the Mohawks from the Bay of Quinte have arrived, as I suppose, to make similar claims.

On my return from Detroit, I found to my surprise Genl. Hull at this place. He has just now taken his leave of me to return to Philadelphia. He has left with me a speech from Genl. Knox to the Western Indians, acknowledging the Miami Rapids to have been misinterpreted to General Washington as the place of meeting and substituting Sandusky in its room. General Hull, I apprehend, expects to be one of the Commissioners. The reason he gives for staying at Stedman's at Fort Schlosser was the inclemency of the weather and to wait for his despatches. Having offered every accomodation to the Commissioners in the power of this Government as General Knox has requested them, In consequence I have written by General Hull to Mr. Hammond to give his passports to those gentlemen, their suites and effects, addressed to the Commanding Officer at Oswego, from whence they mean to come on to this place in their own boats, and I have promised to forward them in a King's vessel to Sandusky.

I hereby forward you a requisition for £250 sterling in specie, for the use of the Province.
I have the honor to be, &c.
J. G. SIMCOE.

Major Genl. Clarke.

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[1] The officer of Engineers.

Niagara [illegible] March 1793

Sir/

I take this opportunity to acquaint you that Generals Knox's speech is gone forward, to the westren nations, by my [illegible] and I have recommended to them, to be very punctual to the time of Meeting, and to keep the young men from going to War. and I am in hopes the thing desired; will come to pass, at least every thing has the best appearance — I should be happy if you could conveniently attend the Treaty at Sandusky

As there is some disturbance here, about the Negroes I wish to sell the man I had with me at your House, and wish to give you the first offer, he has no faults, but the times are such, that I must dispose of him —

As the Commissioners come by the way of Oswego, I wish you could send by them a

few

three handed Schenectady Boat Captain Chapen knows the Shape I want

Please send my Cloaths, that came from New York, and the sadle by the first safe Opportunity, to Mr Winnes at Buffalo Creek —

I shall be at this place, in a fortnights time

My best respects to Capt Chapen. and the rest of your friends —

I am Sir your
Most obdt Hble
Servant

Jos. Brant

To General Chapen

General Chapen
Agent of Indian affairs —
Canadaque —

Capt. Jos. Brant
March 26. 1793

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1840

Number/Numéro 3 1/2
1 April/Avril 1793

Copy

(Signed) J. Graves Simcoe

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth. ——

Know Ye that Whereas the attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited — and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct And We being desirous of shewing our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the loſses they may have sustained, of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity, Have of Our special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Miſsiſsague Nation lying and being and limitted and bounded as follows, that is to say, the Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about twelve miles Westerly by a Line running North sixteen degrees West from the West side of the mouth of the River Shannon and Easterly by a Line running North Sixteen degrees West from the mouth of Bowen's Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen degrees North, and West Sixteen degrees South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East angle of the Township of Thurlow. To have and to hold the said District or Territory of Land of Us Our Heirs and Succeſsors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and — People of the said Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, — Women and People of the said Six Nations, to Us or Our Succeſsors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expreſsed and declared Giving and Granting and by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs the full and entire poſseſsion Use, benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory of Land to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, — Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed poſseſsion and enjoyment of the same. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property or Poſseſsion shall at any time be had made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People, Person or persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease or Poſseſsion shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no Person or Persons shall poſseſs or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such alienation or conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of Our severe displeasure — And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said — Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid — presume to poſseſs or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us Our Heirs and Succeſsors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and poſseſsed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispoſseſs and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves Our Heirs and Succeſsors Provided always nevertheleſs that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory the same shall be purchased only for Us in Our name at some Public Meeting or Aſsembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada

In Testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed — Witneſs His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province. Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this First day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety three in the Thirty third year of Our Reign

"Signed" J. G. S.

(A true Copy, taken from the original 29th December 1809)

"Signed" John Small

"Signed" Wm. Jarvis Secy

Comm. to the Hon. the Sec. State with a view to his submitting the question contained in the opinion of the Hon. the Min. of Justice of 21st April 1875 to the Government of Ontario

By command

Depy Min. of the Interior

Placed as No. 3½

120

Letters Patent

Dated 1st April

1793

Under Admn. of Lt. Governor Simcoe

to the

Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations of Indians for Land on the Bay of Quinté

Recorded 30th Oct. 1847.
Lib. A G. fol: 328

"Signed" [illegible]
Registrar.

Graves Simcoe

George the Third by the Grace of Go
of Great Britain, France and Ireland King,
Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Know Ye that Whereas the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chiefs Warriors and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct And We being desirous of shewing Our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained, of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity Have of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion Give and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation lying and being and bounded and [illegible] as follows (that is to say) the Tract [illegible] bounded in front by the Bay of Quinte [illegible] Mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen [illegible] about Twelve Miles Westerly by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West from the West side [illegible] the Mouth of the River Shannon, and [illegible]

by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West fro
the Mouth of Shannons' Creek, and Northerly by a
Line running East Sixteen Degrees North, and W
Sixteen Degrees South at the distance of about
Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté,
measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to
North East Angle of the Township of Thurlow: To
Have and to Hold the said District or Territory
of Land of Us Our Heirs and Successors to them
the Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said
Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof
of them and their Heirs for ever, freely and clearl
of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fine
or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the
said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said
Six Nations to Us or Our Successors for the sa
And of and from all Conditions Stipulations an
Agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us
expressed and declared. Giving and Granting
and by these presents confirming to the said
Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said
Six Nations and their Heirs the full and enti
Possession Use benefit and advantage of the sai
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manner and according to the several Custom
and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warrior
Women and People of the said Six Nations. –
Provided always and be it understood to be the

intent and meaning of these Presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer Alienation Conveyance Sale Gift Exchange Lease Property or Possession shall at any time be had made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People Person or Persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer Alienation Conveyance Sale Gift Exchange Lease or Possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no Person or Persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such Alienation or Conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of Our severe displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and possessed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves Our Heirs and Successors. Provided always nevertheless that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory, the same shall be purchased only for Us in Our Name at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada. In Testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this First Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign

(signed) Wm. Jarvis Secy.
(signed) J.G.S.

(a true Copy, taken from the [illegible]
29th December 1809.)

Dated 1st April 1793

under y^e Admin^n. of L^t. Governor

[illegible]

to the Chiefs Warriors Women

Peoples of the Six Nations

Indians for Land on

Bay of Quinte

Entered in the Book of Titles &

Indentures Page 202

[illegible]

Lib. 1st No. 45

Page 56.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

NIAGARA, Apl. 1, 1793.

Dear General,

The critical situation of affairs in Europe of which I received information from Mr. Hammond a few days ago, have determined me to direct the vessel here to sail with the utmost despatch to Kingston, that in case you shall receive any commands for me, I may receive them as early as possible. I enclose to you a copy of Mr. Hammond's letter to me, in consequence of which Mr. Talbot[1] set off this day for Philadelphia, and Grey accompanies him.[2] Mr. Talbot carries with him copies of the last speeches I have received from the Indians, and is furnished, to deliver verbally, with all my opinions on the present state of affairs, as they relate to that people. I have already informed your Excellency that I have agreed to forward the Commissioners to be sent by the United States to the place of meeting. You will see by the speeches of the Western Indians that they seem tenacious of their original claim of the Ohio for a Boundary, and that by their speech to Colonel England they desire provisions for a previous meeting, which they propose shall be held at the Miamis, of all the Nations to consult on their general interests. The Six Nations have also determined upon a previous meeting to be held at Niagara, about the 15th of this month. I apprehend O'Beal, the Cornplanter,[3] will be there. In his Speech to Captain Brant, he assures him that he will not falter from the general interests, and having consulted that Chief upon a late message from Mr. Washington to invite the 6 Nations to Philadelphia, as I understand, he has not gone there, but agreed with him in opinion, that it was unnecessary: The Farmer's Brother[4] is gone to Philadelphia, but Colonel Butler assures me that he is firm to the Indian interest. I am persuaded that the request of the Western Indians that the Seven Nations of Canada should perform their promise, will meet with your Excellency's approbation, and that the Superintendents will be ordered to communicate the speeches to them without delay. I hope speedily to receive from the Supt. General's office every deed and document that shall be necessary to establish the Indian Rights, and I cannot but entertain a strong belief that the Indians will universally persist in those rights; that they will declare them to be unalienable without common consent, and that in consequence of their resolutions, Great Britain will nearly obtain that intermediate boundary which His Majesty's Ministers have in their contemplation. This is the object I aim at, and in the present critical situation of affairs, I am persuaded in every point of view, it is most necessary to maintain His Majesty's interest with all the Indian Nations.

I should hope the previous meeting at the Miamis would so far shorten the general one at Sandusky, as to make little addition to the expence. I am not without suspicion that both this previous meeting and that of the 6 Nations is of Brant's suggestion. The independence of the Indians is his primary object; his views are extensive, and he speaks most contemptuously of the Superintendent General and his Deputies, and, indeed, of every body, but I conceive his attachment next to the Indians, is decisively to the British Nation. It is difficult to deal with him but I shall leave no method untried to conciliate his regard which is not only due to his many good qualities, his former services, and the real influence he has, but in a more especial manner to the very high opinion that the people of the United States most certainly entertain of him. I have desired Mr. Hammond, in case he has anything of importance to communicate to Your Excellency, to employ Lieut. Grey on that service. The passing through the Genessee country is not altogether without danger; a drunken Indian attempted to kill Lieut. Givings, when he returned from Philadelphia, to avenge some harsh treatment he had met with formerly at Oswego. I understand from Brant that Sir John Johnson has a private store. Colonel Butler has received my directions to pay the Indians who accompanied me to Detroit in the manner suitable and usual in such services; but I do not know how to reward Brant in a proper manner, if it could be done I should wish to do it by presents of a better quality, but in this case, I should wish that the acknowledgment went through myself, and indeed in all presents to particular Chiefs, as delegated by the Commander in Chief, and not through any Superintendent. I have the honor to be,

---

[1] Lieut. Thomas Talbot.

[2] Lieut. Thomas Grey, of the 26th Regt., a younger son of General Sir Charles Grey of Falloden, afterwards first Lord Grey; he had been appointed aide-de-camp to his father, and went to New York to obtain a passage to the West Indies, to join the expedition for the conquest of Martinique; he was selected to carry despatches to England announcing its success; promoted to be lt. colonel of the 12th Regt.; died unmarried at the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1797.

[3] Henry O'Bail or the Cornplanter, a half-breed chief of the Senecas, 1732-1836. He had participated in General Braddock's defeat, 9 July, 1755.

[4] A noted chief and orator of the Senecas.

with true respect and esteem,
Dear Sir, your most faithful,
J. G. Simcoe.

To His Excey., General Clarke Quebec.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO GEORGE HAMMOND.

April 1st, 1793.

Sir:—

As I think it proper that His Majesty's Ministers should have the earliest intelligence of the state of Indian affairs in this Country, and as I have no means of conveyance equally expeditious or as safe, as through Your Excellency, I must request that you will have the goodness to communicate such statement of them as you shall deem proper, and as shall result from the papers I have communicated to you, and from the conversations you may have with Lieutenant Talbot who is fully acquainted with my opinions on this important subject.

J. G. Simcoe.

To His Excellency George Hammond,
by Lieut. Thomas Talbot.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALURED CLARKE.

Navy Hall, April 5, 1793.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Hammond's letter of the 27 Novr., 1792, enclosing his despatch of the 6th Novr., to Lord Grenville, were brought to me by Lieut. Givings, to which my letter of the 16 of January was an answer and Mr. Hammond's letter of the 4 Jany., enclosing his despatch to Lord Grenville of the 1 of that month, brought by

1 April, 1793

Grant of a tract at the Bay of Quinte to the Six Nations

V, 99-106

JGrave Simcoe

George the third by the Grace of

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and we being desirous of Shewing our approbation of the Same; and in recompense of the loſses they may have Sustained, of providing a Convenient Tract of land under Our Protection for a safe and Comfortable retreat for them and their Posterity have of our Special Grace Certain Knowledge and mere Motion given and by these Presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs warriors women and people of the said Six Nations and their heirs for ever all that District or Territory of land Being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by us of the Meſsiſsague Nation Lying and being and limited and bounded as follows(that is to say)(the Tract will then Be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the Mouths of the river Shannon and Bowens Creek about Twelve Miles, westerly by a line runing noth ~~East~~ Sixteen degrees ~~south and~~ we from the west side of the mouth of the river Shannon, and Easterly by a line runing North Sixteen Degrees west from the mouth of Bowens Creeks, and Northerly by a line runing East Sixteen degrees Noth, and west Sixteen degrees South at the Distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the bay of Quinté, Measured on the western boundary aforesaid, to the North East angle of the Township of Thurlow To have and to hold the said District or Territory of land of Us our heirs and Succeſsors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and to and for the Sole Use and behoof of them and their Heirs for Ever freely and Clearly of and from all, and all Manner of rents fines or Services whatsoever to be

Quinte Measured on the western boundary aforesaid, to the North East angle of the Township of Thurlow

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at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, warriors and People of the sa
Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person
administring our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada In Testimony w
=of We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great seal of o
said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness His Excellency John Graves Sim
Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding our forces in
said Province Given at our Government House at Navy Hall this first
day of april in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and ninety
Three in the Thirty third year of our Reign!

Signed JGS

Signed Wm Jarvis Secy

Little Bay De' Lutre

Trent

D.93

Fottle Bay &
Trent

1793

True Copy

Seth Sheppard appeared in behalf of the aforesaid Petitioners

Resolved

(200 acres) this Petition is inadmissible; but that Seth Sheppard of the Petitioners may receive a farm lot of two hundred acres for himself.

Adjourned...

Council Chamber Navy Hall in the County of Lincoln
Monday April 2d 1798

Present

His Excellency [illegible]

The Hon^ble [illegible] Chief Justice
The Hon^ble Peter Russell

His Excellency ordered a letter he had received from Lt. Colonel [illegible] [illegible] of Indian affairs to be laid before the Board and to be read accordingly.
This Letter states the services to His Majesty during the late war of Captains John Isaac and Aaron Hill Mohawk Chiefs at the Bay of Quinte and petitioning for the same portion of Land that other Loyalists are entitled to

Captains John and Isaac attended the Board

Resolved that

[illegible]
[illegible]
and for that purpose that a grant be directed to be made out [illegible] of the Ordinance in favour of the principal Chiefs, on behalf of their nation (or tribe as the case may be) or persons in trust for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1795 [illegible]

[illegible] garden

[illegible] recorded

[illegible] between [illegible]

12 [illegible] [illegible] creek about [illegible]

N 16° [illegible] [illegible] north [illegible]

N 16 [illegible] [illegible] the mouth of the [illegible]

[illegible] north [illegible]

[illegible] creek [illegible]

E 16° [illegible] [illegible] fifteen degrees north [illegible]

W 16° [illegible] [illegible] the distance [illegible] from the

13 mile [illegible] miles [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] the township of

[illegible]

[illegible] 1793

that the [illegible] Executors John [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] and that they be [illegible]

[illegible]

Council Chamber Navy Hall
in the County of Lincoln Monday
April 1st 1793 –

Read a report on lands reserved for the Mohawk Indians at the Bay of Quinte signed D. W. Smith acting Surveyor General and dated Surveyor General's Office Upper Canada March 29th 1792 Submitting the following tract relative to the reserve in question

The tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinte between the Mouth of the River Shannon and Bowens Creek about twelve miles westerly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the West side of the Mouth of the River Shannon and Easterly by a line running north sixteen west from the Mouth of Bowens Creek and Northerly by a line running east sixteen degrees north and west sixteen degrees south at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinte Measured on the Western boundary connected to the North east angle of the Township of [illegible]

Resolved that the above description of the reserve for the Mohawk Indians settled on the Bay of Quinte be adopted and carried into execution and for that purpose that a grant be directed to be made under the great seal of the Province in favour of the principal Chiefs on behalf of their nation or tribe as whom named or persons in trust for them for ever

Certified
by W. H. Lee
C.E.C.

Ottawa 9th Feb.
1866 –

X018813

RECEIVED FOR REGISTRATION
IN THE SURRENDERED
LAND REGISTER

Oct 24 1 06 PM '73

TYENDINAGA

INDIAN RESERVE No. 38

ONTARIO

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

NUMBER OF PIECES 6

No. 31.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Know ye that Whereas the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct; And We being desirous of shewing Our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity Have, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation lying and being and limited and bounded as follows (that is to say) the Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the two mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about Twelve Miles Westerly by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West from the West side of the Mouth of the River Shannon, and Easterly by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West from the Mouth of Bowen's Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen Degrees North and West Sixteen Degrees South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East Angle of the Township of Thurlow. To Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land of us Our Heirs and Successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations to us or our successors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by us expressed and declared. Giving and granting and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, Use benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory of land to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several Customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property, or Possession shall at any time be had, made, or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People, Person or persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, or Possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no Person or Persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such alienation or Conveyance as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid, presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and possessed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided always nevertheless that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory, the same shall be purchased only for Us in our name at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province, Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this First Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secy. J. G. S.

(A true copy taken from the original 29th December 1809).

JOHN SMALL.
C. Reg.

See OC April 1793
Book 1 Page 23

Copy

(Signed) J Graves Simcoe

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Know Ye that Whereas the attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct And We being desirous of shewing our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained, of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity, Have of Our special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation lying and being and limitted and bounded as follows, that is to say the Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about twelve miles Westerly by a Line running North sixteen degrees West from the West side of the mouth of the River Shannon and Easterly by a Line running North sixteen degrees West from the mouth of Bowen's Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen degrees North, and West Sixteen degrees South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East angle of the Township of Thurlow. To have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land of Us Our Heirs and Successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, to Us or Our Successors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared Giving and Granting [illegible] these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and [illegible] full and entire possession Use, benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory of Land to be held [illegible] them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages by them the said [illegible] Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always and be it understood to be the [illegible] meaning of these Presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said [illegible] and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed [illegible] of the same. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer, Alienation, [illegible] Property or Possession shall at any time be had made or given of the [illegible] thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People [illegible] of People, Person or persons whatsoever other than among them [illegible] the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer, Alienation [illegible] null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no [illegible] or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such [illegible] whatever under pain of Our severe displeasure – **And** that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid presume to poſseſs or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us Our Heirs and Succeſsors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and poſseſsed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to diſpoſseſs and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves Our Heirs and Succeſsors **Provided always** neverthelefs that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory the same shall be purchased only for Us in Our name at some Public Meeting or Aſsembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of **Upper Canada**

In Testimony whereof **We** have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed **Witneſs His Excellency John Graves Simcoe**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our **Forces** in Our said Province **Given** at Our **Government House** at **Navy Hall** this First day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety three in the Thirty third year of **Our Reign**

"Signed" J. G. S

(A true Copy, taken from the original 24th December 1809.)

——"Signed" **John Small**——

"Signed Wm Jarvis Secy

X018814D

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LAND REGISTER

OCT 24 1 06 PM '73

TYENDINAGA

INDIAN RESERVE NO. 38

ONTARIO

GRANT

NUMBER OF PIECES 4

"D" Copy from Archives only.

D

[illegible]

[illegible] Question

[illegible] the Bay [illegible]

[illegible]

By Command

&c

[illegible]

Letters Patent

Dated 1st April

1793

Under Adm.n of Lt Governor Simcoe

to the

Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People

of the Six Nations of Indians

for Land on the Bay of Quinte

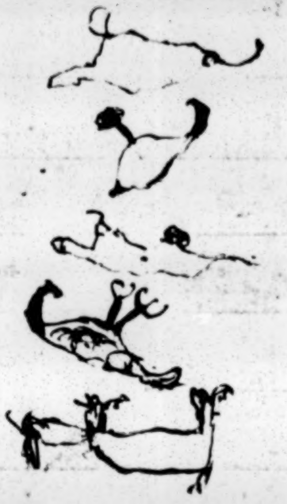
Recorded 30th Octr 1847.

Lib: A Ca. fol: 328

"Signed"

the Messissaque Nation And His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the said Province &c. &c. &c. on the part of his Britannick Majesty have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and Year first above Written in the purchase of

John (S.L.) Butler
R. (S.L.) Hamilton
Robt (S.L.) Kerr
Peter (S.L.) Russell
John (S.L.) McGill
David (S.L.) William Smith



(S.L.) Wabakanyne
(S.L.) Wabanip.
(S.L.) Kautabus
(S.L.) Wabanistip
(S.L.) Mattotow

(signed)
(S.L.) J Graves Simcoe

No 3½. Copy
(Signed) J. Graves Simcoe

See page 56
No 47

3½

George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth ——.

— "Know Ye that Whereas the attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to Us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct And We being desirous of shewing our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained, ~~of providing~~, of providing a convenient Tract of Land under our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity, Have of our special Grace certain Knowledge and mere motion Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs forever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Messissaque Nation lying and being *west side of the River Shannon & Easterly by a line running north Sixteen degrees West from the *

being and limitted and bounded as follows, that is to say, The Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinte between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about twelve miles Westerly by a Line running North sixteen degrees West from the ^^* mouth of Bowens Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen degrees North, and West Sixteen degrees South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinte, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East angle of the **Township** of **Thurlow**. **To have** and **to hold** the said District or Territory of Land of Us Our Heirs and Successors to them Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, to Us or Our Successors for the same and of and from all conditions, Stipulations and agreements whatsoever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared **Giving** and **Granting** and by these Presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their Heirs the full and entire possession, Use, benefit, advantage of the said District or Territory of Land to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. **Provided always** and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents that for the purpose of assuring said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same It is Our **Royal** **Will** and **Pleasure** that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease Property or Possession shall at any time be had made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by and of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People Person or persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease or Possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. **And** that no Person or Persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such Alienation or Conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid presume to poſseſs or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us our Heirs and Succeſsors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and poſseſsion by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to diſpoſseſs and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves Our Heirs and Succeſsors. Provided always neverthe leſs that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory, the same shall be purchased only for Us in Our name at some Public Meeting or Aſsembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administrating Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada. —

— In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding our Forces in our said Province. Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this first Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

(Signed) Wm Jarvis Secy — (signed) J.G.S. —

(a true Copy, taken from the original
29th December 1809.)

— John Small. —
C.E.C.

&c., &c., &c., on the part of His Britannick Majesty have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written in the presence of

John Butter,	[L.S.]	Wabakanyne,	[L.S.]	(totem)
R. Hamilton,	[L.S.]	Wabanip,	[L.S.]	(totem)
Robt. Kerr,	[L.S.]	Kautabus,	[L.S.]	(totem)
Peter Russell,	[L.S.]	Wabaninship,	[L.S.]	(totem)
John McGill,	[L.S.]	Mattotow,	[L.S.]	(totem)
David William Smith,	[L.S].	J. Graves Simcoe,	[L.S.]	

No. 3½.

J. Graves Simcoe.

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Know ye that Whereas the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct; And We being desirous of shewing Our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity Have, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation lying and being and limited and bounded as follows (that is to say) the Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the two mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about Twelve Miles Westerly by a Line running, North Sixteen Degrees West from the West side of the Mouth of the River Shannon, and Easterly by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West from the Mouth of Bowen's Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen Degrees North and West Sixteen Degrees South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East Angle of the Township of Thurlow. To Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land of us Our Heirs and Successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations to us or our successors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by us expressed and declared. Giving and granting and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, Use benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory of land to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several Customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property, or Possesssion shall at any time be had, made, or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People, Person or persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, or Possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no Person or Persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such alienation or Conveyance as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid, presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and possessed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided always nevertheless that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory, the same shall be purchased only for Us in our name at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province, Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this First Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

Wm. Jarvis, Secy. J. G. S.

(A true copy taken from the original 29th December 1809).

JOHN SMALL.
C. Reg.

No. 3¼.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that we Wabakanyne, Tabandan, Wabanip, Wanipanant, Okemapenes, and Potakquan, Sachems and Chief Warriors and principal women of the Messissague nation of Indians in the Province of Upper Canada, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds good and lawful money of the said Province to us in hand well and truly paid before the ensealing and delivery hereof, on the part and behalf of His Britannick Majesty, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents, Do give, grant, bargain, alien, release, convey and confirm unto His said Britannick Majesty, and to His heirs and Successors forever, a certain tract or parcel of Land, butted and bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at the outlet (so called) between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and thence extending down the said Lake on the North shore thereof about one mile or more to a Creek, falling into the said Lake, called by the said Messissague Indians Lamabinnecon; thence running north forty-five degrees west parallel with the former purchase line from the said outlet and carrying the full breadth between the said lines, full so far as to contain Three thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to His said Britannick Majesty and to His Successors, to His and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever, we the aforesaid Sachems, Chief Warriors and Principal women, hereby engaging to warrant and defend the said granted premises against all claims and demands by, from or under us or any others of the Messissague Nation.

of the Original Compared therewith by Me.—

Lewis A: Scott. Secretary

At a Treaty held at Fort Stanwix in the State of New York by his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the said State, Pierre Van Cortlandt Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said State, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Abraham Ten Broeck, Peter Gansevoort Junior and Richard Varick Esquires Commissioners authorised for that purpose by and on Behalf of the People of the State of New York with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the tribe or nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the twenty second day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and Ninety — WE the said Cayugas do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of five hundred dollars in Silver being the annual payment Stipulated to be made to us the said Cayugas on the first day of June instant in and by certain articles of agreement or deeds of Cession hereunto annexed and executed at the City of Albany by and between the People of the said State by their Commissioners authorised for that purpose and several of the said Cayugas for and in behalf of the said Tribe or Nation and bearing date the twenty fifth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty Nine. And also the further Sum of One thousand dollars as a Benevolence: And We the said Cayugas in Consideration thereof Do by these presents fully freely and absolutely ratify and confirm the said agreement and Cession and all and singular the articles Covenants matters and things therein expressed and contained on the part of us the said Cayugas done or to be done executed or performed. and We the said Cayugas do further hereby Grant and release to the People of the State of New York

All our Right Interest and Claim in and to all lands lying East of the Line of Cession by the State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except the Lands mentioned in the said Deed of Cession hereunto annexed to be reserved to us the Cayugas and our Posterity. In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayugas as the said Governor and other Commissioners on Behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their Seals the day and year first above written

Ojageght alias Fishcarrier his x mark (LS) Shagoyeghwatha his x mark (LS) Ogonghsaniyonte his x mark (LS) Karonghyagetier his x mark (LS) Teyonthoreghgongh his x mark (LS) Karunhodon his x mark (LS) Oghniokwenton his x mark (LS) Signed by the Fishcarrier in the absence of the above. Teyoronghyongogh his x mark (LS) Teyorenhagwente his x mark (LS) Tehaghsharanegeagh his x mark (LS) Teyoyaghyagongh his x mark (LS) Kanentagonra (LS) Shogedes his x mark [illegible] Tehageaseregh tha his x mark (LS) Tehaghyoghs[illegible] his x mark (LS) Thodeaghares his x mark (LS) Atsiaoktatye his x mark (LS) Ongweghgowegh his x mark (LS) Oghshadaongh his x mark (LS) Tekaraghko his x mark (LS) Tewaghtaghgote his x mark (LS) Shonoghsowan his x mark (LS) Kanonghdayonton her x mark (LS) Kaghnowiyoo her x mark (LS) Geo: Clinton (LS) Pierre Van Cortlandt (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Abm. Ten Broeck (LS) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (LS) Richd. Varick (LS). Sealed and Delivered presence of, the word [state] was interlined before the aling and delivery — Also was interlined the word [In- t] before the Ensealing & delivery. Sam Kirkland Missy. ant, Abm. Hardenbergh, Saml. Gulejer, Geo. Tappen, Ch.. Anthcuk, Elisha Kane, Peter Otsiquette, Aghwistonis his + mark, Oneyanha his ~ mark, Gaghsaweta his Ψ mark, Oneida Chiefs — Be it Remembered that on the twenty fifth day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one before me John Sloss Hobart one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York came Samuel Kirkland Clerk, Missionary and Interpreter to the six nations of Indians who made oath that he was present and did see the twenty four Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga nation of Indians whose names are set opposite to their respective seals severally seal and deliver the within written Ratification as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned he having previously thereto faithfully and truly interpreted the contents of the same from the English into the Indian Language unto the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors in such a manner as that it was fully understood by them, and that he also saw the Commissioners on the part of the State of New York in the said Ratification named severally seal and deliver the same as their voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, and that Jos. Brant and the other nine persons whose names are signed as Witnesses were present and did see the said parties seal and deliver the said Ratification and I having Examined the same and found no alterations therein other than those noted to have been made previous to the Execution thereof do allow it to be Recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart —

Ex

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the original Examined and Compared therewith — this 4th day of April 1793 By me

Robt Harpur D.S.

WE the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas being aſsembled in full Council at a Council Fire Kindled at Fort Stanwix this day by his Excellency George Clinton Governor of the State of New York, the Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt Lieutenant Governor of the said State, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, Abraham Ten Brock Peter Gansevoort Junior and Richard Varick Commiſsioners for holding Treaties with the Indians within the said State DO hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the said State the sum of five hundred dollars in Silver being the annual payment stipulated to be made to us the said Onondagoes on the first day of June instant in and by certain Articles of Agreement or Deeds of Ceſsion hereunto annexed and executed by and between the People of the State of New York by their Commiſsioners authorised for that purpose, and us the said Onondagoes and bearing date the twelfth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight; and also the further sum of five hundred dollars as a Benevolence, and WE the said Onondagoes do by these presents fully freely and absolutely Ratify and Confirm the said Agreement and Deed of Ceſsion and all and Singular the Articles Covenants and things therein expreſsed and contained on the part of the said Onondagoes done or to be done executed or performed. In Testimony whereof We the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said Onondagoes for and in Behalf of our Tribe or Nation have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals this sixteenth day of June in the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety. Tehonwaghskweaton his X mark (L.S). Ronongh sionne his + mark (L.S) Takanaghkwaghshen his + mark (L.S) Aonghwenjagaghte alias Land Carrier his X mark (L.S) Skanawadigh alias one Riff his + mark (L.S) Atthaghsoranen his + mark (L.S) Skayaneſs his + mark [illegible] his + mark (L.S) Oyadageghte his + mark (L.S)

(Aanhiunte)

Aanhiinte his + mark (L.S) Otkwentageghte his + mark (L.S) Aronghgowanengh his + mark (L.S) Kaghiicktoton his + mark (L.S) Onaghsadegeaghalias Flaming Arrow his + mark (L.S) Skayendahkhen his + mark (L.S) Rasseghstoghare his + mark (L.S) Takaneghwate his + mark (L.S) Aronghyeaghtha his + mark (L.S) Joghahilen his X mark (L.S) Sagoyenaghs his X mark (L.S) Karonghyätsigowa his + mark (L.S) Onaakaronton his + mark (L.S) Tehoghweakaronto his + mark (L.S) Kaghnenzayen his + mark (L.S) Agwirontongiwaghs his X mark (L.S) Anonghsighraghtha his X mark (L.S) Oniatariyoo his X mark (L.S) Kaneyaagh his X mark (L.S). Geo: Clinton, (L.S) Pierre Van Cortlandt (L.S) Ezra L'Hommedieu (L.S) Abm. Ten Broeck (L.S) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (L.S) Richd. Varick (L.S)

Witnesses present Saml. Kirkland Missry. Interpreter, John Lansing Junr., Jos. Brant, David Hill, John Tayler, Malachi Treat, Abm. Hardenbergh, Peter Otsicquette, Aghwistonisk his X mark, Onuyanha his + mark Coll. Honyery his X mark Oneida Chiefs. Onangaickhon his + mark, Thoghnawayen X. Senekas. Be it Remembered that on the twenty fifth day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one before me John Sloss Hobart one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York came Samuel Kirkland, Clerk, Missionary and Interpreter to the six nations of Indians who made oath that he was present and did se the twenty eight Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga nation of Indians whose names a [illegible]

(co

opposite to their respective Seals, severally seal and deliver the within written Ratification as their voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, he having previously thereto faithfully and truly interpreted the contents of the same from the English into the Indian Language unto the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors in such a manner that it was fully understood by them and that he also saw the Commissioners on the part of the State of New York in the said Ratification mentioned severally seal and deliver the same as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, and that John Lansing Junr. and the Eleven other persons whose names are signed as Witnesses were present and did see the said parties seal and deliver the said Ratification: And I having examined the same and found no material alteration therein do allow it to be recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart.

Ex

The preceding Instrument refers to the Treaty Recorded in pages 150 &c which is dated the 12th. of September 1788, and is a true Copy of the Original, Examined and compared therewith this 5th. day of April 1793, (the words "alias Land Carrier" in page 170 being interlined) By me,

Robt. Harpur D. Secry

Know all Men by these presents that We the Sachems Warriors and Women of the Oneida Nation of Indians in full Council assembled Have nominated constituted and appointed and by these presents do nominate constitute and appoint Our Brothers of the said Nation Peter Kanonghgwaya John Skanondo Martinus Atshinka Paul Otshetogon of the Wolf Clan, Anthony Shonoghriyo William Taghtaghquisere Onontiyo Thomas Tehoheaaritha of the Turtle Clan Joseph Ogeaghratarighhea Nicholas Sagoraharongo

(Nicholas

Canandergua Apl. 12th, 1793~

Sir,

Your favor as pr. Express is Receiv'd I am happy to hear of Your Arrival in this Quarter but Should have been much more So to have Seen had You Call'd one us here together the other Gentlemen.

I find by Your Letter it is indispensably Necessary for Mr. Parrish to attend with You at the Se[illegible]ral places mentioned in Your Letter. He is now from Home but Expect him every hour. I understand by Some Indians who arrived here Last evening from Buf Creek that the Principal Chiefs from that place wa Yesterday at Canawagaras and will probably be he by noon, Not having previous Notice of Your Arri which they told me they were to have. Their Busi I have understood is to give information of the Council held at Nigara Last Month which my Father Expected to have Recd. before He Left this place. I wish it might be Convenient for You to See them before your proceed

Your

Journey - The Indians at the Eastward I believe have not Recd. information when to proceed to Sandusky to attend the Treaty but are Determined to go whenever they were ~~are~~ Sent to - But unless they move Sooner than Common they will not be Ready in Several Days -

I Lately heard from Schenectady and by what I could Learn Your Boats Set of on the 8th of this Inst. and will probably arrive at Niagara the 28th Whatever information Respecting the Indians I can give You, or assistance in any way I shall do it with pleasure, if Parrish does not arrive soon I Shall send immediately after him as I think he will be of Service to You through the Woods &c

I am Sir in (haste)
Your Obdt Servt
I C

(Copy)
of a Letter to Timo.
Pickering
apl. 12. 1793

Pittsburgh April 15. 1793

Sir,

This morning I obtained leave of absence from Headquarters to this place— To morrow at sunrise I return—

Agreeable to my promise, and in conformity to the method of conveyance pointed out in the Post Office Bill I inclose one hundred dollars, which I beg, Sir, you will pay to the following persons as apportioned—

Mr Caleb Stone —	8 dollars —	
Mr Elijah West —	10 do	
Capt Wm Leverett	10 do	if his demand requires —
Mr Thos Leverett —	2 do	
Mr Saml Patrick —	1 do 33⅓ Cents —	
Mr — Sheldon	8 do —	or his demand
Mr Jno Stacy —	10 do —	or his demand
Mr Stepn Conant	10 do	or his demand
Capt Wm [illegible]	10 do	or his demand
Mr Nath Leonard	30 do 66⅔ Cts	
	100 — dollars —	

I am sorry, Sir, to be necessitated to make a requisition which will give you trouble; but justice to my friends demands it, and, I hope, will apologize for my request — This business should have been settled before I left Bennington; but on returning from Windsor to that place I found the situation of my company such as induced me to believe it prudent to march immediately — I did so — and did right — I know my friends will pardon my momentary neglect. I am not sure that the apportionment is just — if not, please to adjust it by their acts —

I am disappointed in not returning to N England

New England this Spring; the disappointment is not involuntary - So intimately connected with the measure on which I have determined is my reputation as a soldier that I resolve to follow the fortune of the campaign - Notwithstanding all which is said and done to effect a peace, it is conjectured that we shall have serious business the ensuing campaign - - The Indians are determined not to talk of a peace so long as one Federal American lives on the N West side of the Ohio - This I heard the Cornplanter (a commissioner & Chief from the Six Nations) say in the presence of, and in a talk with our Commander in Chief - The English dictate the preliminaries to Indian treaties - this is beyond a doubt - They anticipate possession of the N Western territory - this is equally doubtless - If home politics do not induce those agents to act more reasonably upon the minds of their savage brother warriors the result of the treaty may be easily conjectured - The interest the honor, the pride of the United States all bar an accommodation on the terms proposed - Whether the result of the treaty will be officially published early enough for our army to coerce on the enemy this season depends in some measure on contingency - It is not six days however since General Wayne was heard to say that he was authorised to call into actual service twelve hundred volunteer cavalry from Kentucky - He is, as usual, warm for fighting - Every body knows he loves it - From this and other favourable circumstances I have no anticipation of another thirty mile Flight. The army are under marching orders - We move down the Ohio in the course of a few days - From a constant practice of firing at a target our troops have become excellent marksmen - The aspect of the army is much more flattering than last fall ——

I will endeavour to arrange my business so as to do justice to my friends – and am prepared for — anything — I only regret that I am necessitated to injure a family which deserves better of me – (mine) God forgive me –

With due respect, and cordial
esteem, I am, Sir, your
very obedient – very
humble servant,

William Eaton

Stephen Jacobs Esquire —

P.S.

Did I leave an obligation against Doctor Trask of eighty dollars in your hands? Please, Sir, inform me —

Hon.

Stephen Jacobs Esquire
Fed. Atty - District of Vermont
Windsor —

Viâ Springfield

Caleb Stone	£2. 8. 0
Elijah West —	3. 0. 0
Wm. Leverett —	3. 0. 0
Saml. Patrick —	0. 8. 0
Daniel Sheldon —	3. 10. 2
John Stacy —	3. 9. 0
Stephen Conant	5. 9. 5
William Sweetser	3. 0. 0
Thos. Leverett —	0. 12. 0
Nathaniel Leonard	5. 0. 5
	29. 17. 0
Postage —	3
	£30. 0. 0

C. Wm. Eaton
Pittsburgh 27. [illegible]
containing 80 Do.
& pay certain
Notes [illegible]

2. 13. 11 6/6
16. 3. 6
10. 0. 1
3,28
12
52
23
2,82
2
320
M-1067

WILLIAM EATON

Portion of A.L.S., 3pp. fol., dated Pittsburgh, April 15, 1793.
To Stephen Jacobs Esquire.

. . . I am disappointed in not returning to N. England this Spring; the disappointment is not involuntary. So intimately connected with the measure on which I have determined is my reputation as a soldier that I resolve to follow the fortune of the campaign. Notwithstanding all which is said and done to effect a peace, it is my intention that we shall have serious business the ensuing campaign. The Indians are determined not to talk of a peace so long as one Federal American lives on the N. West side of the Ohio. This I heard the Cornplanter (a commissioner & Chief from the Six Nations) say in the presence of, and in a talk with our Commander in Chief. The English dictate the preliminaries to Indian treaties. This is beyond a doubt. They anticipate possession of the N. Western territory. This is equally doubtless. If home politics do not induce those agents to act more reasonably upon the minds of their savage brother warriors the result of the treaty may be easily conjectured. The interest, the honor, the pride of the United States all bar an accommodation on the terms proposed. Whether the result of the treaty will be officially published early enough for our army to c______ on the enemy this season depends, in some measure, on contingency. It is not six days however, since General Wayne was heard to say that he was authorised to call into actual service twelve hundred volunteer cavalry from Kentucky. He is, as usual, warm for fighting. Every body knows he loves it. From this and other favourable circumstances I have no anticipation of another thirty mile flight. The army are under marching orders. We move down the Ohio in the course of a few days. From a constant practice of firing at a target our troops have become excellent marksmen. The aspect of the army is much more flattering than last fall. I will endeavor to arrange my business so as to do justice to my friends - and am prepared for - anything --- I only regret that I am necessitated to injure a family which deserves better of me - (mine) God forgive me

With due respect, and cordial
esteem, I am, Sir, your
very obedient - very
humble servant

WILLIAM EATON

New York April 19th 1793

Sir.

I have the Honor to transmit you inclosed an Exemplification of the different Treaties entered into by this State with the Indians of the Six Nations since the conclusion of the late War, I should have made this Communication at an earlier day but I waited for an Answer to the Letter which I mentioned to you in my last I had written to the Clerk of the City of Albany. and which Answer I did not receive until Yesterday, he informs as I suspected that the Superintendant of Indian Affairs under the British Government was at the commencement of the Revolution possessed of all the Records and documents respecting Indian Affairs. and took them with him when he left the Country, agreably to your Request, I inclose you our Secretary's Bill and am with great respect and Esteem.

Your Most Obedient Servant

Geo: Clinton

The Honorable
Thomas Jefferson Esqr
Secretary of State

X

Exemplification of 13 Deeds and other acts conveying lands from Indian Nations to the State of New York — accompanied by a letter from Gov.r Clinton of 19 April 1793 & filed herein

Passed the Secretary's Office
the 11th of April 1793.
(after the ♀ on the 8th line of page 12
are written in the margin through the words &
following "Kaweanissen his X mark (L.S.) Sarattcaa
his I mark (L.S.) Kaghnawiyo his mark (L.S.) — page
13 line 6th "and" obliterated — page 5 line 3d
"Senecas" page 11 line 13th "as" & page 14 line
22d "Oneida" written on erasures — and
page 1 at line 6th "the Wolf Tribe, Peter Otsequette,
Joseph Kanaghsatirhon" & at 14th line "and"
page 2 line 1 "also" at 4th line "To have and to hold
the said tract of land and premises abovementioned with
the appurtenances" page 5 at line 2 "Junior" at 13th
line "said" page 8 at line 6th "on" and page 15
at line 17th "date" being interlined) —

Robt Harpur D. Secry

1793

Letters patent by
Gov. New York.
Dated Apl 11. 179[illegible]

5)

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent: To all to
whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye that WE having inspected the Records remaining in
our Secretary's office do find there certain Indian Deeds recorded in Book of Indian Deeds commencing
in the year 1748 in the Words Characters and figures following, to wit, "To all to whom these presents
" shall come or may concern: Know Ye that We Peter Otsitazare, Johan Jury Tewahangaraghkon, Kaahistoni,
" Paul Tewasgwadeghkon, John Skanondonagh of the wolf Tribe, Peter Onyantha, Joseph Kanyhsalathon, Cornelius Okonwela, John Onentyoe, Nicholas Saqoyatoharo of
" the Turtle Tribe; Lodowick Kaghsaweta, Paul Kanyatashayea and Peter Agwirontonquas of the Bear Tribe,
" Sachems and chief Warriors of the Oneyda and Tuscarora Nations, by and with the advice and consent and in
" the presence of the said Nations at a public Treaty held at Fort Herkimer in the county of Montgomery with
" his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the State of New York and the other Commissioners of Indian
" Affairs of the said State for the consideration of the sum of Eleven thousand, five hundred Dollars
" in Goods & Money to us in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof
" We do hereby acknowledge Have Given, Granted, Bargained and Sold, and by these presents Do fully freely and
" absolutely Grant Bargain and Sell unto the People of the State of New York All that certain Tract of Land situate
" in the said State and on the West Side of the Line commonly called the Line of Property established at a
" Treaty held at Fort Stanwix in 1768, and on the North Side of the Pensylvania Line, Beginning at the
" Mouth of the Unadilla or Tianaderha River where the same emptiees into the Susquehanna River, thence up
" the said Unadilla or Tianaderha River ten Miles measured on a streight line, thence due West to the Chenengo
" River, thence southerly down the said Chenengo River to where it emptiees into the said Susquehanna River
" & to the said Line called the Line of Property, thence along the said Line to the place of Beginning so as to comprehend
" all the Lands belonging to us the said Oneyda and Tuscarora Nations lying South of the said Line to be run from
" the said Unadilla or Tianaderha River to the Chenengo River and North of the Division Line between this State
" and the State of Pensylvania. Together with all Ways, Waters, Water courses, Rivers, Rivulets, Creeks and Streams

&c.

1)

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent: To all to
whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know Ye that WE having inspected the Records remaining in
our Secretary's office do find there certain Indian Deeds recorded in Book of Indian Deeds commencing
in the Year 1748 in the Words Characters and figures following, to wit, "To all to whom these presents
" shall come or may concern: Know Ye that We Peter Ojistazare, Johan Jury Tewahangaraghkon, Kaachistoni,
" Paul Tewasgwatoghkow, John Skanondonagh of the wolf tribe, Peter Onayantha, Joseph Kanaghkalathon, Cornelius Okonyota, John Onontiyo, Nicholas Sagoyatohare of
" the Turtle Tribe; Lodowick Kaghsawela, Paul Kanyatashayea and Peter Agwirontongwas of the Bear Tribe,
" Sachems and chief Warriors of the Oneyda and Tuscarora Nations, by and with the advice and consent and in
" the presence of the said Nations at a public Treaty held at Fort Herkemer in the county of Montgomery with
" his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the State of New York and the other Commissioners of In-
" dian Affairs of the said State for the consideration of the sum of Eleven thousand five hundred Dollars
" in Goods & Money to us in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof
" We do hereby acknowledge Have Given, Granted, Bargained and Sold, and by these presents Do fully freely and
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" Treaty held at Fort Stanwix in 1768, and on the North Side of the Pensylvania Line, Beginning at the
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" the said Unadilla or Tianaderha River ten Miles measured on a streight line, thence due West to the Chenen
" go River, thence Southerly down the said Chenengo River to where it empties into the said Susquehanna River
" & to the said Line called the Line of Property, thence along the said Line to the place of Beginning so as to comprehend
" all the Lands belonging to us the said Oneyda and Tuscarora Nations lying South of the said Line to be run from
" the said Unadilla or Tianaderha River to the Chenengo River and North of the Division Line between this State
" and the State of Pensylvania, Together with all Ways, Waters, Water courses, Rivers, Rivulets, Creeks and Streams

of

2)

"of Water and also all Mines and Minerals which are or may be found thereon, with the Rights Liberties, Priviledges, –
"hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any Wise appertaining, and the Reversion and Reversions
"Remainder and Remainders and profits thereof, and also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Possession, Claim and demand
"whatsoever which We have or can claim of in and to the same with the appurtenances, To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and premises above mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said People of the State
"of New York to their only proper use benefit and behoof forever, so that neither We, nor any of us, nor any of our heirs –
"or Successors, or any others claiming by from or under us shall can or may make any claim Challange or demand of in
"and to the same, but that our own immediate Brethren the White People of the State of New York shall and may forever
"hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold possess and enjoy the same In Testimony whereof We have hereunto set our
"hands and Seals in public Council at Fort Herkemer aforesaid, the twenty eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one
"thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and in the Ninth year of the Independence of the said State. Peter his + mark Ojistarare
"(L.S) Josian Jury his + mark Tewahangataghkou (L.S) Kawhistoni his + mark (L.S) Paul his mark Tewasgwadeghkon (L.S) –
"John his + mark Shanendowagh (L.S) Peter his + mark Onyanka (L.S) Joseph his + mark Kanaghsaterhou (L.S) Cornelius his mark Okonyoota
"(L.S) John his + mark Orontiyo (L.S) Nicholas his + mark Sageyatshare (L.S) Lodowick his mark Kaghsaweta (L.S) Paul his mark
"Kanyatashayea (L.S) Peter his + mark Agwirontonawas (L.S) Sealed and Delivered, NB the word sum between the
"fourteenth & fifteenth Lines was enterlined before sealing and delivery, in the Presence of us Saml. Kirkland, Peter
"Ryckman, James Dean, Simeon De Witt, Hendrick Aupaumut, Peter Pahquonnoppat, David Fowler, James his X mark
"Root. Be it Remembred that on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five
"personally appeared before me Jeremiah Lansingh one of the Masters in Chancery for the State of New York Peter Ryckman
"and Simeon DeWitt two of the Subscribing Witnesses who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God
"declared that the Names of Peter Ryckman and Simeon De Witt hereto subscribed as Witnesses are of their respective handwriting
"that they were present and saw the Indians, parties to this Deed, and who are Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Oneyda
"and Tuscarora Nations, sign, seal, execute and deliver this Instrument as and for their Voluntary act and for the uses and
"purposes therein mentioned (Excepting Cornelius Ohoniola and Paul Tiwasgwadeghkon) and that they also saw the
"other Witnesses sign their names as Witnesses; and I having Examined the same and finding no Erazures Obliterations
"or Interlineations (except such as are noted, do allow the same to be recorded. Jerh. Lansingh. – The aforegoing –
Indian

3) " Indian Deed is a true copy of the Original, Examined and compared with the said Original this 7th day of July 1785 -
" By me (in page 148 between the fourteenth and fifteenth lines the word "and" being interlined and in this page 150, in
" line the ninth, the word "and" next before and after the word "Seal" is obliterated) Robt Harper D. Secr'y"

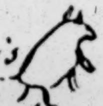
"At a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix in the State of New York by his Excellency
" George Clinton Governor of the said State, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones,
" Egbert Benson and Peter Gansevoort Junior Commiſsioners authorized, for that purpose by and on behalf of the People
" of the State of New York with the tribe or nation of Indians called the Onondagoes, it is on the twelfth day of September
" in the year one thousand seven hundred and and eighty eight covenanted and concluded as follows - First the
" Onondagoes Do cede and Grant all their Lands to the people of the State of New York forever - Secondly the Onondagoes
" shall of the said ceded Lands hold to themselves and their posterity for ever for their own use and cultivation,
" but not to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others, All that Tract of Land -
" Beginning at the Southerly end of the Salt Lake, at the place where the River or Stream on which the Onondagoes
" now have their Village, empties into the said Lake and runs from the said place of Beginning East three miles -
" thence Southerly according to the general course of the said River until it shall intersect a Line running East and
" West at the distance of three miles South from the said Village, thence from the said point of Intersection West
" Nine Miles, thence Northerly parallel to the second course abovementioned until an East Line will strike the place
" of Beginning, and thence East to the said place of Beginning - Thirdly, the Onondagoes and their posterity for
" ever shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded Lands and of fishing in all the Waters -
" within the same - Fourthly the Salt Lake and the Lands for one Mile round the same shall for ever remain for
" the common Benefit of the People of the State of New York and of the Onondagoes and their posterity for
" the purpose of making Salt, and shall not be granted or in any wise disposed of for other purposes. Fifthly,
" In consideration of the said Session and Grant, The People of the State of New York Do at this Treaty pay to
" the Onondagoes one thousand French Crowns in Money, and two hundred pounds in clothing at the price -
" which the same cost the People of the State of New York (the receipt of which Money and Clothing the Onondagoes do

(now)

4.)

" now acknowledge) and the People of the State of New York shall annually pay to the Onondagoes and their posterity for
" ever on the first day of June in every year at Fort Schuyler aforesaid five hundred dollars in Silver, but if the Onondagoes
" or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said five hundred dollars shall be paid in
" clothing or provisions and give six Weeks previous notice thereof to the Governor of the said State for the time being, then so
" much of the annual payment shall for that time be in clothing or provisions as the Onondagoes or their Posterity shall elect,
" and at the price which the same shall cost the People of the State of New York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid. Sixthly the Peo-
" ple of the State of New York may in such manner as they shall deem proper prevent any persons Except the Onondagoes from re-
" siding or setling on the lands so to be held by the Onondagoes and their posterity for their own use and cultivation, And if
" any persons shall without the consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said Lands or on any
" other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Onondagoes and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such Intrusions
" to the Governor of the said State for the time being, and further, the Onondagoes and their posterity for ever shall at the re-
" quest of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in removing all such intruders, and
" in apprehending not only such Intruders but also Felons and other Offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded
" Lands, to the End that such Intruders, Felons and other Offenders may be brought to Justice. In Testimony whereof as
" well the Sachems Chief Warriors and others of the said Onondagoes in Behalf of their Tribe or Nation, as the said Governor and
" other Commissioners on Behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed
" their Seals the day and year first above written. Tekonwaghstawaghte his X mark (L.S) Thagoynawaghskwe his X mark (L.S) Ho-
" nadaas his X mark (L.S) Thaseyans his X mark Tiosaiewas by the chief of the clan his X mark (L.S) Turtle. Kanadakeawaght his X mark (L.S)
" Atahsweantaahsea his X mark (L.S) Waahshaine by the chief of the clan his X mark (L.S) Beaver, Turtle Tribe. Tekonagalongh
" his X mark (L.S) Thagohawegh by the chief of the clan his X mark (L.S) Onoewiseghte by the chief of the clan his X mark, Wolf. Kakikta-
" ton his X mark (L.S) Tehojiskeaiyea his X mark (L.S) Waghsetonyahke by the chief of the clan his X mark (L.S). Bear. Kanaghsetegea his X mark (L.S)
" Aoogighkwayenwa by his cousin his X mark (L.S) Skawyadaliyo his X mark (L.S) Kalonghyo by his Brother his X mark (L.S), Deer. Ag-
" welontonqwas his X mark (L.S) Thanehaaghkwa by the chief of the Clan his X mark (L.S) Otyanoewe his X mark (L.S). Eel. Teanoenikhe
over

57)

" her X mark (LS) Kaeghhuwa her X mark (LS), Governesses. Geo: Clinton (LS) Wm: Floyd (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Richd. Varick (LS)
" Samuel Jones (LS) Egbt. Benson (LS) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (LS) Witnesses present Simeon De Witt Survr. Genl., Louis his X mark
" Nyadeghhalongweah of the Oneidas Chief Governess of the Senecas Kayendalsyona her X mark Senecas. Shagodyadyestha his X mark
" Hanoweantho his X mark, Joayhgwatet his X mark. Sheanoeewa his  mark, Shagokanyos his X mark. Cayugas. Kaneongwe his X mark
" Kaghgouthiyo his X mark. Saml Kirkland Interpre, John J: Bleecker Interpert, P. Penet, Sam Latham Mitchell, Nicholas Jour-
" dain, Wm Colbrath, Frederick Fox, Abrm: Bloodgood. Be it Remembered that in the Month of December in the
" Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight personally appeared before me Robert Yates Esquire one
" of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York the Revd. Samuel Kirkland Indian Missionary and
" Interpreter, and Samuel Mitchell. and on the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine Simeon
" De Witt who being severally and respectively sworn depose and that they were respectively present & saw the several In-
" dians whose names are wrote opposite to their respective Seals, and also the several Commissioners within named severally
" seal and deliver the within Instrument as their voluntary act and deed for the uses therein mentioned, and that they
" severally subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses to the Execution thereof. And said Samuel Kirkland further deposeth and
" saith that previous to the Execution of the said deed he truly and faithfully interpreted the same to the said Indians from
" the English thereof. And I having examined the said Instrument and finding therein no Razure, Interlineations or
" Obliterations other than those interpreted and made before its Execution Do allow the same to be Recorded, Robert
" Yates. The aforegoing Instrument is a true Copy of the Original (Words from the said 18th line page 151, and Word
" Intrusions 26th line page 152 being at first written on Razures, and in page 152 line 6 words of New York being at
" first obliterated, and Word said interlined) Compared therewith, By me Lewis A Scott, Secretary"

"At a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix in the State of New York by his Excellency George Clinton
" Governor of the said State and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, and Peter Gansevoort Junior,
" (Commissioners authozed for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York) with the Tribe or nation of Indians
(called)

6.)

" called the Oneidas, It is on the twenty second day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and Eighty Eight –
" covenanted & concluded as follows – First, The Oneidas do cede and grant all their Lands to the People of the State of New York
" for ever – Secondly, of the said ceded Lands the following Tract to wit Beginning at the Wood Creek opposite to the mouth
" of the Canada Creek and where the Line of property comes to the said Wood Creek, and runs thence Southerly to the Northwest
" corner of the Tract to be granted to John Francis Perache, thence along the Westerly Bounds of the said Tract to the South
" West corner thereof, thence to the North West corner of the Tract granted to James Dean, thence along the Westerly bounds
" thereof to the southwest corner of the last mentioned tract, thence due South until it intersects a due West line from the
" head of the Tienaderha or Unadilla River, thence from the said point of intersection due West until the deep spring
" bears due north, thence due North to the deep Spring, thence the nearest course to the Canaseraga Creek, and thence
" along the said Creek the Oneida Lake and the Wood Creek to the place of Beginning shall be reserved for the following
" several Uses, that is to say, The Lands lying to the Northward of a Line parallel to the Southern line of the said
" reserved Lands and four Miles distant from the said Southern Line the Oneidas shall hold to themselves and their posterity for
" ever for their own Use and cultivation but not to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others. The Oneidas
" may from time to time for ever make Leases of the Lands between the said parallel Lines (being the residue of the said reserved
" Lands) to such persons and on such Rents reserved as they shall deem proper, but no Lease shall be for a longer Term than
" Twenty one years from the making thereof; and no new Lease shall be made until the former Lease of the same Lands
" shall have expired. The Rents shall be to the use of the Oneidas and their posterity for ever. And the People of the State
" of New York shall from time to time make provision by Law to compel the Lessees to pay the Rents and in every other –
" respect to enable the Oneidas and their posterity to have the full Benefit of their Right so to make Leases and to prevent
" Frauds on them respecting the same; And the Oneidas and their posterity for ever shall enjoy the free right of hunting
" in every part of the said ceded Lands and of fishing in all the Waters within the same, and especially there shall
" for ever remain ungranted by the People of the State of New York one half mile square at the distance of every six –
" Miles of the Lands along the Northern Bounds of the Oneida Lake one half mile in Breadth of the Lands on each side
" of the Fish Creek and a convenient piece of land at the fishing place in the Onondago River about three miles from
(where)

" Where it issues out of the Oneida Lake, and to remain as well for the Oneidas and their posterity as for the Inhabitants
" of the said State to land and encamp on but notwithstanding any Reservation to the Oneidas the People of the State
" of New York may erect public Works and Edifices as they shall think proper at such place and places at or near the confluence
" of the Wood Creek and the Oneida Lake as they shall elect and may take and appropriate for such Works or
" Buildings Lands to the Extent of one Square Mile at each place. And further notwithstanding any Reservations of Lands
" to the Oneidas for their own use the New England Indians (now settled at Brotherton under the pastoral care of the Reverend
" Samson Occum) and their posterity for ever, and the Stockbridge Indians and their posterity for ever, are to enjoy their settlements
" on the Lands heretofore given to them by the Oneidas for that purpose; That is to say, a Tract of two miles in breadth
" and three miles in length for the New England Indians, and a tract of six miles square for the Stockbridge Indians
" Thirdly. In Consideration of the said Cession and Grant, the People of the State of New York do at this Treaty pay to the
" Oneidas Two Thousand dollars in Money, Two Thousand dollars in clothing and other Goods, and one Thousand dollars in
" provisions, and also five hundred dollars in Money to be applied towards building a Grist mill and Saw Mill at their Village
" (the receipt of which Moneys clothing and goods and provisions the Oneidas do now acknowledge) And the People of the
" State of New York shall annually pay to the Oneidas and their posterity for ever on the first day of June in every year at Fort Schuyler
" aforesaid Six hundred dollars in Silver; but if the Oneidas or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole
" or any part of the said Six hundred dollars shall be paid in clothing or provisions and give six weeks previous notice thereof
" to the Governor of the said State for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in clothing or
" provisions as the Oneidas and their posterity shall elect and at the price which the same shall cost the People of the State of
" New York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid; and as a further consideration to the Oneidas the People of the State of New York shall
" grant to the said John Francis Perache a Tract of Land Beginning in the line of Property at a certain Cedar Tree near the
" Road leading to Oneida and runs from the said Cedar tree Southerly along the Line of property two miles then Westerly at Right angles
" to the said Line of Property two Miles, then Northerly at Right angles to the last course two miles and thence to the place
" of Beginning which the said John Francis Perache hath consented to accept from the Oneidas in satisfaction for an injury done
" to him by one of their Nation, and further the lands intended by the Oneidas for John T. Kirkland and for George W. Kirkland being now
" appropriated to the Use of the Oneidas the People of the State of New York shall therefore by a Grant of other lands make compensation to the said

(John)

(8.)

"John T Kirkland and George W Kirkland; and further that the People of the State of New York shall as a Benevolence from
"the Oneidas to Peter Penet and in return for services rendered by him to their Nation, grant to the said Peter Penet of the said
"ceded Lands lying to the Northward of the Oneida Lake a Tract of ten miles square wherever he shall elect the same. Fourthly, the
"People of the State of New York may in such manner as they shall deem proper prevent any persons except the Oneidas from resid-
"ing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Oneidas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation; and if any persons
"shall without the consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said lands or on any other of the lands so
"ceded as aforesaid except the lands whereof the Oneidas may make Leases as aforesaid, the Oneidas and their posterity shall
"forthwith give notice of such Intrusions to the Governor of the said State for the time being. And further the Oneidas and
"their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in remov-
"ing all such intruders, and in apprehending not only such Intruders but also Felons and other offenders who may
"happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the End that such Intruders, Felons and other Offenders may be brought to
"Justice: In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chief Warriors and others of the said Oneidas in behalf of their Tribe
"or nation as the said Governor and other Commissioners of the People of the State of New York have hereunto inter-
"changeably set their hands and affixed their Seals the day & year first above written — Odaghseghte his X mark
"(L.S) Kanaghgweaya his X mark (L.S) Peter Otsequetty (L.S) Thaghtaiyongo his X mark (L.S) Thonigweaghshale his X mark (L.S) Tekanadyakhon
" his X mark (L.S) Onistalale alias Han yerry his X mark (L.S) Otsetogon his X mark (L.S) Teyohaqweanda his X mark (L.S) Oneyanha alias Beech
"Tree his X mark (L.S) Thaghneghtolis alias Hendrick his X mark (L.S) Thonaughleyo alias Anthony his X mark (L.S) Thaghtaghguisea his X mark (L.S)
"Kaneghsaritgh his X mark (L.S) Gaghsaweda his X mark (L.S) Teaghsweangalolis alias Paulus his X mark (L.S) Agwelentongwas alias Do-
"mine Peter his X mark Toneghsiishea alias Daniel his X mark (L.S) Thaniyeandagayon his X mark (L.S) Hanistonys alias Blacksmith his X mark
"(L.S) Kanyako alias David his X mark (L.S) Kahiktoton his X mark (L.S) Sagoyontha his X mark (L.S) Hannah Sodak her X mark (L.S) Teyoughnihalk
"Konwagalet her X mark (L.S) Kastongshawea Kanwagalet her X mark (L.S) Hononwayele her X mark (L.S) Geo: Clinton (L.S) Wm. Floyd (L.S)
"Ezra L'Hommedieu (L.S) Richd. Varick (L.S) Samuel Jones (L.S) Egbert Benson (L.S) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (L.S) Ske-
"nondogh his X mark (L.S). **Witnesses Present**, The words [and the Stockbridge Indians and their posterity forever] after
(the)

9.)

"the third word in the last line of the second Article and also the words [for the New England Indians and a tract of six
"miles square for the Stockbridge Indians) at the End of the same line and also the Words [Two thousand dollars in Money] in
"the first line of the third Article and the words [Except the lands whereof the Oneidas may make Leases as aforesaid] in the third
"line of the fourth article, being first interlined. Before the Execution hereof the Oneidas in public Council declared to the Commissioners
"that they had in return, for his frequent good offices to them given to John I Bleeker of the Lands reserved for
"their own use One Mile square adjoining to the lands of James Dean and requested the same might be granted and confirmed
" to him by the State - Sam Kirkland Missy & Interpreter B. Chr. Dest. Esqs. Abm Rosencrant, Simeon De Witt Survr Genl.
"Sam Latham Mitchell, John Tayler. Wm Colbrath. Be it Remembered that in the Month of December in the year of our
"Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty Eight personally appeared before me Robert Yates Esquire one of the Judges
" of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York the Revd Samuel Kirkland Indian Missionary and Interpreter,
" and Samuel Mitchell, and on the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and Eighty Nine Simeon DeWitt
" Who being severally and respectively sworn depose and say that they were respectively present and saw the several
" Indians whose names are wrote opposite to their respective Seals and also the several Commissioners within named severally seal
" and deliver the within Instrument as their Voluntary act and deed for the uses therein Mentioned; and that they severally subscribed
"their Names thereto as witnesses to the Execution thereof and saw the other Subscribing Witnesses set their names thereto for the
"same purpose; and the said Samuel Kirkland further deposeth & saith that previous to the Execution of the said Deed, he truly
"and faithfully interpreted the same to the said Indians from the English into the Indian Language, and from such Interpretation
"they well understood the contents thereof; and I having Examined the said Instrument and finding therein no
"Rasures Interlineations or Obliterations other than those Made and interpreted before its Execution Do allow the same
" to be Recorded, Robert Yates - : the aforegoing Instrument is a true copy of the original (word to between 26th and
" 27th lines page 156, and words People of the between 3d and 4th lines of page 158 being at first Interlined,
" Word or 9th line page 157, and Word Blacksmith 2d line page 159 being at first written
" on Rasures) Compared therewith By me, Lewis A Scott, Secretary" -

"At a Treaty held in the city of Albany in the State of New York by his Excellency George Clinton Esquire (Gov-)

" Governor of the said State, the Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt Esquire Lieutenant Governor, of the said State, Ezra L'Hom
" medieu, Abraham Ten Broeck, John Hathorn, Samuel Jones, Peter Gansevoort Junior and Egbert Benson Esquires,
" (Commissioners authorized for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York) with several of the
" Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas for and on behalf of the said nation; it is on
" this twenty fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine covenanted and conclude
" as follows: **First** the Cayugas Do cede and Grant all their Lands to the People of the State of New York for ever. **Secondly**
" the Cayugas shall of the said ceded Lands hold to themselves and to their Posterity for ever for their own use and Cultivation, but not
" to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others All that Tract of land Beginning at the Cayuga Salt spring
" on the Seneca River and running thence Southerly to intersect the Middle of a Line to be drawn from the outlet of Cayuga to the Out
" let of Waskongh Lake, And from the said place of Intersection Southerly the General course of the Eastern Bank of the Cayuga Lake, thence
" Westerly to intersect a Line running on the West Side of the Cayuga Lake at the Mean distance of three Miles from the Western Bank thereof and
" from the said point of Intersection along the said Line so running on the west side of the Cayuga Lake to the Seneca River, thence down the
" said River to the Cayuga Lake thence through the said Lake to the Outlet thereof thence further down the said Seneca River to the
" place of Beginning so as to comprehend within the Limits aforesaid and exclusive of the Water of Cayuga Lake the quantity of
" one hundred Square Miles. Also the place in the Seneca River at or near a place called Skayas where the Cayugas have heretofore
" taken Eel and a competent piece of Land on the Southern side of the River at the said place sufficient for the Cayugas to land and
" encamp on and to cure their Eel. Excepted nevertheless out of the said Lands so reserved one Mile Square at the Cayuga Ferry. **Thirdly**,
" the Cayugas and their Posterity for ever shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the Waters
" within the same. **Fourthly** In Consideration of the said Cession and Grant The People of the State of New York **Do** at this present
" Treaty pay to the Cayugas five hundred dollars in Silver (the Receipt whereof the Cayugas do hereby acknowledge) and the
" People of the State of New York shall pay to the Cayugas on the first day of June next at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stan-
" wix the farther sum of one thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars, and also the People of the State of New York shall an-
" nually pay to the Cayugas and their posterity for ever on the first day of June in every year thereafter at Fort Schuyler aforesaid
" five hundred dollars in Silver. But if the Cayugas or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any
" part of the said annual payment of five hundred dollars shall be paid in clothing or provisions and give six weeks previous
" notice thereof to the Governor of the said State for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be

(in)

11.)

" in clothing or provisions as the Cayugas or their posterity shall elect and at the price which the same shall cost the People of the
" State of New York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid; and as a further consideration to the Cayugas, the People of the State of New York shall
" grant to their adopted child Peter Ryckman whom they have expressed a desire should reside near them to assist them, and as
" a Benevolence from them the Cayugas to him and in return for services rendered by him to their Nation, the said Tract of one
" mile square at the Cayuga Ferry excepted out of the said lands reserved to the Cayugas for their own use and cultivation
" That of a tract Beginning on the West Bank of the Seneca Lake, thence running due West (passing one chain North of an
" house lately erected and now in the occupation of the said Peter Ryckman) to the line of partition between this State of New York
" and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of the lands ceded to each other, thence due South along the said line of partition,
" thence due East to the Seneca Lake, thence Northerly along the Bank of the said Lake to the place of Beginning so as to contain Sixteen
" thousand acres the People of the State of New York shall grant three hundred and twenty acres to a White person married to a daughter
" of a Cayuga named Thaniowes including the present Settlement of the said person on the South side of Caghsion Creek
" and that the People of the State of New York shall grant the Residue of the said Tract of Sixteen thousand acres to the said Peter Ryckman.
" Fifthly. The People of the State of New York may at all times hereafter in such Manner and by such means as they shall
" deem proper prevent any person except the Cayugas and their adopted Brethren the Pranese from residing or settling on the lands to be held
" by the Cayugas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation; and if any persons shall without the consent of the people of the State of New
" York come to reside or settle on the said lands or any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Cayugas and their posterity shall forthwith
" give notice of such Intrusions to the Governor of the said State for the time being; and further the Cayugas and their posterity forever shall
" at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in removing all such Intruders, and apprehending
" not only such intruders but Felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded Lands to the End that such Intruders
" Felons and other offenders may be brought to Justice; Notwithstanding the said Reservation herein above specified to the Cayugas
" it is declared to be the Intent of the parties that the Cayuga called the Fish carrier shall have a mile square of the said reserved lands
" for the separate use of himself and for the separate use of his family forever. In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems, Chiefs
" Warriors Governesses and others of the Cayugas on Behalf of their Tribe or Nation as the said Governor and other Commissioners on
" Behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their Seals the day and
(year)

" year first above written. Thanhaghtijagon his mark (L.S) Tekaneaghage his mark (L.S) Thakonghtcje his mark (L.S) Hananjae
" his mark (L.S) Attwaneonine his mark (L.S) Goghge his mark (L.S) Hadsnoin her mark (L.S) Kowayadoweaghsta her mark (L.S) Niggondi
" her mark (L.S) Karistagia his mark (L.S) Steeltrap. — Hanoghtiyatha his mark (L.S) Agettyengoes his mark (L.S) Teyswandaghongh his mark
" (L.S) Haonghgenthas his mark (L.S). NB the above four signed by their chief, Steeltrap. Tewathahase his mark (L.S) Tyotyeanentha his mark
" (L.S) Rhageundyak his mark (L.S) Teggawakhongh her mark (L.S). NB the above four persons signed by Steeltrap as their Deputy.
" Towateanitha her mark (L.S) Yoweanse her mark (L.S) Kaneghsayande her mark (L.S) Kajoonkwhagh her mark joghhughney her mark (L.S)
" Pierre Van Cortlandt (L.S) Ezra L'Hommedieu (L.S) Abraham Ten Broeck (L.S) John Hathorn (L.S) Samuel Jones (L.S) Peter
" Gansevoort Jun^r. (L.S) Egbert Benson (L.S) Geo: Clinton (L.S). Sealed and delivered in the presence of, the words [quan-
" tity of] [in the Seneca river at or near a place] [thereafter] [the] and [a] being first interlined and the words [of a] and
" [fifthly the People of the State of New York may at all times hereafter in such manner and by such means as they may deem
" proper prevent any persons] being first written on Razures. Before Sealing and delivery hereof, it was for the greater cer-
" tainty declared to be the Intent of the parties that this Grant and Cession is only of the lands Eastward of the partition Line above
" mentioned between this State of New York and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and that with respect to such part of their
" country as is to the Westward of the said Partition Line the Right and Property of the Cayugas to be the same as if this
" Grant and Cession had not been made. The Cayuga Salt Spring and the land to the Extent of one mile round the same to re-
" main for the common Use and Benefit of the People of the State of New York and of the Cayugas and their Posterity for ever.
" and the Land to be reserved at the Fishing place near Skayes shall be of the Extent of one Mile on each side of the River the
" above Reservation of Land on the Southern side of the River only notwithstanding. Gilbert Livingston, John Tayler, Ph.
" V. Cortlandt, Sam Kirkland Miss^ry, John I Bleecker, Gerard Bancker, Quedel Agwelentonguas his mark, Oneyanha
" his mark, Skenondongh his mark, Kahiktoten his mark, Haghyeande his mark, Wyadaghulongwea
(alias)

Kawennisun his mark (LS) her mark (LS) Sweetteaa her mark (LS) Kaghneswojo

"alias Luis Cook his + mark, Towanagh halise alias Daniel his ~ mark. Be it Remembred that on this Thir-
"teenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty nine appeared before me Jeremiah -
"Lansingh Esquire one of the Masters in Chancery for the State of New York Samuel Kirkland of the State of Maſsachusetts Bay
"Clerk who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposed and said that he saw the twenty six Indians -
"whose names are subscribed to the within written deed of Ceſsion respectively sign seal execute and deliver the same as -
"their voluntary act in Behalf of the Cayuga Nation, ~~and~~ that the said Indians were of the said Cayuga Nation, and that
"several of them were Sachems or Chiefs thereof; that he also saw his Excellency George Clinton and the other seven Commiſ-
"sioners whose names are subscribed to the said deed respectively execute the same; that this deponent and Gilbert Living-
"ston, John Tayer, Philip Van Cortlandt, John I Bleecker and Gerard Bancker respectively subscribed their Names as
"Witneſses to the Execution of the said deed, and that the six Indians whose names are also mentioned as present at the
"Execution of the said deed made their marks respectively to the said deed as witneſses of its Execution; that the said deed
"was truly translated and interpreted to the said Indians previous to the Execution thereof and I having
"Examined the same and finding no Razures or Interlineations therein (except such as are noted
"do allow the same to be recorded Jer^h. Lansingh. The foregoing Instrument is a true Copy of the Original compared therewith by me
"Lewis A. Scott Secretary". "At a Treaty held at Fort Stanwix in the State of New York by his Excellency George
"Clinton Esquire Governor of the said State, Pierre Van Cortlandt Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said State, Ezra L'Homme-
"dieu, Abraham Ten Broeck, Peter Gansevoort Junior and Richard Varick Esquires Commiſsioners authorised for that purpose by and on -
"behalf of the People of the State of New York, with the Sachems, chiefs and Warriors of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas
"on the twenty second day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, We the said Cayugas do hereby acknowledge
"to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of five hundred dollars in Silver being the annual payment stipulated
"to be made to us the said Cayugas on the first day of June instant in and by certain articles of Agreement or Deeds of Ceſsion hereun-
"to annexed and executed at the City of Albany by and between the People of the said State by their Commiſsioners authorised for that
(purpose)

"purpose; and several of the said Cayugas for and in behalf of the said Tribe or Nation, and bearing date the twenty fifth day of February
"in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and also the further sum of one thousand dollars as a Benevolence:
"and We the said Cayugas in Consideration thereof Do by these presents fully freely and absolutely ratify and confirm the said Agreement
"and Cession, and all and Singular the Articles Covenants Matters and things therein expressed and contained on the part of us
"the said Cayugas done or to be done executed or performed; And We the said Cayugas do further hereby grant and release to
"the People of the State of New York All our right interest and claim in and to all Lands lying East of the Line of Cession by the
"State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except the Lands mentioned in the said Deed of Cession hereunto annexed
"to be reserved to Us the Cayugas and our Posterity: In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayugas
"as the said Governor and other Commissioners on behalf of the People of New York have hereunto interchangeably
"set their hands and affixed their Seals the day and year first above written. Ojiageght alias Fish carrier his × mark (LS)
"Shagoyeghwatha his × mark (LS) Ogonghsaniyonte his × mark (LS) Karonghyageten his × mark (LS) Teyonthoreghgongh
"his × mark (LS) Karenhodon his × mark (LS) Oghniokwenton his × mark (LS) Signed by the Fish carrier
"in the absence of the above, Teyoronghyongogh his × mark (LS) Teyorenhagwente his × mark (LS) Tehaghshaunegeagh
"his × mark (LS) Teyayaghyagongh his × mark (LS) Kinentagonza (LS) Shoneedes his × mark (LS) Tehageaperenhtha
"his × mark (LS) Tehaghyoghsayen his × mark (LS) Shodeagharees his × mark (LS) Atsiaoktalye his × mark
"(LS) Ongwenhaoweah his × mark (LS) Oahshadaongh his × mark (LS) Tekaraghko his × mark (LS) Tewaghtahgate
"his × mark (LS) Shononghsowan his × mark (LS) Kanonghsayonton her × mark (LS) Kaghsnouwiyoo her × mark
"(LS) Geo: Clinton (LS) Pierre Van Cortlandt (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Abm. Ten Broeck (LS) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (LS) –,
"Richd. Varick (LS) Sealed and Delivered in the presence of the word [State] was interlined before the ensealing and
"delivery – Also was interlined the Word [Instant] before the Ensealing & delivery, Saml. Kirkland Missy., Jos. Brant, Abm. Hardenborgh,
"Saml. Yalejon, Geo: Sassun, Ch. Nuhauk, Elishakane, Peter Otsiquette, Aghwistonis his × mark Oneyanha his
"× mark, Gaghsaweta his × mark, Oneida Chiefs. Be it Remembered, that on the twenty fifth day of November in
"the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one before me John Sloss Hobart one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New
"York came Samuel Kirkland Clerk Missionary and Interpreter to the six nations of Indians who made Oath that he was present and did
"see the twenty four Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation of Indians whose names are set opposite to their respective Seals
(severally)

"severally Seal and deliver the within written Ratification as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses there-
"in mentioned, in having previously thereto faithfully and truly interpreted the Contents of the same from the English into the In-
"dian Language unto the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors in such a manner as that it was fully understood by them, and
"that he also saw the Commissioners on the part of the State of New York in the said Ratification named severally seal and de-
"liver the same as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, and that Jos. Brant and the
"other nine persons whose names are signed as Witnesses were present and did see the said parties Seal and deliver the said
"Ratification; and I having Examined the same and found no alterations therein other than those noted to have been made
"previous to the Execution thereof do allow it to be Recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart. The preceding Instrument is a true Copy
"of the Original Examined and Compared therewith this 4th day of April 1793, By me Robt Harpur D. Secry
"WE the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas being as-
"sembled in full Council at a Council Fire kindled at Fort Stanwix this day by his Excellency George Clinton Governor of
"the State of New York, the Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt Lieutenant Governor of the said State, and Ezra L'Hommedieu Abra-
"ham Ten Broeck, Peter Gansevoort Junior and Richard Varick Commissioners for holding Treaties with the Indians within the
"said State do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the said State the sum of five hundred dollars in Silver
"being the annual payment stipulated to be made to us the said Onondagoes on the first day of June instant in and by certain
"Articles of agreement or Deeds of Cession hereunto annexed and executed by and between the People of the State of New York
"by their Commissioners authorised for that purpose and us the said Onondagoes and bearing date the twelfth day of Septem-
"ber in the year one thousand and seven hundred and eighty eight, and also the further sum of five hundred dollars as a Benevo-
"lence. And WE the said Onondagoes do by these presents fully freely and absolutely Ratify and Confirm the said Agreement
"and Deed of Cession and all and Singular the Articles Covenants and things therein expressed and contained on the part of the
"said Onondagoes done, or to be done executed or performed: In Testimony whereof WE the said Sachems Chiefs and War-
"riors of the said Onondagoes for and in behalf of our Tribe or Nation have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals
"this sixteenth day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and Ninety. Tehonwaghskwenton his X mark (LS).
"Kononghsionne his + mark (LS) Tekanaghkwaghshon his + mark (LS) Aonghwenjageghte alias Land Carrier his X mark
"(LS) Skanawadigh alias One Kift his + mark (LS) Atthughseranen his + mark (LS) . Skayaness his # mark (LS)
"Avanoo his + mark (LS) Oyadageghte his + mark (LS) Aanheinte his + mark (LS) Otkwentageghte his + mark
"(LS) Aronghgowanengh his + mark (LS) Kaghicktoton his + mark (LS) Onaghsadegeagh alias Flaming Arrow his + mark
"(LS) . Skagindakhu his + mark (LS) Kasseghtotshaze his + mark (LS) Tekanaghsate his + mark (LS). Aronghyeagh-
tho his + mark (LS) Joghaheen his X mark (LS) Sagoyenaghs his X mark (LS) Karonghyatsigowa his + mark (LS)
(Ona-)

"Onaakaronton his + mark (LS) Tehoghweakaronto his + mark (LS) Kaghnenrayen his X mark (LS) Agwirontongwaghs his X mark (LS) Anonghsighraghtha his X mark (LS) Oniatariyoo his X mark (LS) Kaneyaagh his X mark (LS). Geo: Clinton (LS) Pierre Van Cortlandt (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Abm Ten Broeck (LS) Peter Gansevoort Junr. (LS) Richd. Varick (LS). Witnesses Present Sam. Kirkland Missy. Interpreter, John Lansing Junr., Jos. Brant, David Hill, John Tayler, Malachi Treat, Abm. Hardenbergh, Peter Otsiequette, Aghwistonisk his X mark, Oneyanha his X mark, Colo. Honyery his X mark, Oneida Chiefs. Onongaickhon his + mark, Thoghnawayen X. Senekas. – Be it Remembred that on the Twenty fifth day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one before me John Sloss Hobart one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York came Samuel Kirkland, Clerk, Missionary and Interpreter to the Six Nations of Indians, who made oath that he was present and did see the Twenty-Eight Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga Nation of Indians whose names are written opposite to their respective Seals severally seal and deliver the within written Ratification as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, he having previously thereto faithfully and truly interpreted the Contents of the same from the English into the Indian Language unto the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors in such a manner that it was fully understood by them, and that he also saw the Commissioners on the part of the State of New York in the said Ratification Mentioned severally seal and deliver the same as their Voluntary act and deed for the purposes and Uses therein mentioned, and that John Lansing Junr. and the Eleven other persons whose names are Signed as Witnesses were present and did see the said parties seal and deliver the said Ratification; And I having Examined the same and found no material alteration therein do allow it to be recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart. The preceding Instrument refers to the Treaty recorded in pages 150 &c which is dated the 12th. of September 1788, and is a true Copy of the original, Examined and Compared therewith this 5th. day of April 1793 (the words "alias Land Carrier" in page 170 being interlined) By me Robt Harpur Dy Secry."

All which WE have caused to be Exemplified by these Presents. In Testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed Witness our Trusty and well beloved George Clinton Esquire Governor of our said State General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of New York, this Eleventh day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-Three, and in the Seventeenth year of our Independence.